OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

ANNEXES

Volume I
(of two volumes)

AGENDA ITEMS 3–82

19 SEPTEMBER–29 DECEMBER 1989,
20 FEBRUARY, 12 AND 26 MARCH, 2 APRIL,
17 MAY, 28 JUNE, 20 JULY AND
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UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1992

ANNEXES OF THE FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

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[e] See fascicle for items 89, 100 and 105.
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[c] See fascicle for items 141 and 146.

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United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 3

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 3: Credentials of representatives to the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly:*
(*a*) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
(*b*) Report of the Credentials Committee

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DOCUMENT A/44/639

First report of the Credentials Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*13 October 1989*]

1. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 19 September 1989, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, appointed a Credentials Committee for its forty-fourth session consisting of the following Member States: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, China, Colombia, Malawi, Philippines, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Zaire. At the same meeting, the Assembly also authorized the Credentials Committee to examine and report, to the extent possible, on the credentials submitted for representatives to the sixteenth special session of the Assembly, namely, the special session on *apartheid* and its destructive consequences in southern Africa to be held from 12 to 14 December 1989.

2. The Credentials Committee held its 1st meeting on 11 October 1989.

3. Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire) was unanimously elected Chairman.

4. The Committee had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General, dated 10 October 1989, on the status of credentials of representatives to the forty-fourth session and to the sixteenth special session of the General Assembly. The memorandum indicated that, as at 10 October, credentials for the forty-fourth session of the Assembly issued by the head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as provided for in rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, had been submitted by the following 125 Member States: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominica, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

5. The memorandum also indicated that, as at 10 October 1989, credentials for the sixteenth special session on *apartheid* and its destructive consequences in southern Africa issued by the head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as provided for in rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, had been

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 1st, 32nd and 79th meetings.

submitted by the following 34 Member States: Albania, Bahamas, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Cyprus, Ecuador, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Hungary, Iraq, Israel, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Myanmar, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela.

6. The Legal Counsel informed the Committee that, subsequent to the preparation of the memorandum, additional credentials in due form with respect to the forty-fourth session had been submitted by the following 11 Member States: Bolivia, Burkina Faso[1], Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Mali, New Zealand, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, United Arab Emirates and Uruguay. With respect to the sixteenth special session, he informed the Committee that additional credentials had been submitted by the following four Member States: Burkina Faso,[1] Democratic Kampuchea, Haiti and Seychelles.

7. The Legal Counsel explained to the Committee that the Secretary-General's memorandum, as supplemented by the additional information he had provided to the Committee, related solely to the Member States that had submitted formal credentials for their representatives in accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. The Legal Counsel indicated also that at a later stage the Secretary-General would report to the Committee on the credentials of representatives to the forty-fourth session and to the sixteenth special session of other Member States whose formal credentials had not yet been received at the time of the Committee's 1st meeting.

8. Statements relating to the credentials of representatives of Member States were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, the Philippines and China.

9. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said his delegation opposed the acceptance of the credentials of the representatives of so-called "Democratic Kampuchea" and favoured the restoration of the legitimate rights of the State of Cambodia in the United Nations. In the light of the significant changes occurring in Cambodia, that country's seat ought to remain vacant pending the completion of the intra-Khmer dialogue and the formation of a new government in that country.

10. The representative of the United States of America stated that the credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea were clearly in order, fulfilled the requirements of rule 27 of the rules of procedure, had already been accepted by the General Assembly for a number of years and should therefore be accepted at the current session.

11. The representative of the Philippines stated that the Committee should note that the so-called Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea had not been carried out under effective international supervision and control, as specified in the resolutions on Kampuchea adopted by the General Assembly over the years. The Kampuchean question was a political issue beyond the competence of the Credentials Committee. Under rules 27 and 28 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, the mandate of the Committee was to examine the credentials of representatives to determine whether they had been issued by the head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. These rules afforded the Committee no scope to take up or pass upon the question of their authority to issue credentials on behalf of the State concerned, which was a question of recognition of the representation of a Member State; it was for other forums to take up that question. Every State, Democratic Kampuchea included, had a right to representation in every United Nations intergovernmental body of which it was a member. The proposed "empty seat" solution was therefore unacceptable to his delegation, which saw no reason why Democratic Kampuchea should not be seated together with other Member States at the current session of the Assembly. Recent developments did not change the fact that Democratic Kampuchea was the legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people. The credentials that had been submitted were in order, and he was confident that they would, as in the past, be accepted by the Committee and endorsed by the General Assembly.

12. The representative of China stated that over many years the United Nations had made correct decisions on the credentials of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea. At the current session, one member of the Committee had expressed reservations or objections on this question. The representative of China stated that, as was known to all, Democratic Kampuchea was a full member of the United Nations and the coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was the sole legal government of Kampuchea. It was only natural that Democratic Kampuchea should occupy the country's legal seat in the United Nations. The Heng Samrin régime propped up by the forces of foreign aggression could in no way represent the people of that country. The Chinese delegation recommended that the Credentials Committee accept the credentials of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea.

13. The same representative reiterated, with regard to the credentials of the representatives of Afghanistan, that although the accords on the question of Afghanistan had been signed and were in effect, they were still in the process of being implemented; a final settlement of the question had yet to be achieved. The Chinese delegation, therefore, still took an attitude of reservation regarding the participation by the Afghan delegation in the current session of the General Assembly.

14. The representative of the United States stated that his delegation had not objected to the credentials of the representatives of Afghanistan because of the technical nature of the credentials exercise.

15. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that he could only view the statements made with regard to the credentials of the representatives of Afghanistan, a sovereign independent State, an active member of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and a full-fledged Member of the United Nations, as an attempt to distort historical and political realities. He regretted that such statements ran counter to the full and comprehensive settlement of the situation regarding Afghanistan, which must be pursued through the implementation in good faith of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan, signed at Geneva on 14 April 1988.

16. The Chairman proposed that, taking into account the statements made by the Legal Counsel and by members of the Committee, which would be reflected in the Com-

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[1] New credentials to replace those previously submitted.

mittee's report, the Committee should adopt the following draft resolution:

"*The Credentials Committee*,

"*Having examined* the credentials of the representatives to the forty-fourth session and to the sixteenth special session of the General Assembly of the Member States referred to in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of the present report,

"*Taking into account* the various reservations expressed by delegations during the debate,

"*Accepts* the credentials of the representatives of the Member States concerned."

17. The draft resolution proposed by the Chairman was adopted without a vote.

18. The Chairman then proposed that the Committee recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution (see para. 20 below). The proposal was adopted without a vote.

19. In the light of the foregoing, the present report is submitted to the General Assembly.

Recommendation of the Credentials Committee

20. The Credentials Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FORTY-FOURTH SESSION AND TO THE SIXTEENTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly

Approves the first report of the Credentials Committee.

DOCUMENT A/44/639/ADD.1

Second report of the Credentials Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*7 December 1989*]

1. The Credentials Committee held its 2nd meeting on 6 December 1989.

2. The Committee had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General, dated 5 December 1989, concerning the credentials of representatives of Member States to the forty-fourth session and to the sixteenth special session of the General Assembly, other than the credentials of the representatives accepted by the Credentials Committee at its 1st meeting on 11 October (see document A/44/639 above).

3. The Legal Counsel, representative of the Secretary-General, made a statement relating to the memorandum by the Secretary-General in which he, *inter alia*, updated the memorandum, indicating those credentials and communications received subsequent to its preparation.

4. As noted in paragraph 4 of the memorandum and the statement relating thereto, formal credentials of representatives to the forty-fourth session, in the form required by rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, had been received since 11 October 1989 from the following 17 Member States: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bangladesh, Cape Verde, Chad, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Nigeria, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Somalia, Sweden, United States of America and Zimbabwe.

5. As noted in paragraph 5 of the memorandum and the statement relating thereto, information concerning the appointment of their representatives to the forty-fourth session had been communicated to the Secretary-General, by means of a letter or note verbale from the Permanent Mission concerned, by the following six Member States: Congo, El Salvador, India, Peru, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam.

6. As noted in paragraph 6 of the memorandum and the statement relating thereto, formal credentials of representatives to the sixteenth special session, in the form required by rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, had been received since 11 October 1989 by the following 25 Member States: Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mongolia, New Zealand, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sudan, Sweden and Togo.

7. As noted in paragraph 7 of the memorandum and the statement relating thereto, information concerning the appointment of their representatives to the sixteenth special session had been communicated to the Secretary-General, by means of a cable from the head of Government or the Minister for Foreign Affairs or by means of a letter or note verbale from the Permanent Mission concerned, by the following 65 Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Botswana, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Denmark, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zaire.

8. As noted in paragraph 8 of the memorandum and the statement relating thereto, 31 Member States participating in the forty-fourth session had not, as of the time of the second meeting of the Credentials Committee, communicated to the Secretary-General information regarding their representatives to the sixteenth special session but had previously empowered their Permanent Representatives to represent their respective States in all organs of the United Nations without limitation as to session: Angola, Barbados, Cameroon, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Dominica, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Sao

Tome and Principe, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

9. The Chairman proposed that the Committee accept the credentials of the representatives of the Member States referred to in paragraphs 4 to 8 of the memorandum, on the understanding that formal credentials for representatives of Member States participating in the sessions in question and for whom credentials had not yet been submitted would be communicated to the Secretary-General as soon as possible. The following draft resolution was proposed by the Chairman for adoption by the Committee:

"*The Credentials Committee*,

"*Having examined* the credentials of representatives to the forty-fourth session and to the sixteenth special session of the General Assembly of the Member States referred to in paragraphs 4 to 8 of the memorandum of the Secretary-General dated 5 December 1989,

"*Accepts* the credentials of the representatives of the Member States concerned, it being understood that credentials in proper form of representatives of Member States participating in the sessions in question and for whom credentials have not yet been submitted will be communicated to the Secretary-General as soon as possible."

10. The draft resolution was adopted by the Committee without a vote.

11. The Chairman proposed that the Committee recommend to the General Assembly the approval of the report of the Committee (see para. 13 below). The proposal of the Chairman was adopted without a vote.

12. In the light of the foregoing, the present report is submitted to the General Assembly.

Recommendation of the Credentials Committee

13. The Credentials Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FORTY-FOURTH SESSION AND TO THE SIXTEENTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly,

Approves the second report of the Credentials Committee.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.9 AND ADD.1*

Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: amendment to the draft resolution recommended by the Credentials Committee in document A/44/639

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*16 October 1989*]

At the end of the draft resolution contained in paragraph 20 of document A/44/639, after the words "the Credentials Committee", add the following phrase: ", except with regard to the credentials of the delegation of Israel".

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*Document A/44/L.9/Add.1 was issued to add one State to the list of sponsors.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 19 September 1989, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, appointed the following nine States members of the Credentials Committee: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, China, Colombia, Malawi, Philippines, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Zaire.

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 17 October 1989, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 95 to 37, with 15 abstentions, adopted the motion orally presented by the representative of Denmark that no action be taken on the amendment proposed by 21 States (A/44/L.9 and Add.1). The Assembly then adopted without a vote the draft resolution submitted by the Credentials Committee in its first report (A/44/639, para. 20). For the final text, see resolution 44/5 A.[2]

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Credentials Committee in its second report (A/44/639/Add.1, para. 13). For the final text, see resolution 44/5 B.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/638	Letter dated 13 October 1989 from the representatives of the following countries to the Secretary-General: Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen, and from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations	
A/44/644	Letter dated 13 October 1989 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamhiriya to the Secretary-General	
A/44/700-S/20934	Letter dated 31 October 1989 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the communiqué of the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the Declaration of the Fourth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the plight of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria, both held in New York on 4 October 1989	

United Nations
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Official Records

Agenda item 7
ANNEXES
FORTY-FOURTH SESSION
NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 7: Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations*

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 53rd meeting.

DOCUMENTS A/44/528 AND ADD.1

Note by the Secretary-General

DOCUMENT A/44/528

[*Original: English*]
[*15 September 1989*]

1. In accordance with the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations and with the consent of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to notify the General Assembly of matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that are being dealt with by the Security Council and of matters with which the Council has ceased to deal.

2. The matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that have been discussed during the period since the notification to the forty-third session of the General Assembly[1] are as follows:

1. The situation in Namibia.
2. The situation concerning Western Sahara.
3. The situation relating to Afghanistan.
4. The situation in the Middle East.
5. The situation in Cyprus.
6. The question of South Africa.
7. Letter dated 17 December 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

   Letter dated 17 December 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
8. Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council.

   Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bahrain addressed to the President of the Security Council.
9. The situation between Iran and Iraq.
10. The situation in the occupied Arab territories.
11. Letter dated 25 April 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
12. Marking of plastic or sheet explosives for the purpose of detection.

    The Council concluded its consideration of this item on 14 June 1989.
13. Central America: efforts towards peace.
14. The question of hostage-taking and abduction.

3. During the same period, the Security Council has not discussed the following matters of which it remains seized:

1. Special agreements under Article 43 of the Charter and the organization of the armed forces to be made available to the Security Council.
2. The general regulation and reduction of armaments and information on the armed forces of the United Nations.
3. The Egyptian question.
4. The Palestine question.
5. The India-Pakistan question.
6. The Czechoslovak question.
7. The Hyderabad question.
8. Identical notifications dated 29 September 1948 from the Governments of the French Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the Secretary-General.
9. International control of atomic energy.
10. Complaint of armed invasion of Taiwan (Formosa).
11. Complaint of bombing by air forces of the territory of China.
12. Question of an appeal to States to accede to and ratify the Geneva Protocol of 1925 for the prohibition of the use of bacterial weapons.
13. Question of a request for investigation of alleged bacterial warfare.
14. Letter dated 29 May 1954 from the acting representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
15. Cablegram dated 19 June 1954 from the Minister for External Relations of Guatemala addressed to the President of the Security Council.
16. Letter dated 8 September 1954 from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
17. Letter dated 28 January 1955 from the representative of New Zealand addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the question of hostilities in the area of certain islands off the coast of the mainland of China; letter dated 30 January

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 7, document A/43/611.

1955 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the question of acts of aggression by the United States of America against the People's Republic of China in the area of Taiwan and other islands of China.

18. Situation created by the unilateral action of the Egyptian Government in bringing to an end the system of international operation of the Suez Canal, which was confirmed and completed by the Suez Canal Convention of 1888.

19. Actions against Egypt by some Powers, particularly France and the United Kingdom, which constitute a danger to international peace and security and are serious violations of the Charter of the United Nations.

20. The situation in Hungary.

21. Military assistance rendered by the Egyptian Government to the rebels in Algeria.

22. Letter dated 30 October 1956 from the representative of Egypt addressed to the President of the Security Council.

23. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General.

24. Complaint of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in a letter to the President of the Security Council dated 18 April 1958 entitled: "Urgent measures to put an end to flights by United States military aircraft with atomic and hydrogen bombs in the direction of the frontiers of the Soviet Union".

25. Report by the Secretary-General on the letter received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of Laos, transmitted on 4 September 1959 by a note from the Permanent Mission of Laos to the United Nations.

26. Letter dated 25 March 1960 from the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and Yemen addressed to the President of the Security Council.

27. Cable dated 18 May 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council.

28. Letter dated 23 May 1960 from the representatives of Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

29. Letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

30. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council.

31. Letter dated 31 December 1960 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba.

32. Letter dated 26 May 1961 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, the Upper Volta, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

33. Complaint by Kuwait in respect of the situation arising from the threat by Iraq to the territorial independence of Kuwait, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. Complaint by the Government of the Republic of Iraq in respect of the situation arising out of the armed threat by the United Kingdom to the independence and security of Iraq, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

34. Letter dated 21 November 1961 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council.

35. Letter dated 22 October 1962 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 22 October 1962 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 23 October 1962 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President

36. Telegram dated 5 May 1963 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Haiti to the President of the Security Council.

37. Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council concerning developments relating to Yemen.

38. Question concerning the situation in Territories under Portuguese administration.

39. The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

40. Letter dated 10 January 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Panama addressed to the President of the Security Council.

41. Letter dated 1 April 1964 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Yemen, Chargé d'affaires a.i., addressed to the President of the Security Council.

42. Complaint concerning acts of aggression against the territory and civilian population of Cambodia.

43. Letter dated 4 August 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.

44. Letter dated 3 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

45. Letters dated 5 and 8 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council.

46. Letter dated 6 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council.

47. Letter dated 1 December 1964 addressed to the President of the Security Council from the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cambodia, the Central African Republic, the Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Somalia, the Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

48. Letter dated 9 December 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

49. Letter dated 1 May 1965 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council.

50. Letter dated 31 January 1966 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.

51. Letter dated 2 August 1966 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom addressed to the President of the Security Council.

52. Letter dated 25 January 1968 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.

53. Letter dated 21 May 1968 from the Permanent Representative a.i. of Haiti addressed to the President of the Security Council.

54. Letter dated 12 June 1968 from the Permanent Representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.

55. Letter dated 21 August 1968 from the representatives of Canada, Denmark, France, Paraguay, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.

56. Complaint by Zambia.

57. Complaint by Guinea.

58. The situation created by increasing incidents involving the hijacking of commercial aircraft.

59. The situation in the India/Pakistan sub-continent.

60. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

61. Consideration of questions relating to Africa with which the Security Council is currently seized and implementation of its relevant resolutions.

62. Consideration of measures for the maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security in Latin America in conformity with the provisions and principles of the Charter.
63. Complaint by Cuba.
64. Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran.
65. Relationship between the United Nations and South Africa.
66. The situation in Timor.
67. The Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question.
68. The situation in the Comoros.
69. Communications from France and Somalia concerning the incident of 4 February 1976.
70. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories.
71. Complaint by Kenya, on behalf of the African Group of States at the United Nations, concerning the act of aggression committed by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola.
72. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.
73. Situation in South Africa: killings and violence by the *apartheid* régime in Soweto and other areas.
74. Complaint by the Prime Minister of Mauritius, current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, of the "act of aggression" by Israel against the Republic of Uganda.
75. Complaint by Zambia against South Africa.
76. Complaint by Greece against Turkey.
77. Complaint by Lesotho against South Africa.
78. Complaint by Benin.
79. Complaint by Angola against South Africa.
80. Telegram dated 3 January 1979 from the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea to the President of the Security Council.
81. The situation in South-East Asia and its implications for international peace and security [letter dated 22 February 1979 from the representatives of Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council].
82. Letters dated 13 and 15 June 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
83. Letter dated 25 November 1979 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.
84. Letter dated 22 December 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
85. Letter dated 3 January 1980 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Australia, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.
86. Letter dated 1 September 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
87. Complaint by Iraq.
88. Complaint by Seychelles.
89. Letter dated 19 March 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
90. Letter dated 1 April 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
91. Letter dated 31 March 1982 from the President of the Republic of Kenya addressed to the President of the Security Council enclosing the letter dated 18 March 1982 from the President of the Republic of Chad addressed to the President of the Security Council.
92. Question concerning the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas).
93. Letter dated 19 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
94. Letter dated 16 March 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
95. Letter dated 22 March 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council.
96. Letter dated 5 May 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council.
97. Letter dated 2 August 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
98. Letter dated 8 August 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
99. Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

    Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

    Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

    Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

    Letter dated 2 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
100. Letter dated 12 September 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council.
101. The situation in Grenada.
102. Letter dated 3 February 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
103. Letter dated 18 March 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
104. Letter dated 22 March 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
105. Letter dated 29 March 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
106. Letter dated 21 May 1984 from the representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates addressed to the President of the Security Council.
107. Letter dated 4 September 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
108. Letter dated 3 October 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
109. Letter dated 9 November 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
110. Letter dated 28 January 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
111. Letter dated 6 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

112. Letter dated 17 June 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

113. Letter dated 26 September 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

114. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

115. Letter dated 6 December 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

116. Letter dated 15 December 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

117. Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

118. The situation in southern Africa.

119. Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 26 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

120. Letter dated 12 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

121. Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

122. Letter dated 27 June 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

123. Letter dated 22 July 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

124. Letter dated 17 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

125. Letter dated 13 November 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

126. Letter dated 9 December 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

127. Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

128. Letter dated 11 March 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

129. Letter dated 17 March 1988 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

130. Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

DOCUMENT A/44/528/ADD.1

[*Original: English*]
[*2 October 1989*]

1. Further to the notification submitted to the General Assembly on 15 September 1989 (see document A/44/528 above), the Secretary-General has the honour to notify the Assembly of a matter with which the Council has ceased to deal.

2. During this period, one item listed in that notification and in previous notifications was deleted from the list, pursuant to the request contained in a letter dated 15 September 1989 from the Permanent Representatives of Indonesia and Malaysia. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, therefore removed the following item from the list: "Letter dated 3 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia addressed to the President of the Security Council".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 53rd plenary meeting, on 13 November 1989, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General (A/44/528 and Add.1) (see decision 44/409[2]).

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[2] *Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 8

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 8: Adoption of the agenda and organization of work:* reports of the General Committee

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DOCUMENT A/44/150

Provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session

[*Original: English*]
[*21 July 1989*]

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Argentina (rule 30 of the rules of procedure).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (rule 62).
3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly (rule 28):
   - (*a*) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee (decision 43/301 of 20 September 1988);
   - (*b*) Report of the Credentials Committee (resolutions 43/10 A of 18 October 1988 and 43/10 B of 9 December 1988).
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly (rule 31; decision 43/302 of 20 September 1988).
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees (rule 31; decision 43/303 of 20 September 1988).
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (rule 31; decision 43/304 of 20 September 1988).
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (rule 49; decision 43/415 of 29 November 1988).
8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee (rule 21; decisions 43/401 of 23 September 1988 and 43/402 of 23 September, 13, 26 and 28 October and 22 December 1988).
9. General debate.
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (rules 13 (*a*) and 48; decision 43/404 of 17 October 1988).
11. Report of the Security Council (rule 13 (*b*); decision 43/416 of 29 November 1988).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council (rule 13 (*b*); General Assembly resolutions 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 39/229 of 18 December 1984, 40/179 of 17 December 1985, 41/187 of 8 December 1986, 42/165, 42/167 and 42/169 of 11 December 1987, 43/15 of 27 October 1988, 43/137 to 43/139, 43/141 to 43/149, 43/151, 43/153 to 43/155, 43/158 and 43/159 of 8 December 1988 and 43/178 and 43/179 of 20 December 1988 and decisions 40/432 of 17 December 1985, 43/426 of 8 December 1988 and 43/434 of 20 December 1988; and Council resolutions 1987/6 of 26 May 1987, 1987/81 of 8 July

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* For the records of the meetings relating to this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, General Committee*, 1st to 10th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 2nd, 3rd, 20th, 33rd, 50th, 61st, 72nd, 78th, 82nd, 86th, 90th, 92th, 94th and 95th meetings.

1987, 1988/54 of 26 July 1988 and 1988/65 of 28 July 1988 and decision 1988/180 of 29 July 1988).

13. Report of the International Court of Justice (rule 13 (*b*); decision 43/405 of 17 October 1988).
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (rule 13 (*b*); resolution 43/16 of 28 October 1988).
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:
    - (*a*) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council (rule 142; decision 43/309 of 26 October 1988);
    - (*b*) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council (rule 145; decision 43/310 of 26 and 28 October 1988).
16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs:
    - (*a*) Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 and decisions 43/308 and 43/406 of 24 October 1988);
    - (*b*) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council (resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 and decision 43/305 of 19 October 1988);
    - (*c*) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976 and General Assembly decision 43/306 of 19 October 1988).
17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:
    - (*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (rule 155; decision 43/318 of 9 December 1988);
    - (*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions (rule 158; decisions 43/319 A of 9 December 1988 and 43/319 B of 21 December 1988);
    - (*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors (resolution 74 (I) of 7 December 1946 and decision 43/320 of 9 December 1988);
    - (*d*) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee (resolution 155 (II) of 15 November 1947 and decision 43/321 of 9 December 1988);
    - (*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal (resolution 351 A (IV) of 24 November 1949 and decision 43/322 of 9 December 1988);
    - (*f*) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission (resolution 3357 (XXIX) of 18 December 1974 and decision 43/323 of 9 December 1988);
    - (*g*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences (resolution 43/222 B of 21 December 1988);
    - (*h*) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit (resolution 31/192 of 22 December 1976, *annex*, and decision 43/326 of 22 December 1988);
    - (*i*) Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (resolution 1240 (XIII) of 14 October 1958 and decision 40/325 of 28 April 1986);
    - (*j*) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia (resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967 and decision 43/311 of 17 November 1988).
18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolutions 43/25 and 43/26 A to E of 17 November 1988 and 43/28 to 43/47 of 22 November 1988 and decisions 43/408 of 14 November 1988, 43/409 of 17 November 1988 and 43/410 to 43/413 of 22 November 1988).
19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (rule 136).
20. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin (resolution 42/7 of 22 October 1987).
21. Achievements of the International Year of Peace (resolution 42/13 of 28 October 1987).
22. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (resolution 43/2 of 17 October 1988).
23. Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (resolution 43/3 of 17 October 1988).
24. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System (resolution 43/5 of 17 October 1988).
25. Short-term, medium-term and long-term solutions to the problems of natural disasters in Bangladesh (resolution 43/9 of 18 October 1988).
26. Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance (resolution 43/11 of 25 October 1988).
27. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (resolution 43/12 of 25 October 1988).
28. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (resolutions 43/13 of 26 October 1988 and 43/50 A to K of 5 December 1988 and decision 43/414 of 28 November 1988).
29. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte (resolution 43/14 of 26 October 1988).
30. Law of the sea (resolution 43/18 of 1 November 1988).
31. The situation in Kampuchea (resolution 43/19 of 3 November 1988).
32. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (resolution 43/20 of 3 November 1988).
33. Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic (resolution 43/23 of 14 November 1988).
34. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives (resolution 43/24 of 15 November 1988).

35. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (resolution 43/25 and decision 43/409 of 17 November 1988).

36. Question of Namibia (resolutions 43/26 A to E of 17 November 1988 and decision 43/408 of 14 November 1988).

37. The situation in the Middle East (resolutions 43/54 A to C of 6 December 1988).

38. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (resolutions 43/174 of 9 December 1988 and 43/213 and 43/214 of 21 December 1988).

39. Question of Palestine (resolutions 43/175 A to C, 43/176 and 43/177 of 15 December 1988).

40. Current financial crisis of the United Nations (resolution 43/215 of 21 December 1988).

41. Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia (decision 43/407 of 11 November 1988).

42. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986 (decision 43/417 of 30 November 1988).

43. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (decision 43/421 of 7 December 1988).

44. Launching of global negotiation on international economic co-operation for development (decision 43/457 of 22 December 1988).

45. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council (decision 43/458 of 22 December 1988).

46. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security (decision 43/459 of 22 December 1988).[1]

47. Question of Cyprus (decision 43/459 of 22 December 1988).[1]

48. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq (decision 43/459 of 22 December 1988).[1]

49. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/62 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) (resolution 43/62 of 7 December 1988).

50. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions (resolution 43/63 A of 7 December 1988).

51. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water (resolution 43/63 B of 7 December 1988).

52. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 43/64 of 7 December 1988).

53. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (resolution 43/65 of 7 December 1988).

54. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia (resolution 43/66 of 7 December 1988).

55. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (resolution 43/67 of 7 December 1988).

56. Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (resolution 43/68 of 7 December 1988).

57. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (resolution 43/69 of 7 December 1988).

58. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (resolution 43/70 of 7 December 1988).

59. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (resolutions 43/71 A and B of 7 December 1988).

60. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 43/72 of 7 December 1988).

61. Reduction of military budgets (resolution 43/73 of 7 December 1988).

62. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons (resolutions 43/74 A to C of 7 December 1988).

63. General and complete disarmament (resolutions 42/38 C of 30 November 1987 and 43/75 A to T of 7 December 1988 and decision 43/422 of 7 December 1988):
    - (*a*) Notification of nuclear tests (resolution 42/38 C);
    - (*b*) Relationship between disarmament and development (resolution 43/75 B);
    - (*c*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons (resolutions 43/75 C and J);
    - (*d*) Conventional disarmament (resolutions 43/75 D and F);
    - (*e*) Nuclear disarmament (resolution 43/75 E);
    - (*f*) Objective information on military matters (resolution 43/75 G);
    - (*g*) Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament (resolution 43/75 H);
    - (*h*) International arms transfers (resolution 43/75 I);
    - (*i*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes (resolution 43/75 K);
    - (*j*) Naval armaments and disarmament (resolution 43/75 L);

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[1] The inclusion of this item in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session was subject to any further action that the General Assembly might take on it at its forty-third session (see decisions 43/463 to 43/465).

(*k*) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes for hostile purposes (resolution 43/75 Q);

(*l*) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 43/75 R);

(*m*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale (resolution 43/75 S);

(*n*) Dumping of radioactive wastes (resolution 43/75 T).

64. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (resolutions 42/39 E of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 A to H of 7 December 1988):

(*a*) Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/39 E);

(*b*) Disarmament and international security (resolution 43/76 A);

(*c*) Nuclear-arms freeze (resolution 43/76 B);

(*d*) World Disarmament Campaign (resolution 43/76 C);

(*e*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (resolution 43/76 D);

(*f*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons (resolution 43/76 E);

(*g*) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 43/76 F);

(*h*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia (resolution 43/76 G);

(*i*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (resolution 43/76 H).

65. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security (resolution 43/77 A of 7 December 1988).

66. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (resolutions 36/92 H of 9 December 1981, 38/183 O of 20 December 1983, 39/148 H of 17 December 1984, 40/152 L of 16 December 1985 and 43/78 A to M of 7 December 1988):

(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 43/78 A);

(*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolutions 43/78 I and M);

(*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements (resolution 36/92 H);

(*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (resolution 38/183 O);

(*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (resolution 39/148 H);

(*f*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade (resolution 40/152 L);

(*g*) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war (resolution 43/78 B);

(*h*) Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter (resolution 43/78 D);

(*i*) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament (resolution 43/78 E);

(*j*) Prevention of nuclear war (resolution 43/78 F);

(*k*) Disarmament Week (resolution 43/78 G);

(*l*) Comprehensive programme of disarmament (resolution 43/78 K);

(*m*) Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade (resolution 43/78 L).

67. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (resolution 43/79 of 7 December 1988).

68. Israeli nuclear armament (resolution 43/80 of 7 December 1988).

69. Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements (resolutions 43/81 A and B of 7 December 1988).

70. Question of Antarctica (resolutions 43/83 A and B of 7 December 1988).

71. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 43/84 of 7 December 1988).

72. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (resolutions 43/85 to 43/88 of 7 December 1988).

73. Comprehensive approach to strengthening international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (resolution 43/89 of 7 December 1988).

74. Liability for the illegal transfer and/or use of prohibited weapons and weapons or substances which cause unnecessary human suffering (decision 43/423 of 7 December 1988).

75. Effects of atomic radiation (resolution 43/55 of 6 December 1988).

76. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (resolution 43/56 of 6 December 1988).

77. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolutions 43/57 A to J of 6 December 1988).

78. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolutions 43/21 of 3 November 1988 and 43/58 A to G of 6 December 1988).

79. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects (resolutions 43/59 A and B of 6 December 1988).

80. Questions relating to information (resolutions 43/60 A and B and decisions 43/316 and 43/418 of 6 December 1988).

81. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India (decision 43/419 of 6 December 1988).

82. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (decision 43/420 of 6 December 1988).

83. Development and international economic co-operation (resolutions 43/187 and 43/195 and decision 43/442 of 20 December 1988):

- (*a*) Preparation of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000) (resolution 43/182 of 20 December 1988);
- (*b*) Trade and development (resolutions 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, 42/173 and 42/174 of 11 December 1987 and 43/185, 43/186 and 43/188 of 20 December 1988 and decisions 43/438 and 43/439 of 20 December 1988);
- (*c*) Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (resolution 40/182 of 17 December 1985 and decision 41/440 of 5 December 1986);
- (*d*) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development (resolutions 40/204 of 17 December 1985 and 42/178 of 11 December 1987);
- (*e*) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries (resolutions 33/134 of 19 December 1978, 42/179 to 42/181 of 11 December 1987 and 43/190 of 20 December 1988);
- (*f*) Environment (General Assembly resolutions 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, 42/182, 42/183 and 42/185 to 42/187 of 11 December 1987 and 43/196 of 20 December 1988 and decisions 43/440 and 43/441 of 20 December 1988; and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/69 and 1988/71 and decision 1988/174 of 28 July 1988);
- (*g*) Desertification and drought (resolutions 3054 (XXVIII) of 17 October 1973, 32/172 of 19 December 1977, 33/88 of 15 December 1978, 40/209 of 17 December 1985 and 42/188 and 42/189 A to C of 11 December 1987);
- (*h*) Human settlements (General Assembly resolutions 32/162 of 19 December 1977, 42/190 of 11 December 1987 and 43/180 and 43/181 of 20 December 1988; and Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/1 of 12 January 1978);
- (*i*) Science and technology for development (resolutions 34/218 of 19 December 1979 and 39/217 of 18 December 1984).

84. Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly in 1990 (decision 43/460 of 7 March 1989).
85. External debt crisis and development (resolution 43/198 and decision 43/444 of 20 December 1988).
86. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind (resolution 43/53 of 6 December 1988).
87. Operational activities for development:
    - (*a*) Comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the United Nations system (resolutions 35/81 of 5 December 1980, 41/171 of 5 December 1986, 42/196 of 11 December 1987 and 43/197 and 43/199 of 20 December 1988);
    - (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
    - (*c*) United Nations Capital Development Fund;
    - (*d*) United Nations technical co-operation activities;
    - (*e*) United Nations Volunteers programme.
88. Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research (resolution 43/201 of 20 December 1988).
89. Special economic and disaster relief assistance:
    - (*a*) Special programmes of economic assistance (resolutions 43/52 of 6 December 1988 and 43/205 to 43/207, 43/209 and 43/210 of 20 December 1988);
    - (*b*) International strategy for the fight against the locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa (resolution 43/203 of 20 December 1988).
90. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (resolution 43/91 of 8 December 1988).
91. World social situation (resolutions 40/99 and 40/100 of 13 December 1985 and 41/142 of 4 December 1986):
    - (*a*) World social situation (resolutions 40/100 and 41/142);
    - (*b*) Popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights (resolution 40/99).
92. Twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (resolution 42/48 of 30 November 1987).
93. National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress (resolution 42/50 of 30 November 1987).
94. Policies and programmes involving youth (resolutions 42/54 of 30 November 1987 and 43/94 of 8 December 1988).
95. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (resolution 42/65 of 30 November 1987).
96. Preparation and organization of International Literacy Year (resolution 42/104 of 7 December 1987).
97. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (resolutions 42/116 of 7 December 1987 and 43/123 to 43/128 of 8 December 1988):
    - (*a*) National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights (resolution 42/116);
    - (*b*) Right to development (resolution 43/127);
    - (*c*) Development of public information activities in the field of human rights (resolution 43/128).
98. Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes (resolution 42/125 of 7 December 1987).
99. International Covenants on Human Rights (resolutions 43/113 and 43/114 of 8 December 1988 and decision 42/421 of 7 December 1987).
100. Question of aging (resolution 43/93 of 8 December 1988).

101. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (resolutions 43/95 to 43/97 of 8 December 1988).

102. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (resolution 43/98 of 8 December 1988).

103. Crime prevention and criminal justice (resolution 43/99 of 8 December 1988).

104. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (resolution 43/100 of 8 December 1988).

105. Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000 (resolutions 40/106 of 13 December 1985 and 43/101 to 43/104 of 8 December 1988 and decision 43/425 of 8 December 1988):
    (*a*) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (resolution 43/101);
    (*b*) United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolution 43/102);
    (*c*) Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (resolution 43/103);
    (*d*) Implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation (resolution 43/104);
    (*e*) National experience relating to the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (resolution 40/106).

106. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights (resolutions 43/105 to 43/107 of 8 December 1988).

107. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (resolution 43/108 of 8 December 1988).

108. Human rights and scientific and technological developments (resolutions 43/109 to 43/111 of 8 December 1988).

109. Adoption of a convention on the rights of the child (resolution 43/112 of 8 December 1988).

110. Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights (resolution 43/115 of 8 December 1988).

111. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolutions 43/116 to 43/119 of 8 December 1988):
    (*a*) International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa (resolution 43/116);
    (*b*) International Conference on Central American Refugees (resolution 43/118);
    (*c*) International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees (resolution 43/119).

112. International campaign against traffic in drugs (resolutions 43/120 to 43/122 of 8 December 1988):
    (*a*) United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (resolution 43/120);
    (*b*) International campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking (resolution 43/122).

113. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolutions 43/132 to 43/134 of 8 December 1988).

114. Families in the development process (resolution 43/135 of 8 December 1988).

115. Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections (resolution 43/157 of 8 December 1988).

116. Preparation of an instrument on human rights based on solidarity (decision 43/424 of 8 December 1988).

117. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (resolution 43/28 of 22 November 1988).

118. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa (resolution 43/29 and decision 43/410 of 22 November 1988).

119. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (resolution 43/30 of 22 November 1988).

120. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (resolution 43/31 of 22 November 1988).

121. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (resolution 43/32 of 22 November 1988).

122. Question of East Timor (decision 43/402 of 23 September 1988).

123. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (resolution 43/216 of 21 December 1988):
    (*a*) United Nations Development Programme;
    (*b*) United Nations Children's Fund;
    (*c*) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
    (*d*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
    (*e*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
    (*f*) United Nations Population Fund.

124. Programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (resolutions 43/217 and 43/218 A to C and decision 43/450 of 21 December 1988).

125. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.

126. Programme planning (resolution 43/219 of 21 December 1988).

127. Financial emergency of the United Nations (resolution 43/220 of 21 December 1988).

128. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the

International Atomic Energy Agency (decisions 43/451 and 43/452 of 21 December 1988):

(*a*) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(*b*) Harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the administrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations (decision 43/452).

129. Joint Inspection Unit (resolution 43/221 and decision 43/453 of 21 December 1988).

130. Pattern of conferences (resolutions 43/222 A to E of 21 December 1988).

131. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations (resolutions 43/223 A to C of 21 December 1988).

132. Personnel questions (resolutions 43/224 A to D and 43/225 and decision 43/454 of 21 December 1988):

(*a*) Composition of the Secretariat (resolution 43/224 A);

(*b*) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations (resolution 43/225);

(*c*) Other personnel questions.

133. United Nations common system (resolution 43/226 of 21 December 1988).

134. United Nations pension system (resolution 43/227 of 21 December 1988).

135. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (resolutions 42/224 of 21 December 1987 and 43/228 and 43/229 of 21 December 1988):

(*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (resolution 43/228);

(*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (resolution 43/229);

(*c*) Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States (resolution 42/224).

136. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (resolution 43/230 of 21 December 1988).

137. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (resolution 43/231 of 16 February 1989).

138. Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989).

139. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations (decision 43/455 of 21 December 1988).

140. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law (resolution 42/148 of 7 December 1987).

141. Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes (resolution 42/159 of 7 December 1987):

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General;

(*b*) Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation.

142. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order (resolution 43/162 of 9 December 1988).

143. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States (resolution 43/163 of 9 December 1988).

144. Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind (resolution 43/164 of 9 December 1988).

145. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-second session (resolutions 42/152 of 7 December 1987 and 43/165 and 43/166 of 9 December 1988).

146. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (resolution 43/168 of 9 December 1988).

147. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-first session (resolution 43/169 of 9 December 1988).

148. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (resolution 43/170 of 9 December 1988).

149. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (resolutions 43/48 of 30 November 1988, 43/49 of 2 December 1988 and 43/172 of 9 December 1988).

150. Observer status for the Council of Europe in the General Assembly (item proposed by Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Portugal (A/44/141)).

DOCUMENT A/44/200

Supplementary list of items proposed for inclusion in the agenda of the forty-fourth session

[*Original: English*]
[*25 August 1989*]

1. United Nations decade of international law (item proposed by Zimbabwe (A/44/191)).
2. Protection and security of small States (item proposed by Maldives (A/44/192)).

3. Environmental protection of extraterritorial spaces for present and future generations (item proposed by Malta (A/44/193)).
4. Education and information for disarmament (item proposed by Costa Rica (A/44/194)).
5. International criminal responsibility of individuals and entities engaged in illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs across national frontiers and other transnational criminal activities: establishment of an international criminal court with jurisdiction over such crimes (item proposed by Trinidad and Tobago (A/44/195)).

DOCUMENT A/BUR/44/1*

Organization of the forty-fourth session, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: memorandum by the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*11 September 1989*]

1. The Secretary-General has the honour to place before the General Committee, for its consideration, the following observations and proposals in connection with the report to be made to the General Assembly by the General Committee regarding the organization of the forty-fourth regular session, the adoption of the agenda and the allocation of items.

2. Over the years, the General Assembly has adopted a number of provisions aimed at rationalizing the procedures and organization of the Assembly. These provisions are reproduced in the annexes to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/520/Rev.15, annexes I-VII). Although some of these provisions have already been implemented, many of them have not yet been or have been only partly implemented. Some of them have acquired an urgent character in view of the financial difficulties facing the United Nations and the efforts being undertaken in the process of renewal and reform of the Organization.

3. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to the provisions reproduced in annexes V, VI and VII of its rules of procedure, in particular to those provisions reproduced below under the relevant headings.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

General Committee

4. The Secretary-General wishes to draw to the General Committee's attention rule 40 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly as well as Assembly decision 34/401 on the rationalization of the procedures and organization of the Assembly, the text of which is reproduced in the rules of procedure (*ibid.*, annex VI, paras. 1 and 2) and resolution 39/88 B (*ibid.*, annex VII, para. 4).

Rationalization of work

5. The Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, whereby the Assembly decided that the recommendations as agreed upon and as contained in the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations[2] should be implemented by the Secretary-General and the relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations.

6. In this connection, the General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to recommendations 2, 3 and 7 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts:[3]

(*a*) The relevant provisions of recommendation 2 read as follows:

> "The number of conferences and meetings can be significantly reduced and their duration shortened without affecting the substantive work of the Organization. To this end:
>
> ". . .
>
> "(*b*) The General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council should request their subsidiary bodies to review urgently their current agendas and schedules of meetings in order to reduce substantially their number, frequency and duration. In this context, the move towards biennialization of conferences and meetings, which has been initiated particularly in the economic and social fields, should be vigorously pursued;
>
> "(*c*) As there continue to be large differences between planned and actual utilization of available conference resources by numerous United Nations bodies, these bodies should be requested to provide a more realistic assessment of their needs. The Committee on Conferences should, in co-operation with the bodies concerned, ensure that wastage of conference-service resources is minimized through a reduction in the projections of the length and, where appropriate, the frequency of meetings of those bodies that have consistently utilized a lower level of resources than planned;"

(*b*) The relevant provisions of recommendation 3 read as follows:

> "The procedures and methods of work of the General Assembly and its subsidiary organs, particularly its Main Committees, should be streamlined and thereby made more effective. Many recommendations have been put forward to this effect. In this connection, the following points should be emphasized:
>
> "(*a*) The high cost of holding meetings of the principal organs of the United Nations makes it imperative to utilize fully available services. The responsibility for this rests with the presiding officers of these organs, as well as the representatives of Member States;

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* Incorporating document A/BUR/44/1/Corr.1 of 18 September 1989.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49.*

[3] *Ibid.*, para. 21.

"(*b*) The agenda of the General Assembly should be rationalized by grouping or merging, to the extent possible, related items and by setting an interval of two or more years for the discussion of certain items;

"(*c*) The possibility of holding the meetings of the Fourth Committee and the Special Political Committee in sequential order should be addressed;

"(*d*) The distribution of agenda items among the Main Committees of the General Assembly and between those Committees and the plenary meetings of the Assembly should be reviewed, in order to ensure the best possible use of the expertise of the Committees and of the time and resources available;

"(*e*) As a rule, the General Assembly should not create new subsidiary organs without discontinuing existing ones;"

(*c*) Recommendation 7 reads as follows:

"Since the cost of processing and distributing as official documents communications received from Member States is estimated at $2 million per biennium, Member States should co-operate in significantly curtailing this practice. The provisions of General Assembly decision 34/401 should be strictly adhered to."

Furthermore, in connection with recommendation 3 (*c*) of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts (see para. (*b*) above), the General Committee may wish to recommend to the General Assembly that, as at recent sessions, the holding of concurrent meetings of the Special Political Committee and the Fourth Committee should be avoided, to the extent possible and with the necessary flexibility, during the forty-fourth session

7. The Secretary-General wishes to draw the General Committee's attention to Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/77 of 29 July 1988 on the revitalization of the Economic and Social Council and 1989/114 of 28 July 1989 on further measures for the implementation of Council resolution 1988/77 on the revitalization of the Council.

8. The Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to the measures he has already undertaken in pursuance of the goal of renewal and reform as reflected in his progress report on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213.[4] In this connection, the Secretary-General also wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to the fact that measures introduced to reduce costs relating to overtime continue to be in effect. Therefore, the Committee may wish to remind Member States that, as a result of these curtailments, the Secretariat will not be able to provide all the services rendered prior to 1986.

Closing date of the session

9. In accordance with the provisions of rule 2 of the rules of procedure and in the light of the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly that the General Assembly should meet for a period of 13 weeks (A/520/Rev.15, annex V, para. 4), the closing date of the forty-fourth session should be Tuesday, 19 December 1989. However, in view of the financial problems still being faced by the United Nations and in the context of the process of renewal and reform under way, and in the light of the practice at recent sessions, the General Committee may wish to recommend to the General Assembly that no closing date be decided upon at this time and that every effort be made to curtail to the maximum extent practicable the duration of the forty-fourth session.

Schedule of meetings

10. In the light of the practice at recent sessions, the General Committee may wish to recommend to the General Assembly that, as a cost-saving measure, morning meetings should start at 10 a.m. promptly for all plenary meetings and meetings of the Main Committees during the forty-fourth session.

11. In view of the practice at recent sessions, the General Committee may wish to recommend that, in order to avoid the late start of meetings and as a cost-saving measure, the General Assembly should waive the requirement of the presence of at least one third of the members to declare a plenary meeting open and permit the debate to proceed and one quarter of the members to declare a meeting of the Main Committee open and permit the debate to proceed. This recommendation would be made on the understanding that it does not involve any permanent change in the provisions of rules 67 and 108 of the rules of procedure pertaining to the opening of meetings.

12. Furthermore, the General Committee may wish to recommend to the General Assembly that delegations should be reminded of the utmost importance of punctuality in the interest of ensuring an effective and orderly organization of work and achieving economies for the United Nations.

General debate

13. In accordance with established practice, the Secretary-General suggests that the general debate should begin on Monday, 25 September, and end on Friday, 13 October 1989.

14. The Secretary-General also suggests that the list of speakers in the general debate should be closed on Wednesday, 27 September, at 6 p.m.

15. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to the decision taken by the Assembly at previous sessions, namely, that the practice of expressing congratulations in the Assembly Hall after a speech had been delivered was prohibited.

Explanations of vote, right of reply and length of statements

16. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of decision 34/401, which read as follows:

> "6. Explanations of vote should be limited to ten minutes.
>
> "7. When the same draft resolution is considered in a Main Committee and in plenary meeting, a delegation should, as far as possible, explain its vote only once, i.e., either in the Committee or in plenary meeting, unless that delegation's vote in plenary meeting is different from its vote in the Committee.
>
> "8. Delegations should exercise their right of reply at the end of the day whenever two meetings have been scheduled for that day and whenever such meetings are devoted to the consideration of the same item."

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[4] A/42/234.

17. With a view to streamlining the procedures of the General Assembly and as another cost-saving measure, the General Committee, in connection with the length of statements, may wish to draw the attention of the General Assembly, as it did at recent sessions, to rules 72 and 114 of the rules of procedure and paragraph 22 of annex VI thereof for appropriate action in plenary meeting and the Main Committees.

Records of meetings

18. As at past sessions, verbatim records will continue to be provided, during the forty-fourth session, for the plenary meetings of the Assembly and meetings of the First Committee and summary records will be provided to the General Committee, the Credentials Committee and the Main Committees of the Assembly. In accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly (A/520/Rev.15, annex V, para. 108 (*b*)), the General Committee may wish to recommend that the Assembly should maintain for the forty-fourth session the practice whereby the Special Political Committee may obtain, on specific request, transcriptions of the debates of some of its meetings, or portions thereof. These transcriptions, which would not be part of the official records of the Committee, would be provided as the required services became available. Furthermore, the General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraphs 8 and 9 of its resolution 38/32 E of 25 November 1983, which read as follows:

> "8. *Decides* that the practice of reproducing statements *in extenso* as separate documents shall be discontinued for all its subsidiary organs that are entitled to summary records;
>
> "9. *Decides further* that any exceptions to this rule may be made by the body concerned only if the statements are to serve as bases for discussion and if, after hearing a statement of the relevant financial implications, the body decides that one or more statements *in extenso* may be included in the summary record, or reproduced as separate documents or as annexes to authorized documents;"

In this connection, the General Committee may also wish to recommend to the Assembly that the practice not to reproduce *in extenso* statements made in a Main Committee should be maintained for the forty-fourth session.

Seating arrangements

19. In accordance with established practice, the Secretary-General has drawn lots for the purpose of choosing the Member State to occupy the first desk on the General Assembly floor from which the alphabetical seating order will begin. The name drawn was Sao Tome and Principe. Consequently, the delegation of that country will sit at the first desk at the right of the President and the other countries will follow in the English alphabetical order. The same order will be observed in the Main Committees.

Concluding statements

20. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 17 of decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

> "17. To save time at the end of the session, the practice of making concluding statements in the General Assembly and its Main Committees should be dispensed with except for statements by the presiding officers."

Questions related to the programme budget

21. The Secretary-General would like to draw the attention of the General Committee to rule 153 of the rules of procedure which reads as follows:

> "No resolution involving expenditure shall be recommended by a committee for approval by the General Assembly unless it is accompanied by an estimate of expenditures prepared by the Secretary-General. No resolution in respect of which expenditures are anticipated by the Secretary-General shall be voted by the General Assembly until the Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee) has had an opportunity of stating the effect of the proposal upon the budget estimates of the United Nations."

In this connection, the General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 12 of decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

> "12. It is imperative that Main Committees should allow sufficient time for the preparation of the estimate of expenditures by the Secretariat and for its consideration by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee and that they should take this requirement into account when they adopt their programme of work."

Furthermore, the General Committee may wish to draw the attention of the General Assembly to paragraph 6 of Assembly resolution 35/10 A of 3 November 1980, which reads as follows:

> "6. *Decides* that all proposals affecting the schedule of conferences and meetings made at sessions of the General Assembly shall be reviewed by the Committee on Conferences when administrative implications are being considered under the requirements of rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly."

The General Committee may also wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to regulation 4.9 of the Regulations Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation (resolution 37/234, annex), which reads as follows:

> "*Regulation 4.9*. No Council, Commission or other competent body shall take a decision involving either a change in the programme budget approved by the General Assembly or the possible requirement of expenditure unless it has received and taken account of a report from the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the proposal."

22. The General Committee may also wish to recall paragraph 13 of decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

> "13. Furthermore:
>
> "(*a*) A mandatory deadline, not later than 1 December, should be established for the submission to the Fifth Committee of all draft resolutions with financial implications;
>
> "(*b*) The Fifth Committee should, as a general practice, consider accepting without debate the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the financial implications of draft

resolutions up to a prescribed limit, namely, $25,000 on any one item;

"(*c*) Firm deadlines should be set for the early submission of the reports of subsidiary bodies which require consideration by the Fifth Committee;

"(*d*) A minimum period of forty-eight hours should be allowed between the submission and the voting of a proposal involving expenditure in order to allow the Secretary-General to prepare and present the related statement of administrative and financial implications."

If the General Committee decides to recommend the curtailment of the duration of the forty-fourth session, the mandatory deadline mentioned above should be adjusted accordingly.

Documentation

23. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 28 of decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

"28. The General Assembly, including its Main Committees, should merely take note of those reports of the Secretary-General or subsidiary organs which do not require a decision by the Assembly and should neither debate nor adopt resolutions on them, unless specifically requested to do so by the Secretary-General or the organ concerned."

24. The Secretary-General feels obliged to emphasize once again that the provisions adopted by the General Assembly to control and limit documentation have not had as much effect as desired in decreasing the volume. In this connection, on the basis of previous related Assembly decisions and the relevant recommendations made by the Presidents of the Assembly concerning the rationalization of the procedures of the Assembly,[5] which were made at their meeting held in New York in June 1985, the General Committee may wish to examine this question in depth with a view to proposing the adoption of stricter measures by the Assembly.

Resolutions

25. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 32 of decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

"32. Whenever possible, resolutions requesting the discussion of a question at a subsequent session should not call for the inclusion of a separate new item and such discussion should be held under the item under which the resolution was adopted."

26. The General Committee may also wish to draw the attention of the General Assembly to recommendation 3 (*f*) of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts,[3] which reads as follows:

"(*f*) Efforts should be made to reduce the number of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly. Resolutions should request reports of the Secretary-General only in cases where that would be indispensable for facilitating the implementation of these resolutions or the continued examination of the question."

27. In this connection, the Secretary-General would like to draw the attention of the General Committee to the relevant recommendations made by the Presidents of the Assembly.[5]

Special conferences

28. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to recommendation 6 of the Committee on Conferences, adopted by the Assembly in paragraph (*b*) of its decision 34/405, which reads as follows:

"(*b*) The Committee, taking into account difficulties encountered in ensuring adequate preparation of meetings, including timely distribution of documentation, as well as the ability of Member States to participate fully, recommends that the General Assembly should instruct the Main Committees to review the number of special conferences of the United Nations already proposed and scheduled in their respective fields of activity prior to deciding upon the scheduling of new and additional special conferences, thus bearing in mind the relevant portions of General Assembly resolution 33/55."

The General Committee may also wish to draw the Assembly's attention to recommendation 2 (*d*) of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts,[3] which reads as follows:

"Until 1978, a number of resolutions had requested that only one major conference be scheduled annually. The decision of the General Assembly that no more than five special conferences should take place in a given year and that no more than one special conference should be convened at the same time should be strictly implemented."

29. In this connection, the General Committee may further wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to the relevant provisions of recommendation 4 of the Group of Experts,[3] which reads as follows:

"The existing principle that United Nations bodies should meet at their respective established headquarters, as provided for in General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985, should be strictly enforced. Whenever the Assembly accepts an invitation from the Government of a Member State to hold a conference or meeting away from established headquarters, the additional cost should be borne in full by that Government. The methods of budgeting these costs should be improved so as to ensure that all additional costs are accounted for."

Meetings of subsidiary organs

30. In accordance with section I, paragraph 7, of General Assembly resolution 40/243, no subsidiary organ of the Assembly should be permitted to meet at United Nations Headquarters during a regular session of the Assembly, unless explicitly authorized by the Assembly. In this connection, the Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to two letters dated 13 June and 28 August 1989 (A/44/341 and Add.1) in which the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences informed the President of the Assembly that, in view of special circumstances, the Committee had recommended that the following subsidiary organs should be authorized to meet during the forty-fourth session:

(*a*) Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

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[5] See A/40/377, appendix.

(*b*) Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

(*c*) Committee on Relations with the Host Country;

(*d*) Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;

(*e*) High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;

(*f*) Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa;

(*g*) Special Committee against *Apartheid;*

(*h*) United Nations Council for Namibia;

(*i*) Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

31. All proposals for the inclusion of items in the agenda of the forty-fourth session have been communicated to Member States in the following documents:

(*a*) Provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session (A/44/150);

(*b*) Supplementary list (A/44/200).

The items proposed for inclusion are listed in the draft agenda, which appears in paragraph 33 below.

32. Bearing in mind the current financial crisis of the United Nations and the longer-term need to rationalize the General Assembly's procedures, and in view of the large number of items on the draft agenda, the Secretary-General wishes to recall the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly that Member States should examine the agenda with a view to eliminating items which have lost their urgency or relevance, are not ripe for consideration or could be dealt with and even disposed of equally well by subsidiary organs of the Assembly, and to referring specific items to other United Nations organs or to specialized agencies, taking into account the nature of the question (A/520/Rev.15, annex V, paras. 19 and 22; and *ibid.*, annex VII, paras. 1 and 2). The Secretary-General wishes also to recall subparagraph (*b*) of recommendation 3 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, quoted in paragraph 6 above, whereby the agenda of the Assembly should be rationalized by grouping or merging, to the extent possible, related items and by setting an interval of two or more years for the discussion of certain items. In this connection, the General Committee may wish to consider:

(*a*) The grouping of related items under a single heading;

(*b*) The staggering of items over two or more years.

33. Subject to the recommendations of the General Committee regarding paragraphs 31 and 32 above, the draft agenda of the forty-fourth session would consist of the following items:[6]

[*Same text as the provisional agenda in document A/44/150 above, with the exception of the items listed below.*]

46. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security (P.46).[7]

47. Question of Cyprus (P.47).[7]

48. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq (P.48).[7]

151. United Nations decade of international law (S.1).

152. Protection and security of small States (S.2).

153. Environmental protection of extraterritorial spaces for present and future generations (S.3).[8]

154. Education and information for disarmament (S.4).

155. International criminal responsibility of individuals and entities engaged in illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs across national frontiers and other transnational criminal activities: establishment of an international criminal court with jurisdiction over such crimes (S.5).

156. Emergency assistance to the Sudan.

ALLOCATION OF ITEMS

34. The allocation of items described in paragraph 49 below is based on the pattern adopted by the General Assembly for those items in previous years. However, the Secretary-General trusts that delegations will consider allotting items in a manner which will best enhance the effectiveness and the impact of the Assembly's work. In this connection, the General Committee may wish to draw the Assembly's attention to paragraph 4 of decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

> "4. Substantive items should normally be discussed initially in a Main Committee and, therefore, items previously allocated to plenary meetings should henceforth be referred to a Main Committee unless there are compelling circumstances requiring their continued consideration in plenary meeting."

35. The following items of the draft agenda have not been considered previously by the General Assembly:

150. Observer status for the Council of Europe in the General Assembly (P.150).

151. United Nations decade of international law (S.1).

152. Protection and security of small States (S.2).

153. Environmental protection of extraterritorial spaces for present and future generations (S.3).

154. Education and information for disarmament (S.4).

155. International criminal responsibility of individuals and entities engaged in illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs across national frontiers and other transnational criminal activities: establishment of an international criminal court with jurisdiction over such crimes (S.5).

The sponsors of the requests for the inclusion of these items have suggested that they should be allocated as follows:

Item 150	Plenary meetings
Item 151	Sixth Committee
Item 152	Special Political Committee
Item 153	Second Committee[8]
Item 154	First Committee
Item 155	Sixth Committee

36. In connection with item 12 of the draft agenda (Report of the Economic and Social Council), the Secretary-General proposes that, as in previous years, the various parts of the report should be assigned to the Main Committees in

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[6] Abbreviations used in the present document:
(P.): item on the provisional agenda (A/44/150);
(S.): item on the supplementary list (A/44/200).

[7] The inclusion of this item in the draft agenda of the forty-fourth session was subject to any decision that the General Assembly might take at the last (96th) meeting of its forty-third session, on 18 September 1989 (see decisions 43/463 to 43/465).

[8] The Government of Malta has requested the inclusion of this supplementary sub-item under item 83 of the draft agenda, entitled "Development and international economic co-operation", and has proposed that it should be considered in conjunction with sub-item 83 (*f*), entitled "Environment" (see A/44/193).

accordance with their respective fields of competence or to plenary meetings, on the understanding that administrative, programme and budgetary aspects should be dealt with by the Fifth Committee. Bearing that consideration in mind, the Secretary-General recommends the following allocation for the various parts of the report:[9]

Chapter I	Matters calling for action by the General Assembly or brought to its attention	Plenary meetings, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees
Chapter II	General discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments	Second Committee
Chapter III	Questions considered directly in plenary meeting	
Section A	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	Third Committee
Section B	Special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries	Second Committee
Section C	Revitalization of the Economic and Social Council	Plenary meetings, Second, Third and Fifth Committees
Section D	Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories	Second Committee
Chapter IV	Questions considered by the First (Economic) Committee	
Section A	United Nations University	Second Committee
Section B	Public administration and finance	Second Committee
Section C	Statistical and cartographic questions	Second Committee
Section D	Natural resources	Second Committee
Section E	Transnational corporations	Second Committee
Section F	Regional co-operation	Second Committee
Section G	Development and international economic co-operation	Second Committee
Chapter V	Questions considered by the Second (Social) Committee	
Section A	Human rights questions	Third Committee
Section B	Women	Third Committee
Section C	Social development	Third Committee
Section D	Narcotic drugs	Third Committee
Chapter VI	Questions considered by the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee	
Section A	Operational activities for development	Second Committee
Section B	Co-ordination questions	Second and Fifth Committees
Section C	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	Second and Fourth Committees
Section D	Programme and related questions	Fifth Committee
Section E	Co-operation for natural disaster reduction	Second Committee
Section F	Special economic and humanitarian assistance	Second and Third Committees
Chapter VII	Elections and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Council, confirmation of representatives on the functional commissions and nominations	Plenary meetings
Chapter VIII	Organizational and other matters	Plenary meetings, Second and Third Committees

37. With regard to item 18 of the draft agenda (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples), the General Committee may wish to consider referring to the Fourth Committee, as was done at previous sessions, chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples[10] relating to specific Territories; this would again enable the General Assembly to deal in plenary meeting with the question of the implementation of the Declaration as a whole.

38. In connection with item 28 of the draft agenda (Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa), the Secretary-General wishes to remind the General Committee that at previous sessions the General Assembly decided to consider this item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that the representatives of the Organization of African Unity and of national liberation movements recognized by that organization would be permitted to participate in the discussion in plenary meeting and that organizations and individuals having a special interest in the question would be permitted to be heard by the Special Political Committee.

39. With regard to item 35 of the draft agenda (Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)), the Secretary-General wishes to remind the General Committee that at previous sessions the General Assembly decided to consider this item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that bodies and individuals having an interest in the question would be heard in the Fourth Committee in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting.

40. With regard to item 36 (Question of Namibia), the Secretary-General wishes to recall, as stated in his report to the Security Council concerning the implementation of Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) concerning the question of Namibia (S/20412, para. 35), that the United Nations plan for Namibia includes informal understandings on the question of impartiality (A/44/280-S/20635, annex), point 10 of which reads as follows:

> "Consideration of the question of Namibia at the regular General Assembly should be suspended during the transition period."

41. With regard to item 38 of the draft agenda (Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations), the General Committee may wish to recommend that the item should as previously be allocated to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that

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[9] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3.*

[10] *Ibid., Supplement No. 23.*

the report on the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields would be dealt with directly in plenary meeting and that such a decision would in no way prejudge the arrangements to be made for the future consideration of the item.

42. With regard to item 47 of the draft agenda (Question of Cyprus), the General Committee will recall that at its forty-second session[11] the General Assembly decided to consider this item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that it would, when considering the item, invite the Special Political Committee to meet for the purpose of affording representatives of the Cypriot communities an opportunity to take the floor in the Committee in order to express their views, and that the Assembly would then resume its consideration of the item, taking into account the report of the Special Political Committee.

43. With regard to item 63 of the draft agenda (General and complete disarmament), the Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to the fact that some portions of the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1988,[12] which is to be considered directly in plenary meeting under item 14, deal with the subject-matter of this item. The General Committee may therefore wish to recommend that the relevant paragraphs of the report should be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of item 63.

44. In connection with item 83 (*b*) of the draft agenda (Trade and development), the Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to General Assembly resolution 43/183 of 20 December 1988 whereby the Assembly decided "to observe, at its forty-fourth session, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in a manner befitting the role and achievements of that organ". The General Committee may wish to recommend that a plenary meeting should be held to observe the anniversary.

45. With regard to item 83 (*i*) of the draft agenda (Science and technology for development), the General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of its resolution 42/192 of 11 December 1987, decided, *inter alia*, "to observe at its forty-fourth session, at a commemorative plenary meeting, the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development". The General Committee may wish to recommend that the commemorative plenary meeting should be held on Thursday, 26 October. Furthermore, in paragraph 6 of that resolution, the Assembly decided that, in the light of the importance and priority accorded to science and technology for development, the general debate on the question would be conducted at its forty-fourth session in plenary meeting.

46. In connection with item 92 of the draft agenda (Twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development), the General Assembly, by its resolution 42/48 of 30 November 1987, decided, *inter alia*, "to devote one plenary meeting during its forty-fourth session to the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration, which falls on 11 December 1989" and requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary preparations for the programme of that meeting. The General Committee may therefore wish to recommend that the observance should be held at a plenary meeting on Monday, 11 December.

47. In connection with item 105 (*b*) of the draft agenda (United Nations Development Fund for Women), the Secretary-General wishes to recall paragraph 16 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 39/125 of 14 December 1984, which reads as follows:

> "16. Taking into account the advice of the Consultative Committee, the Administrator shall submit to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme an annual report on the operations, management and budget of the Fund. He shall submit a similar report to the General Assembly, to be referred to the Second Committee for consideration of its technical co-operation aspects and also to the Third Committee."

The General Committee may therefore wish to recommend that the report should be referred to the Second Committee for consideration under item 87 of the draft agenda (Operational activities for development).

48. With regard to item 129 of the draft agenda (Joint Inspection Unit), the General Committee may wish to recommend to the General Assembly, as was done at previous sessions, that the item should be allocated to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit dealing with subject-matters assigned to other Main Committees would be referred also to those Committees.

49. Subject to changes that may be made by the General Committee in the light of paragraphs 34 to 48 above, the allocation of the items of the draft agenda, as based on previous practice, would be the following:[6]

Plenary meetings

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Argentina (P.1).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (P.2).
3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly (P.3):
   (*a*) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
   (*b*) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly (P.4).
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees (P.5).
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (P.6).
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (P.7).
8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee (P.8).
9. General debate (P.9).
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (P.10).
11. Report of the Security Council (P.11).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, III (section C), VII and VIII) (P.12).[13]
13. Report of the International Court of Justice (P.13).
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (P.14).[14]
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs (P.15):

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[11] The item has not been discussed since the thirty-seventh session.

[12] See A/44/450.

[13] The chapters of the report listed below would be referred also to the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees, as follows:

(*a*) Chapter I	Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees
(*b*) Chapter III (section C)	Second, Third and Fifth Committees
(*c*) Chapter VIII	Second and Third Committees.

For further details, see para. 36 of the present document.

[14] See para. 43 of the present document.

(*a*) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;

(*b*) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council.

16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs (P.16):
    (*a*) Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
    (*b*) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council;
    (*c*) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.
17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (P.17):[15]
    (*g*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences;
    (*h*) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit;
    (*i*) Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme;
    (*j*) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.
18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.18).[16]
19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (P.19).
20. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin (P.20).
21. Achievements of the International Year of Peace (P.21).
22. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (P.22).
23. Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (P.23).
24. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System (P.24).
25. Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance (P.26).
26. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (P.27).
27. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (P.28).[17]
28. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte (P.29).
29. Law of the sea (P.30).
30. The situation in Kampuchea (P.31).
31. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (P.32).
32. Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic (P.33).
33. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives (P.34).
34. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (P.35).[18]
35. Question of Namibia (P.36).[19]
36. The situation in the Middle East (P.37).
37. Question of Palestine (P.39).
38. Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia (P.41).
39. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986 (P.42).
40. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (P.43).
41. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development (P.44).
42. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council (P.45).
43. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security (P.46).[7]
44. Question of Cyprus (P.47).[20]
45. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq (P.48).[7]

First Committee

1. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/62 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) (P.49).
2. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions (P.50).
3. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water (P.51).
4. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.52).
5. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (P.53).
6. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia (P.54).
7. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (P.55).
8. Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (P.56).
9. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (P.57).
10. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (P.58).
11. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (P.59).
12. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.60).
13. Reduction of military budgets (P.61).
14. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons (P.62).
15. General and complete disarmament (P.63):[14]
    (*a*) Notification of nuclear tests;
    (*b*) Relationship between disarmament and development;
    (*c*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;
    (*d*) Conventional disarmament;
    (*e*) Nuclear disarmament;
    (*f*) Objective information on military matters;
    (*g*) Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament;
    (*h*) International arms transfers;
    (*i*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;
    (*j*) Naval armaments and disarmament;
    (*k*) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes for hostile purposes;
    (*l*) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;
    (*m*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale;
    (*n*) Dumping of radioactive wastes.
16. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (P.64):
    (*a*) Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;
    (*b*) Disarmament and international security;
    (*c*) Nuclear-arms freeze;
    (*d*) World Disarmament Campaign;
    (*e*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa;
    (*f*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;
    (*g*) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme: report of the Secretary-General;
    (*h*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia;
    (*i*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.
17. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security (P.65).

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[15] For sub-items (*a*) to (*f*), see "Fifth Committee", item 19.
[16] See para. 37 of the present document.
[17] See para. 38 of the present document.
[18] See para. 39 of the present document.
[19] See para. 40 of the present document.
[20] See para. 42 of the present document and note 7.

18. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (P.66):
    - (*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
    - (*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
    - (*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;
    - (*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;
    - (*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;
    - (*f*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;
    - (*g*) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war;
    - (*h*) Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter;
    - (*i*) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament;
    - (*j*) Prevention of nuclear war;
    - (*k*) Disarmament Week;
    - (*l*) Comprehensive programme of disarmament;
    - (*m*) Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade.
19. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (P.67).
20. Israeli nuclear armament (P.68).
21. Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements (P.69).
22. Question of Antarctica (P.70).
23. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region (P.71).
24. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (P.72).
25. Comprehensive approach to strengthening international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (P.73).
26. Liability for the illegal transfer and/or use of prohibited weapons and weapons or substances which cause unnecessary human suffering (P.74).

Special Political Committee

1. Effects of atomic radiation (P.75).
2. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (P.76).
3. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (P.77).
4. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (P.78).
5. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects (P.79).
6. Questions relating to information (P.80).
7. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India (P.81).
8. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (P.82).

Second Committee

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, II, III (sections B to D), IV, VI (sections A to C, E and F) and VIII) (P.12).[21]
2. Shorter-term, medium-term and long-term solutions to the problems of natural disasters in Bangladesh (P.25).
3. Development and international economic co-operation (P.83):
    - (*a*) Preparation of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000);
    - (*b*) Trade and development;[22]
    - (*c*) Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States;
    - (*d*) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development;
    - (*e*) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries;
    - (*f*) Environment;
    - (*g*) Desertification and drought;
    - (*h*) Human settlements;
    - (*i*) Science and technology for development.[23]
4. Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly in 1990 (P.84).
5. External debt crisis and development (P.85).
6. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind (P.86).
7. Operational activities for development (P.87):[24]
    - (*a*) Comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the United Nations system;
    - (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
    - (*c*) United Nations Capital Development Fund;
    - (*d*) United Nations technical co-operation activities;
    - (*e*) United Nations Volunteers programme.
8. Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research (P.88).
9. Special economic and disaster relief assistance (P.89):
    - (*a*) Special programmes of economic assistance;
    - (*b*) International strategy for the fight against the locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa.
10. Emergency assistance to the Sudan (P.156).

Third Committee

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, III (sections A, C and E), V, VI (section F) and VIII) (P.12).[25]
2. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (P.90).
3. World social situation (P.91):
    - (*a*) World social situation;
    - (*b*) Popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights.
4. Twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (P.92).[26]
5. National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress (P.93).
6. Policies and programmes involving youth (P.94).
7. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (P.95).
8. Preparation and organization of International Literacy Year (P.96).
9. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (P.97):
    - (*a*) National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights;
    - (*b*) Right to development;
    - (*c*) Development of public information activities in the field of human rights.
10. Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes (P.98).

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[21] The chapters of the report listed below would also be considered in plenary meeting and/or referred to the Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees, as follows:

(*a*) Chapter I	Plenary meetings and Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees;
(*b*) Chapter III (section C)	Plenary meetings and Third and Fifth Committees;
(*c*) Chapter VI (section B)	Fifth Committee;
(*d*) Chapter VI (section C)	Fourth Committee;
(*e*) Chapter VI (section F)	Third Committee;
(*f*) Chapter VIII	Plenary meetings and Third Committee.

For further details, see para. 36 of the present document.

[22] See para. 44 of the present document.

[23] See para. 45 of the present document.

[24] See para. 47 of the present document.

[25] The chapters of the report listed below would also be considered in plenary meeting and/or referred to the Second, Fourth and Fifth Committees, as follows:

(*a*) Chapter I	Plenary meetings and Second, Fourth and Fifth Committees;
(*b*) Chapter III (section C)	Plenary meetings and Second and Fifth Committees;
(*c*) Chapter VI (section F)	Second Committee;
(*d*) Chapter VIII	Plenary meetings and Second Committee.

For further details, see para. 36 of the present document.

[26] See para. 46 of the present document.

11. International Covenants on Human Rights (P.99).
12. Question of aging (P.100).
13. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (P.101).
14. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (P.102).
15. Crime prevention and criminal justice (P.103).
16. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (P.104).
17. Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000 (P.105):
    - (*a*) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;
    - (*b*) United Nations Development Fund for Women;[24]
    - (*c*) Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat;
    - (*d*) Implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation;
    - (*e*) National experience relating to the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas.
18. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights (P.106).
19. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (P.107).
20. Human rights and scientific and technological developments (P.108).
21. Adoption of a convention on the rights of the child (P.109).
22. Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights (P.110).
23. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (P.111):
    - (*a*) International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa;
    - (*b*) International Conference on Central American Refugees;
    - (*c*) International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees.
24. International campaign against traffic in drugs (P.112):
    - (*a*) United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;
    - (*b*) International campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking.
25. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (P.113).
26. Families in the development process (P.114).
27. Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections (P.115).
28. Preparation of an instrument on human rights based on solidarity (P.116).

Fourth Committee

1. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (P.117).
2. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa (P.118).
3. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (P.119).
4. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I and VI (section C)) (P.12).[27]
5. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (P.120).
6. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (P.121).
7. Question of East Timor (P.122).
8. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.18).[16]

Fifth Committee

1. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (P.123):
    - (*a*) United Nations Development Programme;
    - (*b*) United Nations Children's Fund;
    - (*c*) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
    - (*d*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
    - (*e*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
    - (*f*) United Nations Population Fund.
2. Programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (P.124).
3. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (P.125).
4. Programme planning (P.126).
5. Financial emergency of the United Nations (P.127).
6. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (P.128):
    - (*a*) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
    - (*b*) Harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the administrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations.
7. Joint Inspection Unit (P.129).[28]
8. Pattern of conferences (P.130).
9. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations (P.131).
10. Personnel questions (P.132):
    - (*a*) Composition of the Secretariat;
    - (*b*) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;
    - (*c*) Other personnel questions.
11. United Nations common system (P.133).
12. United Nations pension system (P.134).
13. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (P.135):
    - (*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;
    - (*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon;
    - (*c*) Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States.
14. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (P.136).
15. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (P.137).
16. Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (P.138).
17. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations (P.139).
18. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, III (section C) and VI (sections B and D)) (P.12).[29]
19. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (P.17):[30]
    - (*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
    - (*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;

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[27] The chapters of the report listed below would also be considered in plenary meeting and/or referred to the Second, Third and Fifth Committees:

(*a*) Chapter I	Plenary meetings and Second, Third and Fifth Committees;
(*b*) Chapter VI (section C)	Second Committee

For further details, see para. 36 of the present document.

[28] See para. 48 of the present document.

[29] The chapters of the report listed below would also be considered in plenary meeting and/or referred to the Second, Third and Fourth Committees, as follows:

(*a*) Chapter I	Plenary meetings and Second, Third and Fourth Committees
(*b*) Chapter III (section C)	Plenary meetings and Second and Third Committees
(*c*) Chapter VI (section B)	Second Committee

For further details, see para. 36 of the present document.

[30] For sub-items (*g*) to (*j*), see "Plenary meetings", item 17.

(*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;

(*d*) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;

(*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;

(*f*) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission.

20. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (P.38).[31]

21. Current financial crisis of the United Nations (P.40).

Sixth Committee

1. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law (P.140).

2. Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes (P.141):

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General;

(*b*) Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation.

3. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order (P.142).

4. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States (P.143).

5. Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind (P.144).

6. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-second session (P.145).

7. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (P.146).

8. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-first session (P.147).

9. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (P.148).

10. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (P.149).

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[31] See para. 41 of the present document.

DOCUMENT A/44/250*

First report of the General Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*20 September 1989*]

1. At its 1st meeting, on 20 September 1989, the General Committee considered the memorandum by the Secretary-General (document A/BUR/44/1 above). An account of the discussion appears in the summary record of the meeting.

2. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General in paragraph 3 of his memorandum (see document A/BUR/44/1), the General Committee draws the attention of the General Assembly to the provisions reproduced in annexes V, VI and VII of its rules of procedure.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

General Committee

3. The General Committee took note of the General Assembly decisions relevant to its work which were brought to the Committee's attention by the Secretary-General in paragraph 4 of his memorandum (*ibid.*).

Rationalization of work

4. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 6), who referred to General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, the General Committee draws the attention of the Assembly to recommendations 2, 3 and 7 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations.[3] Furthermore, in connection with recommendation 3 (*c*), the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly that, as at recent sessions, the holding of concurrent meetings of the Special Political Committee and the Fourth Committee should be avoided, to the extent possible and with the necessary flexibility, during the forty-fourth session.

5. The General Committee took note of the information brought to its attention by the Secretary-General in his memorandum (*ibid.*, paras. 7 and 8) relating to Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/77 of 29 July 1988 on the revitalization of the Council and 1989/114 of 28 July 1989 on further measures for the implementation of Council resolution 1988/77 on the revitalization of the Council, and concerning the measures he has already undertaken in pursuance of the goal of renewal and reform as reflected in his progress report on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213.[32]

Closing date of the session

6. Noting that the normal closing date would be Tuesday, 19 December, at the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 9), the General Committee recommends that, in view of the financial problems still being faced by the United Nations and in the context of the process of renewal and reform under way, and in the light of the practice at recent sessions, no closing date should be decided upon at this time and that every effort should be made to curtail to the maximum extent practicable the duration of the forty-fourth session.

Schedule of meetings

7. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 10), the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly that, as a cost-saving measure, morning meetings should start at 10 a.m. promptly for all plenary meetings and meetings of the Main Committee during the forty-fourth session.

8. Also at the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 11), the General Committee recommends that, in order to avoid the late start of meetings and as a cost-saving measure, the General Assembly should waive the requirement of the presence of at least one third of the members to declare a plenary meeting open and permit the debate to proceed and one quarter of the members to declare a meeting of the Main Committee open and permit the debate to proceed. This recommendation would be made on the

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* Incorporating documents A/44/250/Corr.1 and 2.

[32] A/42/234.

understanding that it would not involve any permanent change in the relevant provisions of rules 67 and 108 of the rules of procedure pertaining to the opening of meetings.

9. In this connection, the General Committee also recommends to the General Assembly that delegations should be reminded of the utmost importance of punctuality in the interest of ensuring an effective and orderly organization of work and achieving economies for the United Nations.

General debate

10. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid*., paras. 13 and 14), the General Committee recommends that:

(*a*) The general debate should begin on Monday, 25 September and end on Friday, 13 October 1989;

(*b*) The list of speakers in the general debate should be closed on Wednesday, 27 September, at 6 p.m.

11. On the proposal of the Secretary-General (*ibid*., para. 15), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to the decision taken by the Assembly at previous sessions, namely, that the practice of expressing congratulations in the General Assembly Hall after a speech had been delivered was prohibited.

Explanation of vote, right of reply and length of statements

12. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid*., para. 16), the General Committee draws the attention of the General Assembly to paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of its decision 34/401.

13. Furthermore, in connection with the length of statements, with a view to streamlining the procedures of the General Assembly and as a cost-saving measure, the General Committee draws the attention of the Assembly, as it did at recent sessions, to rules 72 and 114 of the rules of procedure and paragraph 22 of annex VI thereof for appropriate action in plenary meeting and the Main Committees.

Records of meetings

14. As at past sessions (*ibid*., para. 18), verbatim records will continue to be provided during the forty-fourth session, for the plenary meetings of the Assembly and meetings of the First Committee and summary records will be provided to the General Committee, the Credentials Committee and the other Main Committees of the Assembly. In accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly (A/520/Rev.15, annex V, para. 108 (*b*)), the General Committee recommends that the Assembly should maintain for the forty-fourth session the practice whereby the Special Political Committee may obtain, on specific request, transcriptions of the debates of some of its meetings, or portions thereof. These transcriptions, which would not be part of the official records of the Committee, would be provided as the required services became available. Furthermore, the General Committee wishes to draw the Assembly's attention to paragraphs 8 and 9 of its resolution 38/32 E of 25 November 1983. In this connection, the General Committee also recommends to the Assembly that the practice not to reproduce *in extenso* statements made in a Main Committee should be maintained for the forty-fourth session.

Concluding statements

15. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid*., para. 20), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 17 of decision 34/401.

Questions related to the programme budget

16. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid*., paras. 21 and 22), who referred to rule 153 of the rules of procedure, the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraphs 12 and 13 of decision 34/401. If the Assembly decides to curtail the duration of its forty-fourth session, the mandatory deadline mentioned above should be adjusted accordingly. Furthermore, the General Committee draws the attention of the Assembly to paragraph 6 of its resolution 34/10 A of 3 November 1980.

17. Also at the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid*., para. 21), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to regulation 4.9 of the Regulations Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 37/234.

Documentation

18. On the proposal of the Secretary-General (*ibid*., para. 23), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 28 of decision 34/401.

19. Furthermore, the General Committee took note of the proposal by the Secretary-General that the Committee should examine in depth the question of how to control and limit documentation (*ibid*., para. 24).

Resolutions

20. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid*., para. 25), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 32 of decision 34/401.

21. Furthermore, at the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid*., paras. 26 and 27), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to recommendation 3 (*f*) of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts[3] and to the relevant recommendations made by the Presidents of the General Assembly.[5]

Special conferences

22. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid*., para. 28), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to recommendation 6 of the Committee on Conferences, adopted by the Assembly in paragraph (*b*) of its decision 34/405, and to recommendation 2 (*d*) of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts.[3]

23. Furthermore, at the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid*., para. 29), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to the relevant provisions of recommendation 4 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts.[3]

Meetings of subsidiary organs

24. The General Committee, in the light of recommendations submitted by the Committee on Conferences (A/44/341/Add.1), recommends to the General Assembly that the following subsidiary organs should be authorized to meet during the forty-fourth session:

(*a*) Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

(*b*) Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

(*c*) Committee on Relations with the Host Country;

(*d*) Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;

(*e*) Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa;

(*f*) Special Committee against *Apartheid;*

(*g*) United Nations Council for Namibia;

(*h*) Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

25. The General Committee considered the draft agenda of the forty-fourth session submitted by the Secretary-General in paragraph 33 of his memorandum (document A/BUR/44/1) and a request for the inclusion of an additional item submitted by the Sudan (A/44/241). All the items contained in the draft agenda formed part of the following documents:

(*a*) Provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session (A/44/150);

(*b*) Supplementary list (A/44/200);

(*c*) Additional item (A/44/241).

26. The General Committee took note of the suggestions of the Secretary-General (see document A/BUR/44/1, para. 32) regarding:

(*a*) The grouping of related items under a single heading;

(*b*) The staggering of items over two or more years.

27. In connection with item 74 of the draft agenda (Liability for the illegal transfer and/or use or prohibited weapons and weapons or substances which cause unnecessary human suffering), the General Committee recommends that the item should not be included in the agenda of the forty-fourth session.

28. With regard to item 122 of the draft agenda (Question of East Timor), the General Committee recommends that the consideration of this item should be deferred to the forty-fifth session and that the item should be included in the provisional agenda of that session.

29. In connection with item 153 of the draft agenda (Environmental protection of extraterritorial spaces for present and future generations), the General Committee recommends its inclusion as a sub-item of item 83 of the draft agenda (Development and international economic co-operation).

30. Taking into account paragraphs 25 to 29 above, the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following agenda:[33]

[Same text as the draft agenda in paragraph 33 of document A/BUR/44/1 above, with the exception of the items listed below.]

74. Effects of atomic radiation (P.75).
75. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (P.76).
76. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (P.77).
77. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (P.78).
78. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects (P.79).
79. Questions relating to information (P.80).
80. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India (P.81).
81. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (P.82).
82. Development and international economic co-operation (P.83):
    (*a*) Preparation of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000);
    (*b*) Trade and development;
    (*c*) Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States;
    (*d*) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development;
    (*e*) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries;
    (*f*) Environment;
    (*g*) Desertification and drought;
    (*h*) Human settlements;
    (*i*) Science and technology for development;
    (*j*) Environmental protection of extraterritorial spaces for present and future generations (S.3).[34]
83. Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly in 1990 (P.84).
84. External debt crisis and development (P.85).
85. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind (P.86).
86. Operational activities for development (P.87):
    (*a*) Comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the United Nations system;
    (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
    (*c*) United Nations Capital Development Fund;
    (*d*) United Nations technical co-operation activities;
    (*e*) United Nations Volunteers programme.
87. Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research (P.88).
88. Special economic and disaster relief assistance (P.89):
    (*a*) Special programmes of economic assistance;
    (*b*) International strategy for the fight against the locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa.
89. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (P.90).
90. World social situation (P.91):
    (*a*) World social situation;
    (*b*) Popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights.
91. Twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (P.92).
92. National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress (P.93).
93. Policies and programmes involving youth (P.94).
94. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (P.95).
95. Preparation and organization of International Literacy Year (P.96).
96. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (P.97):
    (*a*) National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights;
    (*b*) Right to development;
    (*c*) Development of public information activities in the field of human rights.

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[33] Abbreviations used in the present document.
(P.): item on the provisional agenda (A/44/150);
(S.): item on the supplementary list (A/44/200);
(A.): additional item (A/44/241).

[34] See para. 29 of the present document.

97. Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes (P.98).
98. International Covenants on Human Rights (P.99).
99. Question of aging (P.100).
100. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (P.101).
101. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (P.102).
102. Crime prevention and criminal justice (P.103).
103. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (P.104).
104. Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000 (P.105):
    - (*a*) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;
    - (*b*) United Nations Development Fund for Women;
    - (*c*) Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat;
    - (*d*) Implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation;
    - (*e*) National experience relating to the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas.
105. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights (P.106).
106. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (P.107).
107. Human rights and scientific and technological developments (P.108).
108. Adoption of a convention on the rights of the child (P.109).
109. Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights (P.110).
110. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (P.111):
    - (*a*) International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa;
    - (*b*) International Conference on Central American Refugees;
    - (*c*) International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees.
111. International campaign against traffic in drugs (P.112):[35]
    - (*a*) United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;
    - (*b*) International campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking.
112. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (P.113).
113. Families in the development process (P.114).
114. Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections (P.115).
115. Preparation of an instrument on human rights based on solidarity (P.116).
116. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (P.117).
117. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa (P.118).
118. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (P.119).
119. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (P.120).
120. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (P.121).
121. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (P.123):
    - (*a*) United Nations Development Programme;
    - (*b*) United Nations Children's Fund;
    - (*c*) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
    - (*d*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
    - (*e*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
    - (*f*) United Nations Population Fund.
122. Programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (P.124).
123. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (P.125).
124. Programme planning (P.126).
125. Financial emergency of the United Nations (P.127).
126. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (P.128):
    - (*a*) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
    - (*b*) Harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the administrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations.
127. Joint Inspection Unit (P.129).
128. Pattern of conferences (P.130).
129. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations (P.131).
130. Personnel questions (P.132):
    - (*a*) Composition of the Secretariat;
    - (*b*) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;
    - (*c*) Other personnel questions.
131. United Nations common system (P.133).
132. United Nations pension system (P.134).
133. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (P.135):
    - (*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;
    - (*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon;
    - (*c*) Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States.
134. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (P.136).
135. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (P.137).
136. Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (P.138).
137. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations (P.139).
138. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law (P.140).
139. Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes (P.141):
    - (*a*) Report of the Secretary-General;
    - (*b*) Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation.
140. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order (P.142).
141. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States (P.143).
142. Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind (P.144).
143. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-second session (P.145).
144. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (P.146).

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[35] The title of this item was replaced by the following wording: "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking" (see decision 44/434).

145. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-first session (P.147).
146. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (P.148).
147. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (P.149).
148. Observer status for the Council of Europe in the General Assembly (P.150).
149. United Nations decade of international law (S.1).
150. Protection and security of small States (S.2).
151. Education and information for disarmament (S.4).
152. International criminal responsibility of individuals and entities engaged in illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs across national frontiers and other transnational criminal activities; establishment of an international criminal court with jurisdiction over such crimes (S.5).
153. Emergency assistance to the Sudan.
154. Operation Lifeline Sudan (A.1).

ALLOCATION OF ITEMS

31. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 34), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 4 of its decision 34/401.

32. Taking into account the recommendations in paragraphs 25 to 30 above regarding the inclusion of items in the agenda, the General Committee approved the allocation of items contained in the Secretary-General's memorandum (*ibid.*, para. 49) and the request for the inclusion of an additional item submitted by the Sudan (A/44/241) with the following modifications:

(a) *Plenary meetings*

(i) Item 18 (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples)—The General Committee decided on the proposal of the Secretary-General (document A/BUR/44/1, para. 37), to recommend that the General Assembly should refer to the Fourth Committee the chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples[10] relating to specific Territories so that the Assembly might deal in plenary meeting with the question of the implementation of the Declaration as a whole.

(ii) Item 28 (Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa)—The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that the representatives of the Organization of African Unity and of national liberation movements recognized by that organization would be permitted to participate in the discussion in plenary meeting and that organizations and individuals having a special interest in the question would be permitted to be heard by the Special Political Committee.

(iii) Item 35 (Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas))—The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that bodies and individuals having an interest in the question would be heard in the Fourth Committee in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting.

(iv) Item 36 (Question of Namibia)—The General Committee decided to take note of all the statements concerning this item made at the meeting and to recommend that the General Assembly also take note of this decision as well as the statement by the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 40).

(v) Item 47 (Question of Cyprus)—The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item be allocated at an appropriate time during the session.

(vi) Item 82 (*i*) (Science and technology for development)—The General Committee decided to recommend that a commemorative plenary meeting should be held on Thursday, 26 October, to observe the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development. The General Committee recalled that the General Assembly, by its resolution 42/192 of 11 December 1987, had decided that the general debate on the question at its forty-fourth session would be conducted in plenary meeting.

(vii) Item 148 (Observer status for the Council of Europe in the General Assembly)—The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

(viii) Item 149 (United Nations decade of international law)—The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting. In this connection, the Committee also decided to draw the attention of the Assembly to the statement made by a representative to the effect that the item might in the future be referred to the Sixth Committee.

(ix) Item 154 (Operation Lifeline Sudan)—The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

(b) *First Committee*

(i) Item 63 (General and complete disarmament)—The General Committee decided, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 43), to recommend that the relevant paragraphs of the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1988,[12] which is to be considered directly in plenary meeting under item 14, should be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of item 63.

(ii) Item 151 (Education and information for disarmament)—The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the First Committee.

(c) *Special Political Committee*

Item 150 (Protection and security of small States)—The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the Special Political Committee.

(d) *Second Committee*

(i) Item 82 (*b*) (Trade and development)—The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that a plenary meeting should be held to observe the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

(ii) Item 82 (*f*) (Environment)—The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the debate on the proposed 1992 United Nations conference on environment and development should be held directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that action on this aspect of the sub-item would be taken by the Second Committee.

(iii) Item 82 (*j*) (Environmental protection of extraterritorial spaces for present and future generations)—The General Committee decided to allocate this sub-item to the Second Committee for consideration in conjunction with sub-item 82 (*f*) (Environment).

(e) *Third Committee*

(i) Item 91 (Twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development)—The General Committee decided to recommend that the observance of the anniversary should be held at a plenary meeting on Monday, 11 December.

(ii) Item 104 (*b*) (United Nations Development Fund for Women)—The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the operations, management and budget of the United Nations Development Fund for Women should be referred to the Second Committee for consideration under item 86 (Operational activities for development).

(f) *Fifth Committee*

(i) Item 38 (Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations)—The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that the report on the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields would be considered directly in plenary meeting and that such a decision should in no way prejudge the arrangements to be made for the future consideration of the item.

(ii) Item 127 (Joint Inspection Unit)—The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit dealing with subject-matters assigned to other Main Committees would be referred also to those Committees.

(g) *Sixth Committee*

Item 152 (International criminal responsibility of individuals and entities engaged in illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs across national frontiers and other transnational criminal activities: establishment of an international criminal court with jurisdiction over such crimes)—The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the Sixth Committee.

33. Taking into account paragraphs 31 and 32 above, the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following allocation of items:[33]

[*Same text as paragraph 49 of document A/BUR/44/1, with the exception of the items listed below.*]

Plenary meetings

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (P.14).[36]

17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (P.17):[37]

(*g*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences;

(*h*) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit;

(*i*) Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme;

(*j*) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.

18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.18).[38]

27. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (P.28).[39]

34. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (P.35).[40]

35. Question of Namibia (P.36).[41]

45. Development and international economic co-operation (P.83):

(*i*) Science and technology for development.[42]

46. Observer status for the Council of Europe in the General Assembly (P.150).[43]

47. United Nations decade of international law (S.1).[44]

48. Operation Lifeline Sudan (A.1).[45]

49. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (P.38).[46]

First Committee

15. General and complete disarmament (P.63):[36]

(*a*) Notification of nuclear tests;

(*b*) Relationship between disarmament and development;

(*c*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;

(*d*) Conventional disarmament;

(*e*) Nuclear disarmament;

(*f*) Objective information on military matters;

(*g*) Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament;

(*h*) International arms transfers;

(*i*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(*j*) Naval armaments and disarmament;

(*k*) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes for hostile purposes;

(*l*) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;

(*m*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale;

(*n*) Dumping of radioactive wastes.

26. Education and information for disarmament (S.4).[47]

Special Political Committee

9. Protection and security of small States (S.2).[48]

10. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (P.28).[39]

Second Committee

3. Development and international economic co-operation (P.83):[49]

(*a*) Preparation of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000);

(*b*) Trade and development;[50]

(*c*) Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States;

(*d*) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development;

(*e*) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries;

(*f*) Enviroment;[51]

(*g*) Desertification and drought;

(*h*) Human settlements;

(*i*) Environmental protection of extraterritorial spaces for present and future generations (S.3).[52]

7. Operational activities for development (P.87):[53]

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[36] See para. 32 (*b*) (i) of the present document.

[37] For sub-items (*a*) to (*f*), see "Fifth Committee", item 19.

[38] See para. 32 (*a*) (i) of the present document.

[39] See para. 32 (*a*) (ii).

[40] See para. 32 (*a*) (iii).

[41] See para. 32 (*a*) (iv).

[42] See para. 32 (*a*) (vi).

[43] See para. 32 (*a*) (vii).

[44] See para. 32 (*a*) (viii).

[45] See para. 32 (*a*) (ix).

[46] See para. 32 (*f*) (i).

[47] See para. 32 (*b*) (ii).

[48] See para. 32 (*c*).

[49] For sub-item (*i*), see "Plenary meetings", item 45.

[50] See para. 32 (*d*) (i) of the present document.

[51] See para. 32 (*d*) (ii).

[52] See para. 32 (*d*) (iii).

[53] See para. 32 (*e*) (ii).

(*a*) Comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the United Nations system;

(*b*) United Nations Development Programme;

(*c*) United Nations Capital Development Fund;

(*d*) United Nations technical co-operation activities;

(*e*) United Nations Volunteers programme.

Third Committee

4. Twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (P.92).[54]

17. Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000 (P.105):

. . .

(*b*) United Nations Development Fund for Women;[53]

. . .

Fourth Committee

7. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.18).[38]

8. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (P.35).[40]

Fifth Committee

7. Joint Inspection Unit (P.129).[55]

19. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (P.17):[56]

(*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;

(*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;

(*d*) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;

(*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;

(*f*) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission.

20. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (P.38).[46]

Sixth Committee

11. International criminal responsibility of individuals and entities engaged in illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs across national frontiers and other transnational criminal activities: establishment of an international criminal court with jurisdiction over such crimes (S.5).[57]

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[54] See para. 32 (*e*) (i).

[55] See para. 32 (*f*) (ii).

[56] For sub-items (*g*) to (*j*), see "Plenary meetings", item 17.

[57] See para. 32 (*g*) of the present document.

DOCUMENT A/44/250/ADD.1

Second report of the General Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*22 September 1989*]

1. At its 2nd meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Committee considered a request submitted by Egypt and Guinea-Bissau (A/44/242) for the inclusion in the agenda of an additional item entitled:

> "African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation".

2. In that connection, the General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item:

(*a*) Should be included in the agenda;

(*b*) Should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

DOCUMENT A/44/250/ADD.2

Third report of the General Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*2 October 1989*]

1. At its 3rd meeting, on 2 October 1989, the General Committee considered a request submitted by Antigua and Barbuda for the inclusion in the agenda of an additional item, entitled "Emergency assistance to Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica and Saint Kitts and Nevis" (A/44/243). Following a statement by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the General Committee decided to revise the wording of the item to also include emergency assistance to the British Virgin Islands and Montserrat. The item would thus read:

> "Emergency assistance to Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat and Saint Kitts and Nevis".

2. In that connection, the General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item:

(*a*) Should be included in the agenda;

(*b*) Should be considered directly in plenary meeting on a priority basis.

DOCUMENT A/44/250/ADD.3

Fourth report of the General Committee

[Original: English]
[11 October 1989]

1. At its 4th meeting, on 11 October 1989, the General Committee considered a request submitted by Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia (A/44/244 and Add.1 and 2) for the inclusion in the agenda of an additional item, entitled:

> "Special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation".

2. In that connection, the General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item:

(*a*) Should be included in the agenda;

(*b*) Should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

DOCUMENT A/44/250/ADD.4

Fifth report of the General Committee

[Original: English]
[8 November 1989]

1. At its 5th meeting, on 8 November 1989, the General Committee considered a request submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America (A/44/245), entitled:

> "Enhancing international peace, security and international co-operation in all its aspects in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations".

2. In that connection, the General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item:

(*a*) Should be included in the agenda;

(*b*) Should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

DOCUMENT A/44/250/ADD.5

Sixth report of the General Committee

[Original: English]
[20 November 1989]

1. At its 6th meeting, on 20 November 1989, the General Committee considered a request submitted by the Secretary-General (A/44/246) for the inclusion in the agenda of an additional item entitled:

> "Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America".

In that connection, the General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item:

(*a*) Should be included in the agenda;

(*b*) Should be allocated to the Fifth Committee.

2. At the same meeting, the General Committee considered a request submitted by the Secretary-General (A/44/247) for the inclusion in the agenda of an additional sub-item of agenda item 16 (Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs) entitled:

"Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees".

In that connection, the General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item:

(*a*) Should be included in the agenda;

(*b*) Should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

Furthermore, the General Committee decided to recommend, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, that the title of agenda item 16 should be amended to read as follows:

"Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections".

DOCUMENT A/44/250/ADD.6

Seventh report of the General Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*7 December 1989*]

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ALLOCATION OF ITEMS

1. At its 7th meeting, on 7 December 1989, the General Committee considered a request submitted by Angola (A/44/248) for the inclusion in the agenda of an additional item entitled:

"International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola".

In that connection, the General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item:

(*a*) Should be included in the agenda;

(*b*) Should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

ORGANIZATION OF WORK

2. At the same meeting, the General Committee, on the basis of the recommendation contained in the letter dated 6 December 1989 from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly (A/44/341/Add.3), decided to recommend that the Assembly should authorize the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund to meet on 18 December 1989, wi[illegible]e possibility of additional meetings on 19 December.

DOCUMENT A/44/250/ADD.7

Eighth report of the General Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*28 December 1989*]

1. At its 10th meeting, on 28 December 1989, the General Committee considered a request submitted by Romania (A/44/909) for the inclusion in the agenda of an additional item entitled:

"Emergency humanitarian assistance to Romania".

2. In that connection, the General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item:

(*a*) Should be included in the agenda;

(*b*) Should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 3rd and 78th plenary meetings, on 22 September and 8 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/44/250, paras. 3-24) and seventh (A/44/250/Add.6, para. 2) reports, adopted a number of provisions concerning the organization of the forty-fourth session (see decision 44/401.[58]

At its 3rd, 20th, 33rd, 50th, 61st, 78th and 86th plenary meetings, on 22 September, 5 and 17 October, 9 and 20 November and 8 and 28 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first (A/44/250, paras. 25-33), second (A/44/250/Add.1, para. 2), third (A/44/250/Add.2, para. 2), fourth (A/44/250/Add.3, para. 2), fifth (A/44/250/Add.4, para. 2), sixth (A/44/250/Add.5, paras. 1 and 2), seventh (A/44/250/Add.6, para. 1) and eighth (A/44/250/Add.7, para. 2) reports, adopted the agenda (A/44/251 and Add.1-6) and the allocation of items (A/44/252 and Add.1-6) for its forty-fourth session (see decision 44/402 A).[58]

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/44/250, para. 28), decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Question of East Timor" (see decision 44/402 A).[58]

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 2 April 1990, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/44/930), decided to re-open consideration of agenda item 128 entitled "Pattern of conferences" (see decision 44/402 B).[59]

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 28 June 1990, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/44/957, para. 2), decided to re-open consideration of agenda item 88(*a*), entitled "Special economic and disaster relief assistance: (*a*) Special programmes of economic assistance", and to consider it in plenary meeting (see decision 44/402 C).[59]

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 20 July 1990, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President following a letter from the representatives of the Bahamas, Colombia and Haiti (A/44/965 and Corr.1 and Add.1), decided to re-open consideration of agenda item 114, entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections", and to consider it in plenary meeting (see decision 44/402 D).[59]

At its 2nd, 3rd, 72nd and 78th plenary meetings, on 19 and 22 September and 4 and 8 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the Committee on Conferences (see A/44/341 and Add.1-3) and of the General Committee in its first (see A/44/250, para. 24) and seventh (see A/44/250/Add.6, para. 2) reports, authorized a number of subsidiary bodies to hold meetings during the forty-fourth session (see decisions 44/403 A to D).[58]

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[58] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

[59] *Ibid., Supplement No. 49A*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/50	Preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session	Replaced by document A/44/50/Rev.1
A/44/50/Rev.1	*Idem*	
A/44/100	Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session	
A/44/100/Add.1	Annotated agenda of the forty-fourth session	
A/44/141	Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Portugal: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 148
A/44/191	Zimbabwe: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 149
A/44/192	Maldives: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 150
A/44/193	Malta: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 82
A/44/194	Costa Rica: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 151
A/44/195	Trinidad and Tobago: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 152
A/44/241	Sudan: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 154
A/44/242	Egypt and Guinea-Bissau: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 155
A/44/243	Antigua and Barbuda: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 156

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/244 and Add.1-3	Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 157
A/44/245	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 158
A/44/246 and Add.1 and 2	Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 159
A/44/247	Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional sub-item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 16
A/44/248	Angola: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 160
A/44/249	Saudi Arabia: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session	
A/44/251 and Add.1-6	Agenda of the forty-fourth session	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, vol. I, p. v
A/44/252 and Add.1-6	Allocation of agenda items for the forty-fourth session	*Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*, sect. I
A/44/341 and Add.1-3	Letters dated 13 June, 28 August, 1 and 5 December 1989, from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly	
A/44/540	Letter dated 19 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the President of the General Assembly	
A/44/906	Cuba and Nicaragua: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session	
A/44/909	Romania: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 161
A/44/925	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/44/930	*Idem*	
A/44/957	*Idem*	
A/44/965 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Letter dated 17 July 1990 from the representatives of the Bahamas, Colombia and Haiti to the President of the General Assembly	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 12

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989-1990

Agenda item 12:* Report of the Economic and Social Council**

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NOTE

Allocation of the chapters (I-VIII) of the report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1989 (A/44/3)

PLENARY MEETINGS:

Chapters I, III (section C), VII and VIII (chapter I was also referred to the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees; section C of chapter III was also referred to the Second, Third and Fifth Committees; chapter VIII was also referred to the Second and Third Committees)

SECOND COMMITTEE:

Chapters I, II, III (sections B to D), IV, VI (sections A to C, E and F) and VIII (chapter I was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees; section C of chapter III was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Third and Fifth Committees; section B of chapter VI was also referred to the Fifth Committee; section C of chapter VI was also referred to the Fourth Committee; section F of chapter VI was also referred to the Third Committee; chapter VIII was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Third Committee)

THIRD COMMITTEE:

Chapters I, III (sections A and C), V, VI (section F) and VIII (chapter I was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second, Fourth and Fifth Committees; section C of chapter III was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second and Fifth Committees; section F of chapter VI was also referred to the Second Committee; chapter VIII was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second Committee)

FOURTH COMMITTEE:

Chapters I and VI (section C) (chapter I was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second, Third and Fifth Committees; section C of chapter VI was also referred to the Second Committee)

FIFTH COMMITTEE:

Chapters I, III (section C) and VI (sections B and D) (chapter I was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second, Third and Fourth Committees; section C of chapter III was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second and Third Committees; section B of chapter VI was also referred to the Second Committee)

DOCUMENT A/44/832 AND ADD.1

Report of the Second Committee

DOCUMENT A/44/832

PART I OF THE REPORT

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*7 December 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 12, the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" and to allocate to the Second Committee, for consideration and report, chapters I, II, III (sections B to D), IV, VI (sections A to C, E and F) and VIII of the report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1989 (A/44/3).

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Second Committee*, 15th to 17th, 19th, 20th, 25th, 29th, 31st, 34th, 35th, 41st, 42nd, 44th, 46th, 48th, 49th and 51st meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid., Third Committee*, 48th and 50th to 62nd meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid., Fourth Committee*, 5th and 9th to 15th meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 53rd, 57th and 58th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 82nd, 84th and 85th meetings.

** For the questions dealt with in the report and considered under other agenda items, see the annex fascicles for the following agenda items: item 38, item 82, item 83, item 86, item 88, items 90-93, 97, 99, 101, 102 and 113, items 95, 98, 106-108, 112, 114 and 115, items 109 and 12, item 110, items 118 and 12, item 123, item 124 and item 153.

For the questions considered in connection with the preceding report, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12.

2. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/212 of 19 December 1979, some of the questions dealt with in chapters and sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council allocated to the Second Committee were considered in relation to the relevant questions dealt with under agenda items 82, 83, 86, 88 and 153, which were also allocated to it. In the context of item 12, the Second Committee considered the following questions:

(*a*) Protection against products harmful to health and the environment;

(*b*) World Decade for Cultural Development;

(*c*) International economic security;

(*d*) World Tourism Organization;

(*e*) International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction;

(*f*) Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS);

(*g*) Assistance to the Palestinian people;

(*h*) Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;

(*i*) Human resources development;

(*j*) Israeli economic practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories;

(*k*) Patterns of consumption: qualitative aspects of development;

(*l*) Net transfer of resources from developing countries and its impact on their economic growth and development;

(*m*) Proclamation of a second industrial development decade for Africa;

(*n*) Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1991-1992;

(*o*) Further measures for the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/77 on the revitalization of the Economic and Social Council;

(*p*) International economic co-operation towards common approaches to development.

3. The Committee held a general discussion on item 12 at its 15th to 17th, 19th and 20th meetings, on 16, 20, 24 and 25 October 1989 (see A/C.2/44/SR.15-17, 19 and 20). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee on all the items allocated to it at its 2nd to 10th meetings, from 2 to 9 October (see A/C.2/44/SR.2-10). The present part of the report deals mainly with proposals pertaining to questions (*c*) and (*n*) (see para. 2 above). These proposals were considered by the Committee at its 34th meeting, on 15 November 1989 (see A/C.2/44/SR.34). An account of the Committee's further consideration of the item will be given in part II of the present report (A/44/832/Add.1).

4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. At the 15th meeting, the Assistant Secretary-General for Development Research and Policy Analysis presented an oral report in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/112 of 28 July 1989.

6. At the same meeting, introductory statements were made by the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs, the Assistant Director-General for Culture and Communications of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Director of the Global Programme on AIDS of the World Health Organization. A statement was also made by the Executive Director of the World Food Council.

7. At the 20th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship made an introductory statement.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/44/L.3

8. By its resolution 1989/121 of 28 July 1989, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1991-1992" (see A/C.2/44/L.3).

9. At the 34th meeting, Mr. David Payton (New Zealand), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/44/L.3.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by consensus (see para. 17 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolutions A/C.2/44/L.14 and L.39

11. At the 25th meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.14) entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/165", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 42/165 of 11 December 1987,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on international economic security (A/44/217-E/1989/56),

"*Emphasizing* the role of the United Nations and the interest felt by its States Members in strengthening international co-operation for ensuring sustained development, particularly in the developing countries, and balanced growth in the world economy,

"1. *Notes with appreciation* the work undertaken by the Secretary-General on international economic security;

"2. *Recognizes* that the discussions that have taken place on the subject have contributed to a growing common understanding of economic interdependence and have played a useful role in the continuing efforts to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of activities of the United Nations in the economic field and strengthen multilateral co-operation in international economic affairs to the benefit of all countries;

"3. *Emphasizes* that constructive, universal and action-oriented dialogue aimed at revitalizing growth and development, in particular the development of developing countries, is essential if effective and co-ordinated approaches to international economic issues are to be found and international peace is to be strengthened;

"4. *Invites* relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations and the United Nations system, in accordance with their respective mandates, to consider in their current activities the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*);

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the present resolution into account when preparing documentation for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries."

12. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee orally corrected paragraph 1 of the draft resolution by replacing the words "on international economic security" by the words "on the subject".

13. At the 34th meeting, Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren (Mongolia), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.39) entitled "Report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 42/165", submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.14.

14. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.39 by consensus (see para. 17 below, draft resolution II).

15. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and Japan.

16. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.39, draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.14 was withdrawn by its sponsor.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

17. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

Draft resolution I

TARGET FOR WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME PLEDGES FOR THE PERIOD 1991-1992

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of its resolution 2095 (XX) of 20 December 1965 to the effect that the World Food Programme is to be reviewed before each pledging conference,

Recalling also the provisions of paragraph 4 of its resolution 42/164 of 11 December 1987 stipulating that, subject to the review provided for in its resolution 2095 (XX), the next pledging conference, at which Governments and appropriate donor organizations should be invited to pledge contributions for 1991 and 1992, with a view to reaching such a target as may then be recommended by the General Assembly and by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, should be convened at the latest early in 1990,

Noting that the Programme was reviewed by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme at its twenty-seventh session and by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1989,

Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/121 of 28 July 1989, and the recommendation of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes,

Recognizing the value of and continuing need for multilateral food aid as provided by the World Food Programme, both as a form of capital investment and for meeting emergency food needs,

1. *Establishes* for the period 1991-1992 a target for voluntary contributions to the World Food Programme of 1.5 billion United States dollars, of which not less than one third should be in cash and/or services, and expresses the hope that those resources will be substantially augmented by additional contributions from other sources in view of the prospective volume of sound project requests and the capacity of the Programme to operate at a higher level;

2. *Urges* States Members of the United Nations and members and associate members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and appropriate donor organizations to make every effort to ensure that the target is fully attained;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to convene a pledging conference for this purpose at United Nations Headquarters early in 1990.

Draft resolution II

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 42/165

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/165 of 11 December 1987, as adopted, on international economic security,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the question (A/44/217-E/1989/56),

Emphasizing the role of the United Nations and the interest of its Member States in strengthening international co-operation for ensuring sustained development, particularly in the developing countries, and balanced growth in the world economy,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the work undertaken by the Secretary-General on the subject;

2. *Recognizes* that the discussions that have taken place on the subject have contributed to a growing common understanding of economic interdependence and have played a useful role in the continuing efforts to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of activities of the United Nations in the economic field and strengthen multilateral co-operation in international economic affairs to the benefit of all countries, especially developing countries;

3. *Emphasizes* that a universal, constructive and comprehensive dialogue aimed at revitalizing economic growth and development, in particular the development of developing countries, is essential if effective and co-operative approaches to international economic issues are to be found;

4. *Invites* the concerned organs and organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with their respective mandates, to consider in their current activities the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*);

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the present resolution into account when preparing his report for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries.

DOCUMENT A/44/832/ADD.1

PART II OF THE REPORT

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*9 January 1990*]

1. The present part of the report deals mainly with proposals pertaining to questions (*b*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*i*), (*k*), (*l*), and (*m*) (see A/44/832, para. 2). These proposals were con-

sidered by the Second Committee at its 25th, 29th, 31st, 34th, 41st, 44th, 46th, 48th, 49th, 51st and 53rd meetings, on 31 October, 2, 6, 15, 21, 24 and 27 November and 4, 11, 17 and 20 December 1989. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/44/SR.25, 29, 31, 34, 41, 44, 46, 48, 49, 51 and 53).

2. At the 48th meeting, the representative of the Economic Commission for Africa/United Nations Industrial Development Organization Joint Industry Division made an introductory statement pertaining to question (*m*) on the second industrial development decade for Africa.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.12 and Rev.1

3. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Malaysia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.12) entitled "Net transfer of resources from developing countries and its impact on their economic growth and development", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 41/202 of 8 December 1986 on strengthened international economic co-operation aimed at resolving the external debt problem of developing countries, 42/198 of 11 December 1987 on furthering international co-operation regarding the external debt problems and 43/198 of 20 December 1988 on external debt crisis and development,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 43/197 of 20 December 1988 on fulfilment of the target for official development assistance,

"*Recalling further* its resolution 43/195 of 20 December 1988 on international co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries,

"*Recalling* Economic and Social Council decision 1988/160 of 27 July 1988 on net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries, and taking note of Council resolution 1989/112 of 28 July 1989 on net transfer of resources from developing countries and its impact on their economic growth and development,

"*Aware* that the sharp decline in the flow of resources, severe external indebtedness, the deterioration in terms of trade, depressed international commodity prices, intensified protectionism and other trade measures taken by developed countries, separately and collectively, have resulted in a substantial net transfer of resources from developing countries,

"*Deeply concerned* that such transfer is rapidly increasing and continuously depriving the developing countries of resources needed for sustained economic growth, thus seriously hindering their development and threatening their social and political stability,

"*Bearing in mind* that, owing to the persistent structural imbalances of the world economy, the developing countries continue to face major problems in the areas of money, finance, resource flows, trade, commodities and external debt,

"*Gravely concerned* that the net transfer of resources has reached such magnitude that concerted action is urgently required by the international community to halt and reverse the trend,

"*Emphasizing* that a substantial positive net transfer of resources to developing countries is a requisite for the resumption of their economic growth and sustained development,

"1. *Urges* the international community to take concrete measures to halt and reverse the net transfer of resources from developing countries;

"2. *Invites* the Trade and Development Board at its thirty-seventh session to give in-depth consideration to the net transfer of resources from developing countries;

"3. *Invites* the Joint Ministerial Committee of the Board of Governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries to give in-depth consideration to the net transfer of resources from developing countries;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with executive heads of the competent bodies, organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, an analytical and comprehensive report on the impact of the net transfer of resources from developing countries, in all its forms, with a view to halting and reversing the trend in order to ensure positive net transfer of resources to developing countries commensurate with their requirements for economic growth and sustained development, and to recommend specific measures with that purpose to be adopted within the United Nations system;

"5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

4. At the 51st meeting, Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, reported on the results of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.12 and drew the attention of the Committee to a revised version (A/C.2/44/L.12/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, submitted by the same sponsors, entitled "Trends in the transfer of resources to and from the developing countries and their impact on the economic growth and sustained development of those countries".

5. At the same meeting, the Vice-Chairman informed the Committee that the following changes were to be incorporated into the revised version of the draft resolution:

(*a*) In the first preambular paragraph, the words "resolving the external debt problem" should read "resolving the external debt problems", and the words "and the search for a durable solution of the debt problems" were added at the end of the paragraph;

(*b*) In the fifth preambular paragraph, the word "sustained" was deleted before the words "economic growth";

(*c*) Paragraph 1 (*d*) was reordered to follow paragraph 1 (*a*), thus becoming paragraph 1 (*b*), and the word "economic" was inserted between the words "national" and "measures";

(*d*) Paragraph 1 (*b*) would become paragraph 1 (*c*) and paragraph 1 (*c*) would become paragraph 1 (*d*);

(*e*) In paragraph 1 (*d*) (former paragraph 1 (*c*)), the words "ensure an adequate level of their resources" were replaced by the words "ensure that these institutions have an adequate level of resources".

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.12/Rev.1, as orally revised, by a re-

corded vote of 113 to 1 (see para. 47 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

7. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Malaysia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77) and Canada.

Draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.13

8. At the 25th meeting, the representative of the German Democratic Republic introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.13) entitled "Human resources development", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Having considered* the part of the report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1989 that concerns the development of human resources (see A/44/3, chap. VI, sect. A),

"*Reaffirming* the crucial role of human resources for economic and social progress and development,

"*Taking into account* the importance of the issue of human resources development in light of the preparation for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries, and of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade,

"*Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/120 of 28 July 1989, entitled 'Development of human resources'."

9. At the 49th meeting, the representative of the German Democratic Republic withdrew draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.13 in the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.78 under agenda item 82 (see the annex fascicle for agenda item 82, document A/44/746/Add.11, para. 17).

Draft resolutions A/C.2/44/L.22 and L.34

10. At the 29th meeting, the representative of Canada, on behalf of Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Haiti, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Uganda, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.22) entitled "Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)". The German Democratic Republic, Iceland, Ireland, Poland, Suriname, Turkey, Vanuatu, Zaire and Zambia subsequently joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolution 43/15 of 27 October 1988, other relevant resolutions and the London Declaration on AIDS Prevention adopted by the World Summit of Ministers of Health on Programmes for AIDS Prevention on 28 January 1988[2] and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/108 of 27 July 1989, World Health Assembly resolutions WHA 42.20 of 17 May 1989 and WHA 42.33 and WHA 42.34 of 19 May 1989 and the discussions of the Fifth International Conference on AIDS, held at Montreal, Canada, from 4 to 9 June 1989,

"*Acknowledging* the established leadership of the World Health Organization in directing and co-ordinating AIDS education, prevention, control and research,

"*Noting with appreciation* the efforts of other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as Governments and non-governmental organizations,

"*Welcoming*, in particular, the World Health Organization Global Programme on AIDS, and noting that the World Health Organization/United Nations Development Programme Alliance to Combat AIDS is facilitating the implementation at the country level of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS,

"*Recalling* the resolutions of the General Assembly, the World Health Assembly and the Economic and Social Council concerning the need to respect the human rights and dignity of all people, including those affected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), their families and those with whom they live,

"*Reaffirming* that the struggle against AIDS should be consistent with and divert neither attention nor resources from other national public health priorities and development goals and should not divert international efforts and resources needed for overall health priorities,

"*Aware* that AIDS can have serious social and economic consequences, particularly in countries with a high incidence of infection from the human immunodeficiency virus and limited public health services and other developmental resources,

"*Recognizing* that, depending upon individual and social circumstances, women and children may be at a higher risk of infection from the human immunodeficiency virus and may otherwise suffer deprivation as a consequence of the indirect impact of AIDS on their families and communities,

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[1] The delegations of Ethiopia and Oman subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

[2] A/43/341-E/1988/80, annex, appendix I.

"*Emphasizing* the crucial importance of a supportive socio-economic environment in ensuring the effective implementation of national AIDS prevention programmes and the humane care of affected persons,

"*Recognizing* the need for all sectors of society to contribute actively to the local, national and international efforts for HIV/AIDS prevention and control,

"*Noting* that scientific research is making progress in the development of improved diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive technologies and pharmaceuticals, and stressing the importance of making these technologies and pharmaceuticals available as soon as possible and at an affordable cost,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS and the supplementary report on activities and programmes being carried out by United Nations entities on the socio-economic and humanitarian aspects of AIDS (A/44/274-E/1989/75, annex, and A/44/274/Add.1-E/1989/75/Add.1);

"2. *Notes with appreciation and welcomes* the arrangements made by the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, to ensure a co-ordinated response by the United Nations system to the AIDS pandemic pursuant to General Assembly resolution 43/15 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/108;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the potentially serious implications of the AIDS pandemic for socio-economic development in some developing countries, to intensify his efforts, in collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, all other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, and the World Health Organization/United Nations Development Programme Alliance to Combat AIDS, to mobilize the technical and other relevant resources of the United Nations system, through co-ordinated research and programmes, to deal with this aspect of the problem;

"4. *Urges* Member States to increase their efforts to combat AIDS and to encourage, support and facilitate national efforts to prevent the further spread of AIDS;

"5. *Calls upon* international, national and research institutions and organizations to co-ordinate their activities so as to provide input to and be supportive of the policy of national AIDS committees and the global AIDS strategy of the World Health Organization in a manner appropriate to local conditions and requirements;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the World Health Organization, in close collaboration with the other organizations of the United Nations system and without prejudice to ongoing priorities and programmes, to continue to develop and advance the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS, and specifically:

"(*a*) To promote the contribution of non-governmental organizations to the global strategy through support of national efforts;

"(*b*) To collaborate, as appropriate, with the United Nations Office at Vienna, the United Nations Children's Fund and other United Nations bodies, as well as Governments and non-governmental organizations, in their efforts to develop:

"(i) Policies, programmes and research proposals to address the impact of AIDS, including issues affecting women, and to promote the vital role of women in preventing and controlling the pandemic;

"(ii) Policies and programmes to alleviate the impact on children of AIDS in all its aspects;

"(iii) Policies and programmes to combat the illicit traffic in and abuse of drugs, with a view to contributing to a reduction in the spread of HIV infection;

"(*c*) To promote access of all peoples to appropriate preventive, diagnostic and therapeutic technologies and pharmaceuticals and to help make these technologies and pharmaceuticals available at an affordable cost;

"(*d*) To promote the active participation of public and private sector enterprises, including through financial contributions, in HIV/AIDS prevention and control efforts at the local, national and international levels;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the World Health Organization to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution."

11. At the 34th meeting, Mr. David Payton, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.34) entitled "Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)", submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.22.

12. At the same meeting, the representative of Kenya proposed an amendment to paragraph 3 of the draft resolution, by which the words "including at the regional and country levels" would be inserted before the words "through co-ordinated research and programmes".

13. Following a statement by the Vice-Chairman, the Committee decided to postpone consideration of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.34 to a later meeting.

14. At the 41st meeting, Mr. David Payton, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, read out the following revisions to draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.34, which had been agreed upon during informal consultations:

(*a*) In paragraph 3, the words "at all levels, including at the regional and country levels," were inserted before the words "through co-ordinated research and programmes";

(*b*) In paragraph 5, the words "awareness of" were replaced by the words "awareness about", and the word "misconception" was changed to read "misconceptions".

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.34, as orally revised, by consensus (see para. 47 below, draft resolution II).

16. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.34, draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.22 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.23 and Rev.1

17. At the 29th meeting, the representative of Morocco introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.23) entitled "Patterns of consumption and qualitative indicators of development", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

[*Same text as draft resolution III in paragraph 47 below, with the exception of paragraphs 1 and 3.*]

"1. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/4, and requests the Statistical Office of the Secretariat and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development to pursue actively their co-operation with the other relevant bodies of the United Nations system, with a view to achieving the objectives set out in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the present resolution;

"3. *Invites* interested donor countries, the relevant international organizations and other bodies and institutions wishing to participate in the research work on patterns of consumption and qualitative indicators of development to make voluntary contributions for that purpose to the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development with a view to the holding in good time of the preparatory meeting and the international conference of high-level experts for the purpose of examining methodological questions and the conceptual aspects of the qualitative indicators of development referred to in paragraphs 8 and 9 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/4;".

18. At the 41st meeting, the Committee had before it a revised version (A/C.2/44/L.23/Rev.1) of the draft resolution submitted by the representative of Malaysia on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77.

19. At the same meeting, Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, reported on the results of informal consultations held on the revised version of the draft resolution.

20. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.23/Rev.1 by consensus (see para. 47 below, draft resolution III).

21. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Malaysia made a statement on behalf of the States members which are members of the Group of 77.

Draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.25

22. At the 29th meeting, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Egypt, Mauritania and Pakistan, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.25) entitled "Assistance to the Palestinian people", and orally revised paragraph 1 by adding the words "report annexed to the" before the words "note by the Secretary-General". Mali subsequently joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

23. At the 41st meeting, Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee that, during informal consultations held on the draft resolution, it had been agreed to further revise paragraph 1 by deleting the words "*with appreciation*" after the words "*Takes note*" and by deleting, at the end of the paragraph, the words "containing, *inter alia*, project proposals identified by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)".

24. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.25, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 132 to 2, with 2 abstentions (see para. 47 below, draft resolution IV). The voting was as follows:[3]

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Canada.

25. Statements were made by the representatives of Israel, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United States of America, France (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community), Norway, Austria, Finland, Australia, Sweden, Canada and Japan.

Draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.31 and Rev.1 and 2

26. At the 31st meeting, the representative of Malaysia, on behalf of Belgium, Greece, Italy, Japan, Poland, Malaysia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77) and Turkey, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.31) entitled "International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction". Bulgaria, Hungary and Iceland subsequently joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 42/169 of 11 December 1987, in which it decided to designate the 1990s as a decade in which the international community, under the auspices of the United Nations, would pay special attention to fostering international co-operation in the field of natural disaster reduction,

"*Bearing in mind* the relevant provisions of its resolutions 42/169 and its resolution 43/202 of 20 December

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[3] The delegation of Afghanistan subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

1988, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/99 of 26 July 1989, in which the Council recommended that the General Assembly take action to develop an appropriate framework for international co-operation to attain the objective and goals of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction,

“*Considering* that natural disasters have adversely affected the lives of a great number of people and caused considerable damage to infrastructure and property world wide, especially in developing countries,

“*Considering also* that the international community as a whole has now improved its capacity to confront this problem and that fatalism about natural disasters is no longer justified,

“*Recognizing* the necessity for the international community to demonstrate the strong political determination required to mobilize and use existing scientific and technical knowledge to mitigate natural disasters, bearing in mind in particular the needs of developing countries,

“*Recognizing also* the important responsibility of the United Nations system as a whole for promoting international co-operation in order to mitigate natural disasters, provide assistance and co-ordinate disaster relief, preparedness and prevention,

“*Bearing in mind* the crucial role of professional and other non-governmental organizations, particularly scientific and technological societies, humanitarian groups and investment institutions, the participation of which in the implementation of specific programmes planned for the Decade is highly required,

“*Bearing in mind also* the need for the United Nations system to pay special attention to the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries in that regard,

“*Taking note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/322-E/1989/114 and Add.1 and 2),

“*Expressing its appreciation* for the work done by the International *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, which submitted its report (A/44/322/Add.1-E/1989/114/Add.1, annex) to the Secretary-General,

“*Bearing in mind* the common position on natural disasters of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989 (see A/44/551-S/20870, annex),

“1. *Proclaims* the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, beginning on 1 January 1990;

“2. *Decides* to designate 1 October International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction, and to observe that Day annually during the Decade in a manner befitting the objective and goals of the Decade;

“3. *Adopts* the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction contained in the annex to the present resolution;

“4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution, including the organizational arrangements made for the Decade;

“5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments, intergovernmental organizations, appropriate non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and competent scientific institutions in the field of disaster mitigation;

“6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled ‘International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction’.

“ANNEX

“International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

“A. OBJECTIVE AND GOALS

“1. The objective of the Decade is to reduce through concerted international action, especially in developing countries, the loss of life, property damage and social and economic disruption caused by natural disasters such as earthquakes, windstorms, tsunamis, floods, landslides, volcanic eruptions, wildfires, grasshopper and locust infestations, drought and desertification and other calamities of natural origin.

“2. The goals of the Decade are:

“(*a*) To improve the capacity of each country to mitigate the effects of natural disasters expeditiously and effectively, paying special attention to assisting developing countries in the establishment of early-warning systems and disaster-resistant structures when and where needed;

“(*b*) To devise appropriate guidelines and strategies for applying existing scientific and technical knowledge, taking into account the cultural and economic diversity among nations;

“(*c*) To foster scientific and engineering endeavours aimed at closing critical gaps in knowledge in order to reduce loss of life and property;

“(*d*) To disseminate existing and new technical information related to measures for the assessment, prediction and mitigation of natural disasters;

“(*e*) To develop measures for the assessment, prediction, prevention and mitigation of natural disasters through programmes of technical assistance and technology transfer, demonstration projects, and education and training, tailored to specific disasters and locations, and to evaluate the effectiveness of those programmes.

“B. POLICY MEASURES TO BE TAKEN AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

“3. All Governments are called upon:

“(*a*) To formulate national disaster-mitigation programmes and, particularly in developing countries, to fully integrate them into their national development programmes;

“(*b*) To participate during the Decade in concerted international action for the reduction of natural disasters and, as appropriate, establish national committees in co-operation with the relevant scientific and technological communities, with a view to attaining the objective and goals of the Decade;

“(*c*) To encourage their local administrations to take appropriate steps to contribute to the achievement of the purposes of the Decade;

“(*d*) To keep the Secretary-General informed of the plans of their countries and of assistance that can be provided so that the United Nations may become an international centre for the exchange of information and the co-ordination of international efforts concerning activities in support of the objective and goals of the Decade, thus enabling each State to benefit from the experience of other countries;

“(*e*) To take measures, as appropriate, to increase public awareness of the significance of preparedness, prevention, relief and recovery activities with respect to natural disasters and enhance community preparedness through education, training and other means;

“(*f*) To pay due attention to the impact of natural disasters on health care, particularly to activities to reduce the vulnerability of hospitals and health centres, as well as the impact on food storage facilities, human shelter and other social and economic infrastructures.

“4. Scientific and technological institutions, financial institutions, including banks and insurance companies, and industrial enterprises, foundations and other related non-governmental organizations are encouraged to support and participate fully in the programmes and activities of the Decade prepared and implemented by the international community, including Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations.

"C. ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN BY THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

"5. The organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system are urged to accord priority, as appropriate and in a concerted manner, to natural disaster preparedness, prevention, relief and recovery in their operational activities.

"6. The Department of Public Information of the Secretariat is requested, in close association with the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, as well as national information authorities, to formulate and implement during the Decade public information programmes aimed at raising public awareness of disaster prevention.

"7. The United Nations resident co-ordinators and the field representatives of the United Nations system are requested to work closely and in a co-ordinated manner with Governments to achieve the objective and goals of the Decade.

"8. The regional commissions are urged to play an active role in implementing the activities of the Decade, considering that natural disasters often transcend national boundaries.

"9. The Secretary-General is requested to designate the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation as a focal point to secure co-ordination of the programmes and activities of the United Nations system referred in the present resolution.

"10. The Secretary-General is requested to report biennially to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the activities of the Decade.

"D. ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE DECADE

"1. *Special advisory council*

"11. The Secretary-General is requested to establish, with due regard to equitable geographical representation, a special advisory council, consisting of a limited number of internationally eminent persons, which would provide him with general advice with respect to the Decade, take appropriate action to promote public awareness and mobilize the necessary support from the public and private sectors.

"2. *Scientific and technical committee on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction*

"12. The Secretary-General is requested to establish, with due regard to equitable geographical representation and covering the diversity of disaster-mitigation issues, a scientific and technical committee on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, consisting of twenty to twenty-five scientific and technical experts selected in consultation with their Governments on the basis of their personnel capacities and qualifications, including experts from the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system.

"13. The role of the Committee shall be to develop overall programmes to be taken into account in bilateral and multilateral co-operation for the Decade, paying attention to priorities and gaps in technical knowledge identified at the national level, in particular by national committees, as well as to assess and evaluate the activities carried out in the course of the Decade and to make recommendations on the overall programmes in an annual report to the Secretary-General.

"3. *Secretariat*

"14. The Secretary-General is requested to establish a small secretariat, as follows:

"(*a*) The secretariat shall be established at the United Nations Office at Geneva, in association with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, with its members drawn from staff seconded from relevant United Nations organizations and, as appropriate, from governmental and non-governmental organizations, which shall bear the costs involved;

"(*b*) The secretariat shall be responsible for the day-to-day co-ordination of Decade activities and shall provide substantive and secretarial support to the special advisory council and the scientific and technical committee, as well as for other related activities.

"E. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

"15. It is recommended that extrabudgetary resources be provided for implementation of the activities of the Decade and, therefore, that voluntary contributions from Governments, international organizations and other sources, including the private sector, be strongly encouraged; to this end, a trust fund shall be established by the Secretary-General, who will be entrusted with its administration.

"F. REVIEW

"16. The Economic and Social Council, during its second regular session of 1994, will carry out a mid-term review of the implementation of the International Framework of Action and report its findings to the General Assembly."

27. A statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.2/44/L.37) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution was submitted in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

28. At the same meeting, the representative of Japan made a statement.

29. A revised version (A/C.2/44/L.31/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, submitted by the same sponsors, now joined by Albania, Austria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Czechoslovakia, France, the German Democratic Republic, Ireland, Spain, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, was subsequently circulated. It read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

[*Same text as draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.31 in paragraph 26 above, with the exception of new preambular paragraphs added after the third, sixth and ninth preambular paragraphs, operative paragraph 4 and paragraphs 3 (e), 5 and 6 of the annex.*]

"*Recognizing* the importance of environmental protection for the prevention and mitigation of natural disasters,

"*Recalling* the specific responsibilities and functions in the field of disaster prevention and preparedness entrusted to the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, as set out in its resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971,

"*Emphasizing* that appropriate emergency planning for natural disasters and its integration in national development plans could also be very helpful in preventing, as a consequence, other kinds of disasters, such as those of an industrial or technological nature,

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution, including the organizational arrangements made for the Decade, and on the status of existing international protocols and conventions for mutual assistance in case of disasters.

"ANNEX

"3

"(*e*) Take measures, as appropriate, to increase public awareness of damage risk probabilities and of the significance of preparedness, prevention, relief and recovery activities with respect to natural disasters and to enhance community preparedness through education, training and other means, taking into account the specific role of the news media.

"5. The organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system are urged to accord priority, as appropriate and in a concerted manner, to natural disaster preparedness, prevention, relief and recovery including economic damage risk assessment in their operational activities. The Secretary-General is requested, in this regard, to ensure that adequate means are made available to the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator so that it may diligently discharge its specific role and responsibilities in the field of disaster mitigation and response in conformity with its mandate, as contained in General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971.

"6. The Secretary-General, through the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat, and in close association with the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, as well as national information authorities, is requested to assist in the formulation and implementation during the Decade of public information programmes aimed at raising awareness of disaster prevention among the general public."

30. At the 49th meeting, the Committee had before it a further revised version (A/C.2/44/L.31/Rev.2) of the draft resolution, submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.31/Rev.1, now joined by Canada, Finland, New Zealand and Norway. Luxembourg, Portugal and the United States of America subsequently joined in sponsoring draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.31/Rev.2.

31. A statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.2/44/L.37/Rev.1) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.31/Rev.2 was submitted in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

32. At the same meeting, Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee that, during informal consultations held on the revised draft resolution, it had been agreed to further revise paragraph 2 by replacing the word "first" by the word "second" before the word "Wednesday" and by adding the words "during the Decade" after the words "observed annually".

33. The Secretary of the Committee then read out the oral revisions made to draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.31/Rev.2.

34. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.31/Rev.2, as orally revised, by consensus (see para. 47 below, draft resolution V).

35. Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, Malaysia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77), Japan and Morocco.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/44/L.46 and L.74

36. At the 44th meeting, the representative of Kenya, on behalf of the African States, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.46) entitled "Second industrial development decade for Africa", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 35/66 B of 5 December 1980 on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa,

"*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/70 of 8 July 1987, in which the Council recommended that, after appropriate evaluation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, the proclamation of a second decade should be considered in order to accelerate further the industrialization of Africa,

"*Recalling also* resolution AHG/Res.180 (XXV), adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-fifth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 24 to 26 July 1989 (see A/44/603, annex III), on the proclamation of a second industrial development decade for Africa and on an Africa industrialization day,

"*Taking note* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/115 of 28 July 1989 on the proclamation of a second industrial development decade for Africa,

"*Welcoming* Industrial Development Board decision IDB.5/Dec.7 of 6 July 1989 on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, in which the Board recommended that the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization request the General Assembly to proclaim a second industrial development decade for Africa,

"1. *Proclaims* the period 1991-2000 the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

"2. *Also proclaims* 20 November Africa Industrialization Day, for the purpose of mobilizing the commitment of the international community to the industrialization of Africa;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, the relevant subregional and regional economic groupings in Africa and the United Nations bodies concerned, to undertake the necessary preparations for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on those preparations."

37. At the 49th meeting, Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.74) entitled "Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa", submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.46.

38. A statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.2/44/L.77) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.74 was submitted in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

39. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.74 without a vote (see para. 47 below, draft resolution VI).

40. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.74, draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.46 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

41. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Liberia (on behalf of the African States) and France (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community).

Draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.59

42. At the 46th meeting, the representative of Ecuador introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.59) entitled "World Decade for Cultural Development".

43. At the 48th meeting, Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, read out the following revisions, which had been agreed upon during informal consultations:

(*a*) In paragraph 8, the words "global review proposed in paragraph 92 of the relevant report" were replaced by the words "global review for the purpose of evaluation, as recommended in paragraph 92 of the report of the Secretary-General and the Director-General", and the words "with a statement of the financial implications" before the words "to the General Assembly" were deleted;

(*b*) In paragraph 9, the words "to convene a mid-Decade Conference in 1993" were replaced by the words "for the conduct of an evaluation at the mid-point of the Decade, in 1993".

44. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.59, as orally revised, by consensus (see para. 47 below, draft resolution VII).

Documents relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council

45. At its 51st meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the documents under the item on which no draft proposals had been submitted (see para. 48 below, draft decision I).

Draft biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1990-1991

46. At the 53rd meeting, the Secretary of the Committee introduced the draft biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1990-1991 (A/C.2/44/L.82) and orally revised it as follows:

(*a*) In the documentation under item 2 for 1990, the seventh entry, which had read "Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the traffic of toxic and dangerous products and wastes", was changed to read "Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the findings and conclusions of the regional commissions on the traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes", and the last entry, which had read "Report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation in the field of the environment", was deleted;

(*b*) In the documentation under item 2 (*b*) for 1990, the last two entries, which had read "Draft resolution entitled 'Protectionism and structural adjustment' " and "Draft resolution entitled 'Commodities' ", were deleted;

(*c*) In the documentation under item 3 for 1990, the first entry, which had read "Report of the Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1992", and the third entry, which had read "Draft decision entitled United Nations conference on environment and development", were deleted;

(*d*) Item 5 for 1990, which had read "Environmental protection of extraterritorial spaces for present and future generations", was deleted, and the subsequent items were renumbered accordingly.

After statements by the representatives of Mexico and Canada, the Committee decided to amend the title of item 2 (*a*) for 1990, which had read "Preparation of a new international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000)", to read "International development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000)", and it approved the draft biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1990-1991 (A/C.2/44/L.82), as orally revised and amended, and decided to recommend it to the General Assembly for adoption (see para. 48 below, draft decision II).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

47. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to VII below:

Draft resolution I

TRENDS IN THE TRANSFER OF RESOURCES TO AND FROM THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND SUSTAINED DEVELOPMENT OF THOSE COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/202 of 8 December 1986 on strengthened international economic co-operation aimed at resolving the external debt problems of developing countries, 42/198 of 11 December 1987 on furthering international co-operation regarding the external debt problems and 43/198 of 20 December 1988 on external debt crisis and development and the search for a durable solution of the debt problems,

Recalling also its resolution 43/197 of 20 December 1988 on fulfilment of the target for official development assistance,

Recalling Economic and Social Council decision 1988/160 of 27 July 1988 on the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries, and taking note of Council resolution 1989/112 of 28 July 1989 on the net transfer of resources from developing countries and its impact on their economic growth and development,

Aware that the pronounced decline in the flow of resources, severe external indebtedness, the deterioration in terms of trade, the long-term downward trend of commodity prices, continued protectionism and other trade measures have resulted in a net transfer of resources from developing countries,

Deeply concerned that such a phenomenon is still contributing to the deprivation of the developing countries affected of resources needed for economic growth and sustained development and may threaten their social and political stability,

Bearing in mind that, owing to the persistent structural imbalances of the world economy, the developing countries continue to face major problems in the areas of money, finance, resource flows, trade, commodities and external debt,

Gravely concerned about the trend in the net flow of resources, and believing that there is an urgent need for all countries to act in a concerted way to address this problem in order to ensure the reactivation of economic growth and sustained development of the developing countries,

1. *Urges* the international community to take concrete measures to ensure adequate resources for the reactivation of economic growth and sustained development in developing countries, taking into account the following recommendations:

(*a*) The Governments of developed countries should promote an adequate flow of resources to developing countries, and donor countries should bring up the official development assistance rate as quickly as possible to internationally agreed targets;

(*b*) Where appropriate, national economic measures should be taken that are conducive to capital formation in developing countries with insufficient savings and flow of external resources;

(*c*) In order to overcome the longstanding external indebtedness of developing countries, there should be, *inter alia* and as appropriate, a reduction in the stock and service of debt that is large enough to contribute to the attainment of the objective of the resumption of vigorous growth and sustained development in indebted developing countries;

(*d*) The Governments of countries members of multilateral financial institutions should ensure that these institutions have an adequate level of resources for the full discharge of their mandates in order to contribute to meeting the needs and requirements of the economic and social programmes of developing countries in the context of an approach consistent with the socio-economic objectives and growth and development priorities of those countries;

(*e*) Intensified efforts should be made by industrial countries to continue structural adjustment, maintain the vigour of their expansion while reducing and/or containing inflation and work towards a mix of fiscal and monetary policies that would allow interest rates to come down, and hence induce a more favourable international economic climate;

(*f*) All Governments should work towards a more open international trading system that improves access, especially for the export products of developing countries, particularly in the context of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, launched during the Special Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 15 to 20 September 1986;

2. *Recommends* that the Trade and Development Board give in-depth consideration at its thirty-seventh session to the transfer of resources to and from developing countries;

3. *Invites* the Joint Ministerial Committee of the Board of Governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries to continue its work and to give in-depth consideration to the transfer of resources to and from developing countries;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the recommendations contained in paragraph 1 of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/15 of 27 October 1988, other relevant resolutions and the London Declaration on AIDS Prevention adopted by the World Summit of Ministers of Health on Programmes for AIDS Prevention on 28 January 1988[2] and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/108 of 27 July 1989, World Health Assembly resolutions WHA 42.20 of 17 May 1989 and WHA 42.33 and WHA 42.34 of 19 May 1989[3] and the discussions of the Fifth International Conference on AIDS, held at Montreal, Canada, from 4 to 9 June 1989,

Acknowledging the established leadership of the World Health Organization in directing and co-ordinating AIDS education, prevention, control and research,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the public and private sector, in combating the spread of AIDS,

Welcoming, in particular, the World Health Organization Global Programme on AIDS, and noting that the World Health Organization/United Nations Development Programme Alliance to Combat AIDS is facilitating the implementation at the country level of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS,

Recalling the resolutions of the General Assembly, the World Health Assembly and the Economic and Social Council concerning the need to respect the human rights and dignity of all people, including those affected by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), their families and those with whom they live,

Reaffirming that the struggle against AIDS should be consistent with and divert neither attention nor resources from other national public health priorities and development goals and should not divert international efforts and resources needed for overall health priorities,

Aware that AIDS can have serious social and economic consequences, particularly in countries with a high incidence of infection from HIV and limited public health services and other developmental resources,

Recognizing that, depending upon individual and social circumstances, women and children may be at a higher risk of infection from HIV than previously recognized and may otherwise suffer deprivation as a consequence of the indirect impact of AIDS on their families and communities,

Emphasizing the crucial importance of a supportive socio-economic environment in ensuring the effective implementation of national AIDS prevention programmes and the humane care of affected persons,

Recognizing the need for all sectors of society to contribute actively to the local, national and international efforts for HIV/AIDS prevention and control,

Noting that scientific research is making progress in the development of improved diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive technologies and pharmaceuticals, and stressing the importance of making these technologies and pharmaceuticals available as soon as possible and at an affordable cost,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS and the supplementary report on activities and programmes being carried out by United Nations entities on the socio-economic and humanitarian aspects of AIDS (A/44/274-E/1989/75, annex, and A/44/274/Add.1-E/1989/75/Add.1);

2. *Notes with appreciation and welcomes* the arrangements made by the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, to ensure a co-ordinated response by the United Nations system to the AIDS pandemic pursuant to General Assembly resolution 43/15 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/108;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the potentially serious implications of the AIDS pandemic for socio-economic development in some developing countries, to intensify his efforts, in collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, all other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, and the World Health Organization/United Nations Development Pro-

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[3] See World Health Organization, *Forty-second World Health Assembly, Geneva, 8-19 May 1989, Resolutions and Decisions: Annexes* (WHA42/1989/REC/1).

gramme Alliance to Combat AIDS, to mobilize the technical and other relevant resources of the United Nations system, at all levels, including at the regional and country levels, through co-ordinated research and programmes, to deal with this aspect of the problem;

4. *Urges* Member States to increase their efforts to combat AIDS and to encourage, support and facilitate national efforts to prevent the further spread of AIDS;

5. *Calls upon* Governments, the World Health Organization, all other relevant United Nations organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to promote greater awareness about the transmission of the pandemic in order to avoid misconceptions as much as possible and to increase the understanding of the general public towards people affected by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV);

6. *Calls upon* international, national and research institutions and organizations to co-ordinate their activities so as to provide input to and be supportive of the policy of national AIDS committees and the global AIDS strategy of the World Health Organization in a manner appropriate to local conditions and requirements;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the World Health Organization, in close collaboration with the other organizations of the United Nations system and without prejudice to ongoing priorities and programmes, to continue to develop and advance the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS, and specifically:

(*a*) To promote the contribution of non-governmental organizations to the global strategy through support of national efforts;

(*b*) To collaborate, as appropriate, with the United Nations Office at Vienna, the United Nations Children's Fund and other United Nations bodies, as well as Governments and non-governmental organizations in their efforts to develop:

(i) Policies, programmes and research proposals to address the impact of AIDS, including issues affecting women, and to promote the vital role of women in preventing and controlling the pandemic;

(ii) Policies and programmes to alleviate the impact of AIDS, in all its aspects, on children;

(iii) Policies and programmes to combat the illicit traffic in and abuse of drugs, with a view to contributing to a reduction in the spread of HIV infection;

(*c*) To promote access of all peoples to appropriate preventive, diagnostic and therapeutic technologies and pharmaceuticals and to help make these technologies and pharmaceuticals available at an affordable cost;

(*d*) To promote the active participation of public and private sector enterprises, including through financial contributions, in HIV/AIDS prevention and control efforts at the local, national and international levels;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the World Health Organization to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution III

PATTERNS OF CONSUMPTION AND QUALITATIVE INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/179 of 17 December 1985, Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/6 of 26 May 1987 and the reports of the Statistical Commission on its twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions, in particular the sections on development indicators,[5] and taking note of Council resolution 1989/4 of 22 May 1989,

Reiterating that the subject of patterns of consumption and related socio-economic indicators is of considerable importance and high priority for developing countries,

Reaffirming that, in order for the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade to be successful, there must be a range of indicators relating to economic and social progress, the application of concerted objectives and early-warning systems, with due regard for the economic, technological, social and environmental aspects of development,

1. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/4, and requests the Statistical Office of the Secretariat and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development to pursue actively their co-operation with the other relevant bodies of the United Nations system, with a view to achieving the objectives set out in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Council resolution 1989/4;

2. *Recognizes* that the identification of indicative patterns of consumption and the development of qualitative indicators of development would be extremely useful in the evaluation of the progress achieved in the implementation of the international development strategy and would make a substantial contribution to the work of a United Nations conference on environment and development;

3. *Invites* interested donor countries, the relevant international organizations and other bodies and institutions wishing to participate in the research work on patterns of consumption and qualitative indicators of development to make voluntary contributions for that purpose to the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development with a view to the holding in good time of the preparatory meeting and the international conference of high-level experts referred to in paragraphs 8 and 9 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/4;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development to submit a preliminary progress report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution and of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/4.

Draft resolution IV

ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/178 of 20 December 1988,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/96 of 26 July 1989,

Taking into account the *intifadah* of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory against the Israeli occupation, including Israeli economic and social policies and practices,

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[5] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 6* (E/1987/19), paras. 133-140; and *ibid., 1989, Supplement No. 3* (E/1989/21), paras. 128-141.

Rejecting Israeli restrictions on external economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory,

Aware of the increasing need to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people,

Affirming that the Palestinian people cannot develop their national economy as long as the Israeli occupation persists,

1. *Takes note* of the report annexed to the note by the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/44/637);

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have provided assistance to the Palestinian people;

3. *Requests* the international community, the organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people, in close co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization;

4. *Calls* for the treatment on a transit basis of Palestinian exports and imports passing through neighbouring ports and points of exit and entry;

5. *Also calls* for the granting of trade concessions and concrete preferential measures for Palestinian exports on the basis of Palestinian certificates of origin;

6. *Further calls* for the immediate lifting of Israeli restrictions and obstacles hindering the implementation of assistance projects by the United Nations Development Programme, other United Nations bodies and others providing economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory;

7. *Reiterates its call* for the implementation of development projects in the occupied Palestinian territory, including the projects mentioned in its resolution 39/223 of 18 December 1984;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution V

INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/169 of 11 December 1987, in which it decided to designate the 1990s as a decade in which the international community, under the auspices of the United Nations, would pay special attention to fostering international co-operation in the field of natural disaster reduction,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of its resolution 42/169 and its resolution 43/202 of 20 December 1988, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/99 of 26 July 1989, in which the Council recommended that the General Assembly take action to develop an appropriate framework for international co-operation to attain the objective and goals of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction,

Considering that natural disasters have adversely affected the lives of a greater number of people and caused considerable damage to infrastructure and property world wide, especially in developing countries,

Recognizing the importance of environmental protection for the prevention and mitigation of natural disasters,

Considering that the international community as a whole has now improved its capacity to confront this problem and that fatalism about natural disasters is no longer justified,

Recognizing the necessity for the international community to demonstrate the strong political determination required to mobilize and use existing scientific and technical knowledge to mitigate natural disasters, bearing in mind in particular the needs of developing countries,

Recognizing also the important responsibility of the United Nations system as a whole for promoting international co-operation in order to mitigate natural disasters, provide assistance and co-ordinate disaster relief, preparedness and prevention,

Recalling the specific responsibilities and functions in the field of disaster prevention and preparedness entrusted to the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, as set out in its resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971,

Bearing in mind the crucial role of professional and other non-governmental organizations, particularly scientific and technological societies, humanitarian groups and investment institutions, the participation of which in the implementation of specific programmes planned for the Decade is highly desirable,

Also bearing in mind the need for the United Nations system to pay special attention to the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries in that regard,

Emphasizing that appropriate emergency planning for natural disasters and its integration in national development plans could also be very helpful in preventing other kinds of disasters, such as those of an industrial or technological nature,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/322-E/1989/114 and Add.1 and 2),

Expressing its appreciation for the work done by the International *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, which submitted its report (A/44/322/Add.1-E/1989/114/Add.1, annex) to the Secretary-General,

Bearing in mind the common position on natural disasters of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989 (see A/44/551-S/20870, annex),

1. *Proclaims* the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, beginning on 1 January 1990;

2. *Decides* to designate the second Wednesday of October International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction, to be observed annually during the Decade by the international community in a manner befitting the objective and goals of the Decade;

3. *Adopts* the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction contained in the annex to the present resolution;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a progress report on

the implementation of the present resolution, including the organizational arrangements made for the Decade, and on the status of existing international protocols and conventions for mutual assistance in cases of disaster;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments, intergovernmental organizations, appropriate non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and competent scientific institutions in the field of disaster mitigation;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction".

ANNEX

International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

A. Objective and goals

1. The objective of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction is to reduce through concerted international action, especially in developing countries, the loss of life, property damage and social and economic disruption caused by natural disasters such as earthquakes, windstorms, tsunami, floods, landslides, volcanic eruptions, wildfires, grasshopper and locust infestations, drought and desertification and other calamities of natural origin.

2. The goals of the Decade are:

(*a*) To improve the capacity of each country to mitigate the effects of natural disasters expeditiously and effectively, paying special attention to assisting developing countries in the assessment of disaster damage potential and in the establishment of early-warning systems and disaster-resistant structures when and where needed;

(*b*) To devise appropriate guidelines and strategies for applying existing scientific and technical knowledge, taking into account the cultural and economic diversity among nations;

(*c*) To foster scientific and engineering endeavours aimed at closing critical gaps in knowledge in order to reduce loss of life and property;

(*d*) To disseminate existing and new technical information related to measures for the assessment, prediction and mitigation of natural disasters;

(*e*) To develop measures for the assessment, prediction, prevention and mitigation of natural disasters through programmes of technical assistance and technology transfer, demonstration projects, and education and training, tailored to specific disasters and locations, and to evaluate the effectiveness of those programmes.

B. Policy measures to be taken at the national level

3. All Governments are called upon:

(*a*) To formulate national disaster-mitigation programmes, as well as economic, land use and insurance policies for disaster prevention, and, particularly in developing countries, to integrate them fully into their national development programmes;

(*b*) To participate during the Decade in concerted international action for the reduction of natural disasters and, as appropriate, establish national committees in co-operation with the relevant scientific and technological communities and other concerned sectors with a view to attaining the objective and goals of the Decade;

(*c*) To encourage their local administrations to take appropriate steps to mobilize the necessary support from the public and private sectors and to contribute to the achievement of the purposes of the Decade;

(*d*) To keep the Secretary-General informed of the plans of their countries and of assistance that can be provided so that the United Nations may become an international centre for the exchange of information and the co-ordination of international efforts concerning activities in support of the objective and goals of the Decade, thus enabling each State to benefit from the experience of other countries;

(*e*) To take measures, as appropriate, to increase public awareness of damage risk probabilities and of the significance of preparedness, prevention, relief and short-term recovery activities with respect to natural disasters and to enhance community preparedness through education, training and other means, taking into account the specific role of the news media;

(*f*) To pay due attention to the impact of natural disasters on health care, particularly to activities to reduce the vulnerability of hospitals and health centres, as well as the impact on food storage facilities, human shelter and other social and economic infrastructures;

(*g*) To improve the early international availability of appropriate emergency supplies through the storage or earmarking of such supplies in disaster-prone areas.

4. Scientific and technological institutions, financial institutions, including banks and insurance companies, and industrial enterprises, foundations and other related non-governmental organizations are encouraged to support and participate fully in the programmes and activities of the Decade prepared and implemented by the international community, including Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations.

C. Action to be taken by the United Nations system

5. The organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system are urged to accord priority, as appropriate and in a concerted manner, to natural disaster preparedness, prevention, relief and short-term recovery, including economic damage risk assessment, in their operational activities; the Secretary-General is requested, in this regard, to ensure that adequate means are made available to the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator so that it may diligently discharge its specific role and responsibilities in the field of disaster mitigation and response in conformity with its mandate, as contained in General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI).

6. The Secretary-General is requested, in close association with the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, in particular through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, as well as national information authorities, to assist in the formulation and implementation during the Decade of public information programmes aimed at raising public awareness of disaster prevention.

7. The United Nations resident co-ordinators and the field representatives of the United Nations system are requested to work closely and in a co-ordinated manner with Governments to achieve the objective and goals of the Decade.

8. The regional commissions are urged to play an active role in implementing the activities of the Decade, considering that natural disasters often transcend national boundaries.

9. The Secretary-General is requested to designate the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, in accordance with his mandate as set out in General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, as the focal point for overview and co-ordination of the programmes and activities of the United Nations system referred to in the present resolution, in close co-operation with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and, as appropriate, in consultation with the Director of the secretariat of the Decade, mentioned in paragraph 14 of the present annex.

10. The Secretary-General is requested to report biennially to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the activities of the Decade.

D. Organizational arrangements during the Decade

1. *Special high-level council*

11. The Secretary-General is requested to establish, with due regard to equitable geographical representation, a special high-level council, consisting of a limited number of internationally prominent persons, which would provide him with general advice with respect to the Decade, take appropriate action to promote public awareness and mobilize the necessary support from the public and private sectors.

2. *Scientific and technical committee on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction*

12. The Secretary-General is requested to establish, with due regard to equitable geographical representation and covering the diversity of disaster-mitigation issues, a scientific and technical committee on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, consisting of twenty to twenty-five scientific and technical experts selected in consultation with their Governments on the basis of their personal capacities and qualifications, including experts from the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system.

13. The role of the committee shall be to develop overall programmes to be taken into account in bilateral and multilateral co-operation for the Decade, paying attention to priorities and gaps in technical knowledge identified at the national level, in particular by national committees, as well as to assess and evaluate the activities carried out in the course of the Decade and to make recommendations on the overall programmes in an annual report to the Secretary-General.

3. *Secretariat*

14. The Secretary-General is requested to establish a small secretariat, to be funded by extrabudgetary resources, as follows:

(*a*) The secretariat shall be established at the United Nations Office at Geneva, in close association with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, with its members drawn, as appropriate, from the international community of disaster reduction experts and other relevant experts seconded, *inter alia*, from competent United Nations organizations, Governments and non-governmental organizations;

(*b*) The secretariat shall be responsible for the day-to-day co-ordination of Decade activities and shall provide substantive and secretarial support to the special high-level council and the scientific and technical committee, as well as for other related activities.

E. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

15. It is recommended that extrabudgetary resources be provided for implementation of the activities of the Decade and, therefore, that voluntary contributions from Governments, international organizations and other sources, including the private sector, be strongly encouraged; to this end, a trust fund shall be established by the Secretary-General, who will be entrusted with its administration.

F. REVIEW

16. The Economic and Social Council, during its second regular session of 1994, will carry out a mid-term review of the implementation of the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction and report its findings to the General Assembly.

Draft resolution VI

SECOND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DECADE FOR AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/66 B of 5 December 1980 on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/70 of 8 July 1987, in which the Council recommended that, after appropriate evaluation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, the proclamation of a second decade should be considered in order to accelerate further the industrialization of Africa,

Recalling also resolution AHG/Res.180 (XXV), adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-fifth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 24 to 26 July 1989 (see A/44/603, annex III), on the proclamation of a second industrial development decade for Africa and on an Africa industrialization day,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/115 of 28 July 1989 on the proclamation of a second industrial development decade for Africa,

Welcoming Industrial Development Board decision IDB.5/Dec.7 of 6 July 1989[6] on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, in which the Board recommended that the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should request the General Assembly to proclaim a second industrial development decade for Africa,

Welcoming also resolution GC.3/10 of 23 November 1989 of the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on the second industrial development decade for Africa,[7]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the preparation for the second industrial development decade for Africa (1991-2000) (A/44/812), containing proposals for the preparation of the programme for the second decade,

1. *Proclaims* the period 1991-2000 the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

2. *Also proclaims* 20 November Africa Industrialization Day, for the purpose of mobilizing the commitment of the international community to the industrialization of Africa;

3. *Endorses* the proposals of the Secretary-General, as contained in his report, on the participation of the United Nations, through the Economic Commission for Africa, in the preparation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, the relevant subregional and regional economic groupings in Africa and the United Nations bodies concerned, to make the necessary preparations for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on those preparations.

Draft resolution VII

WORLD DECADE FOR CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/187 of 8 December 1986, in which it proclaimed the period 1988-1997 the World Decade for Cultural Development, to be observed under the auspices of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/107 of 27 July 1989,

Recognizing the importance of cultural development based on the affirmation and enrichment of the cultural identities of all countries and its close relationship to overall development,

Welcoming the progress made by Member States and by non-governmental organizations in developing activities within the framework of the Decade,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General and of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development during the period 1988-1989 (A/44/284-E/1989/109);

2. *Invites* Member States that have not yet done so to establish national committees for the Decade and otherwise to strengthen their efforts to implement the Plan of Action for the Decade;[8]

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those countries that have provided voluntary contributions in the form of consultant services to the secretariat of the Decade, and encourages other countries, international organizations and other organizations to make voluntary contributions in support of the Decade;

4. *Invites* the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue their efforts to develop activities within the framework of the Decade, in accordance with directives of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;[9]

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational,

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[6] E/1989/L.32, annex.

[7] See GC.3/INF.3.

[8] E/1986/L.30, annex.

[9] ACC/1988/2/Add.3, sect. I.C.

Scientific and Cultural Organization, to strengthen co-ordination of the activities undertaken by the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system in support of the Decade;

6. *Emphasizes* the importance of taking the cultural dimension of development into account in the elaboration of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade and in the working documents for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries, to be held in 1990;

7. *Reaffirms* its support for the recommendations of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[10] aimed at promoting women's participation in the World Decade for Cultural Development, in particular those relating to better integration and promotion of women in the objectives of the Decade;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to obtain the views of Governments, appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on the objectives and scope of the global review for the purpose of evaluation, as recommended in paragraph 92 of the report of the Secretary-General and the Director-General on the Decade (A/44/284-E/1989/109), and to submit those views to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

9. *Expresses its support* for the recommendation in paragraph 92 of the report of the Secretary-General and the Director-General for the conduct of an evaluation at the mid-point of the Decade, in 1993, under the auspices of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in order to evaluate the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Decade;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the progress of the Decade for the period 1990-1991.

* * *

48. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I and II below:

Draft decision I

Documents relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council

The General Assembly takes note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on human resources development and the activities of the United Nations system in that field (A/44/229-E/1989/60);

(*b*) Progress report of the Secretary-General on preparatory arrangements for the second transport and communications decade in Africa, 1991-2000 (A/44/255-E/1989/62);

(*c*) Note by the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization on progress made in implementing the Manila Declaration and the Acapulco Document on World Tourism (A/44/273-E/1989/77);

(*d*) Report of the Secretary-General on Israeli trade practices in the occupied Palestinian territory (A/44/277-E/1989/82);

(*e*) Note by the Secretary-General on Israeli financial and trade practices in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan (A/44/338-E/1989/118).

Draft decision II

Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1990-1991

The General Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 5 of its resolution 39/217 of 18 December 1984, approves the biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1990-1991, annexed hereto.

ANNEX

Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1990-1991[11]

1990

Item 1. *Report of the Economic and Social Council*[12]

(a) *International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction*

Documentation: Progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (General Assembly resolution 44/236 of 22 December 1989)

(b) *Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on preparatory arrangements for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (General Assembly resolution 43/179 of 20 December 1988)[13]

(c) *Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (General Assembly resolution 44/237 of 22 December 1989)[13]

(d) *World Decade for Cultural Development*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on views on the objectives and scope of the global review for the purpose of evaluation at the mid-point of the World Decade for Cultural Development (General Assembly resolution 44/238 of 22 December 1989)[13]

(e) *International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the progress achieved during the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (General Assembly resolution 40/171 of 17 December 1985)

(f) *National entrepreneurship in economic development*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on national entrepreneurship in economic development (Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/74 of 29 July 1988)[13]

(g) *Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories*

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[10] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[11] The Second Committee will, in accordance with established practice and in pursuance of General Assembly decision 38/429 of 19 December 1983, hold a general debate each year at the beginning of its work.

[12] The list of questions and documents under this item is only indicative of requests for reports from the General Assembly. The list will be finalized after the Economic and Social Council completes its work in 1990.

[13] Report submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on Israeli land and water policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory and other occupied Arab territories (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/86 of 26 July 1989)[13]

(h) *Assistance to the Palestinian people*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/96 of 26 July 1989 and General Assembly resolution 44/235 of 22 December 1989)[13]

(i) *Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)*

Documentation: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the implementation of the resolution on the prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) (General Assembly resolution 44/233 of 22 December 1989)[13]

(j) *United Nations Population Award*

Documentation: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award and Trust Fund (Economic and Social Council decision 1982/112 of 26 April 1982)

(k) *Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system*

Documentation: Draft resolution entitled "Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system" (see General Assembly decision 43/433 of 20 December 1988)

Item 2. *Development and international economic co-operation*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on human resources development (General Assembly resolution 44/213 of 22 December 1989)

Draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development" (see General Assembly decision 44/448 of 22 December 1989)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development on the implementation of the resolution on patterns of consumption and qualitative indicators of development (General Assembly resolution 44/234 of 22 December 1989)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on trends in the transfer of resources to and from the developing countries and their impact on the economic growth and sustained development of those countries (General Assembly resolution 44/232 of 22 December 1989)

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its special session (General Assembly resolution 44/229 of 22 December 1989)[13]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas (General Assembly resolution 44/225 of 22 December 1989)

Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the findings and conclusions of the regional commissions on the traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes (General Assembly resolution 44/226 of 22 December 1989, section I)

(a) *International development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000)*

Documentation: Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (General Assembly resolution 43/182 of 20 December 1988)

(b) *Trade and development*

Documentation: Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964)[13]

Report of the Second United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices (General Assembly resolution 41/167 of 5 December 1986)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on specific measures in favour of island developing countries (General Assembly resolution 43/189 of 20 December 1988)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (General Assembly resolution 44/216 of 22 December 1989)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the trade embargo against Nicaragua (General Assembly resolution 44/217 of 22 December 1989)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on world commodity trends and prospects (General Assembly resolution 44/218 of 22 December 1989)

(c) *Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries*

Documentation: Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (General Assembly resolutions 40/205 of 17 December 1985, 42/177 of 11 December 1987 and 44/220 of 22 December 1989)

(d) *Food problems*

Documentation: Report of the World Food Council[13]

Report of the Secretary-General on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products and the liberalization of international agricultural trade (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/88 of 26 July 1989)

(e) *New and renewable sources of energy*

Documentation: Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (General Assembly resolution 37/250 of 21 December 1982)[13]

(f) *Development of the energy resources of developing countries*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the development of the energy resources of developing countries (General Assembly resolution 43/193 of 20 December 1988)[13]

Item 3. *United Nations Conference on Environment and Development*

Documentation: Report of the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1992, on the progress of work of the Committee (General Assembly resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989)

Item 4. *Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind*[14]

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the progress achieved in the implementation of the resolution on protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind (General Assembly resolution 44/207 of 22 December 1989)

Item 5. *International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries*

Documentation: Progress report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries (General Assembly resolutions 44/211 and 44/212 of 22 December 1989)

Item 6. *External debt crisis and development*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution entitled "Towards a durable solution of external debt problems" (General Assembly resolution 44/205 of 22 December 1989)

Draft decision entitled "Establishment of an advisory commission on debt and development" (see General Assembly decision 44/445 of 22 December 1989)

Item 7. *Operational activities for development*[15]

(a) *Operational activities of the United Nations system*

Documentation: Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the operational activities of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolutions 35/81 of 5 December 1980, 41/171 of 5 December 1986 and 44/211 of 22 December 1989)[13]

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[14] The reports of the third and fourth plenary meetings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, as well as its interim report, will be circulated, for information, as official documents of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly (General Assembly resolution 44/207 of 22 December 1989).

[15] In accordance with its resolution 44/209 of 22 December 1989, the General Assembly will observe, during its forty-fifth session, the fortieth anniversary of multilateral technical co-operation for development within the United Nations system. United Nations Day in 1990, Wednesday, 24 October, will be the day for the commemoration of this anniversary.

Report of the Secretary-General on future administrative arrangements for the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities (General Assembly resolution 44/208 of 22 December 1989)

(b) *United Nations Development Programme*

Documentation: Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme[13]

(c) *United Nations Population Fund*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on future needs in the field of population, including the development of resource requirements for international population assistance (General Assembly resolution 44/210 of 22 December 1989)[13]

(d) *United Nations Children's Fund*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

(e) *World Food Programme*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Item 8. *Training and research*

(a) *United Nations Institute for Training and Research*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (General Assembly resolution 44/175 of 19 December 1989)

(b) *United Nations University*

Documentation: Report of the Council of the United Nations University[13]

Item 9. *Special economic and disaster relief assistance*

(a) *Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/51 of 26 July 1988)[13]

(b) *Special programmes of economic assistance*

Documentation: Reports of the Secretary-General on individual countries and regions

Report of the Secretary-General presenting summary reports on countries with no separate individual reports in that year

1991[16]

Item 1. *Report of the Economic and Social Council*[17]

(a) *World Decade for Cultural Development*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development for the period 1990-1991 (General Assembly resolutions 41/187 of 8 December 1986 and 44/238 of 22 December 1989)[13]

(b) *Role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries (General Assembly resolution 3335 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/92 of 9 July 1987)[13]

(c) *Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1993-1994*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Item 2. *Development and international economic co-operation*

(a) *Trade and development*

Documentation: Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its eighth session (General Assembly resolution 44/219 of 22 December 1989)

Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964)[13]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (General Assemby resolution 44/215 of 22 December 1989)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries (General Assembly resolution 44/214 of 22 December 1989)

(b) *Effective mobilization and integration of women in development*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development (General Assembly resolution 42/178 of 11 December 1987)[13]

(c) *Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries*

Documentation: Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (General Assembly resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978)[13]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on economic and technical co-operation among developing countries (General Assembly resolution 44/222 of 22 December 1989)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (General Assembly resolution 44/221 of 22 December 1989)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the decision on further strengthening and improving intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries (General Assembly decision 44/450 of 22 December 1989)

(d) *Environment*

Documentation: Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (General Assembly resolutions 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 and 44/224 of 22 December 1989)[13]

Note by the Secretary-General on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment (General Assembly resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975)

Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the findings and conclusions of the regional commissions on the traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes (General Assembly resolution 44/226 of 22 December 1989, section I)

Report of the Secretary-General on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal (General Assembly resolution 44/226 of 22 December 1989, section III)[13]

Progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the follow-up of General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 of 11 December 1987 (General Assembly resolution 44/227 of 22 December 1989)[13]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on possible adverse effects of sea-level rise on islands and coastal areas, particularly low-lying coastal areas (General Assembly resolution 44/206 of 22 December 1989)[13]

(e) *Desertification and drought*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa (General Assembly decision 44/437 of 19 December 1989 and

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[16] The programme of work and the list of documents for 1991 will be updated in 1990, taking into account the relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

[17] The list of questions and documents under this item is only indicative of requests for reports from the General Assembly. The list will be finalized after the Economic and Social Council completes its work each year. Under this item, the Second Committee will also have before it the report of the World Food Council. The Second Committee may wish to decide not to consider draft proposals on that report, except specific proposals requiring action by the General Assembly contained in the reports of the World Food Council or the Economic and Social Council.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/103 of 27 July 1989)[13]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolutions on the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (General Assembly resolutions 44/172 A and B of 19 December 1989)[13]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region (General Assembly resolutions 3054 (XXVIII) of 17 October 1973 and 40/209 of 17 December 1985)[13]

(f) *Human settlements*

Documentation: Report of the Commission on Human Settlements, including the report of the Commission on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (General Assembly resolutions 32/162 of 19 December 1977 and 43/180 and 43/181 of 20 December 1988 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/1 of 12 January 1978)[13]

Report of the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory (General Assembly resolution 44/174 of 19 December 1989)[13]

(g) *Science and technology for development*

Documentation: Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development (General Assembly resolutions 34/218 of 19 December 1979 and 39/217 of 18 December 1984)[13]

Item 3. *United Nations Conference on Environment and Development*

Documentation: Report of the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1992, on the progress of work of the Committee (General Assembly resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989)

Item 4. *International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries (General Assembly resolutions 44/211 and 44/212 of 22 December 1989)

Item 5. *Operational activities for development*

(a) *Operational activities of the United Nations system*

Documentation: Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the operational activities of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolutions 44/171 of 19 December 1989 and 44/211 of 22 December 1989)[13]

(b) *United Nations Development Programme*

Documentation: Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme[13]

(c) *United Nations Capital Development Fund*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

(d) *United Nations technical co-operation activities*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations technical co-operation activities

Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

(e) *United Nations Volunteers programme*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

Item 6. *International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (General Assembly resolution 44/236 of 22 December 1989)[13]

Item 7. *Special programmes of economic assistance*

Documentation: Reports of the Secretary-General on individual countries

Report of the Secretary-General presenting summary reports on countries with no separate individual reports in that year

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DOCUMENT A/44/848

Report of the Third Committee

[Original: English]
[11 December 1989]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 12, the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" and to allocate to the Third Committee, for consideration and report, chapters I, III (sections A and C), V, VI (section F) and VIII of the report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1989 (A/44/3).

2. The chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council relating to agenda items 90 (on the world social situation), 98 (on the International Covenants on Human Rights), 99 (on the question of aging), 108 (on the adoption of a convention on the rights of a child), 109 (on the effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights) and 110 (on the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) were considered by the Third Committee under those items.

3. The Committee considered item 12 jointly with item 109 at its 48th and 50th to 62nd meetings, held between 20 and 29 November 1989. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/44/SR.48 and 50-62).

4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

5. At the 48th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made an introductory statement.

6. At the same meeting, Mr. Felix Ermacora, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, introduced his interim report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan (A/44/669, annex), Mr. Fernando Volio Jiménez, Special Rapporteur of the Commission, introduced his report on the situation of human rights in Chile (A/44/635, annex) and Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl, the Special Representative of the Commission, introduced his interim report on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/44/620, annex).

7. Also at the same meeting, the Chief of the Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, introduced the report on the situation of human rights in El Salvador (A/44/671, annex), on behalf of Mr. J. A. Pastor Ridruejo, Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights.

Consideration of proposals

Draft decision contained in document A/C.3/44/L.2

8. By its decision 43/426 of 8 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, had decided to defer until its forty-fourth session consideration of the draft decision entitled "Programme of work of the Third Committee". The draft decision was before the Committee in document A/C.3/44/L.2 and read as follows:

> "The General Assembly decides to consider the following items every two years, beginning at its forty-first session:
>
> "Question of aging;
>
> "Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons;
>
> "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance;
>
> "Human rights and scientific and technological developments;
>
> "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (with the exception of the question related to the right of development)."

9. At the 60th meeting, the representative of Morocco made a statement in the course of which she proposed the following decision for adoption by the Committee:

> "The Third Committee decides to establish at the forty-fifth session a working group which would be entrusted with the task of studying the draft decision contained in document A/C.3/44/L.2, entitled 'Programme of work of the Third Committee'."

10. Statements were then made by the representatives of Iraq, the Netherlands, Austria, Ireland, Egypt, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Dominican Republic, Algeria, Australia, the United States of America and Malta.

11. At the same meeting, in the light of the comments made by delegations on the decision proposed by the representative of Morocco, the Chairman proposed the following decision for adoption by the Committee:

> "The Third Committee recommends that the General Assembly decide to establish an open-ended working group of the Committee at its forty-fifth session, in order to consider appropriate ways and means to rationalize the programme of work of the Committee."

12. At the 61st meeting, the Chairman made a statement.

13. At the same meeting, the representative of Morocco also made a statement and revised the decision she had proposed at the 60th meeting, to read as follows:

> "The Third Committee decides to establish at the forty-fifth session an open-ended working group, to study, within the framework of the general consideration of its programme of work, the draft decision contained in document A/C.3/44/L.2."

14. At the same meeting, the representatives of Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Uganda, Romania and Brazil made statements.

15. Also at the same meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should decide to defer consideration of the draft decision until its forty-fifth session, and should decide that, when considering its organization of work for the forty-fifth session, the Committee would have before it the text of the draft decision and the summary records of the meetings at which the draft decision had been discussed (see para. 79 below, draft decision).

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.62

16. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Zaire, on behalf of Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Chad, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Rwanda, Swaziland, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.62) entitled "Assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi". Subsequently, Niger and the Philippines joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

17. At its 60th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 78 below, draft resolution I).

18. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Ethiopia.

19. The representative of Malawi also made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.64

20. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Zaire, on behalf of Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.64) entitled "Humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti".

21. At its 60th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 78 below, draft resolution II).

22. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

23. A statement was also made by the representative of Djibouti.

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.65

24. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Zaire, on behalf of Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Cameroon, Chad, China, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic

Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Guinea, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.65) entitled "Situation of refugees in the Sudan". Subsequently the Philippines and Turkey joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

25. At its 60th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 78 below, draft resolution III).

26. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.66

27. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Zaire, on behalf of Algeria, Chad, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Zaire and Zambia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.66) entitled "Assistance to refugees in Somalia", and orally revised it by replacing, in paragraph 4, the words "as soon as conditions permit" by the words "as soon as possible". Subsequently, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, the Gambia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Liberia, Malawi, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Turkey and Yugoslavia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

28. At its 60th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 78 below, draft resolution IV).

29. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

30. A statement was also made by the representative of Somalia.

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.70

31. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Zaire, on behalf of Algeria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Japan, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia and Zaire, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.70) entitled "Assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad".

32. At its 60th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 78 below, draft resolution V).

33. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

34. A statement was also made by the representative of Chad.

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.71

35. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Zaire, on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, China, Colombia, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.71) entitled "Assistance to refugees and returnees in Ethiopia". Subsequently, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia and the Philippines joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

36. At its 60th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 78 below, draft resolution VI).

37. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

38. A statement was also made by the representative of Ethiopia.

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.74

39. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, India, Italy, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.74) entitled "Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers".

40. The statement of the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution, submitted in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, was contained in document A/C.3/44/L.92.

41. At its 60th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 78 below, draft resolution VII).

42. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Egypt made statements.

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.75

43. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Morocco, on behalf of Austria, the Bahamas, Belgium, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Norway, New Zealand, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal,

Samoa, Senegal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.75) entitled "World conference on human rights". Subsequently, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, the Gambia, Guatemala, Jamaica, Malta, Togo, the United States of America and Yugoslavia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

44. At its 60th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 78 below, draft resolution VIII).

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.78

45. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Zaire, on behalf of Algeria, Angola, the Bahamas, Barbados, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.78) entitled "Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa". Subsequently, Australia, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Pakistan, Panama and the Philippines joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

46. At its 60th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 78 below, draft resolution IX).

47. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.79

48. At the 58th meeting, the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, also on behalf of Poland, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.79) entitled "Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide".

49. At its 60th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 78 below, draft resolution X).

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.80

50. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Sweden, on behalf of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Kenya, Luxembourg, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.80) entitled "Summary or arbitrary executions". Subsequently, Samoa joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

51. At its 60th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 78 below, draft resolution XI).

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.81

52. At the 58th meeting, the representative of France, on behalf of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.81) entitled "Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances" and orally revised it as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 4, which read:

> "*Further welcomes* the progress made in the preparation of the draft declaration on enforced or involuntary disappearances;",

was transferred to the preambular part as the penultimate preambular paragraph, the words "*Further welcomes*" having been replaced by the word "*Welcoming*";

(*b*) Paragraphs 5 to 10 were renumbered accordingly.

53. At its 60th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 78 below, draft resolution XII).

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.82

54. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Italy, on behalf of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.82) entitled "Situation of human rights in Afghanistan". Subsequently, Samoa joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

55. At the 60th meeting, the representative of Italy orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) In the first preambular paragraph, the words "Additional Protocols I and II" were replaced by the words "the Additional Protocols";

(*b*) In paragraph 6, the words "to treat all fighters as combatants within the meaning of" were replaced by the words "to respect" and the words "Additional Protocols I and II" were replaced by the words "the Additional Protocols".

56. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 78 below, draft resolution XIII).

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.83

57. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Austria, on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.83) entitled "Human rights in the administration of justice". Subsequently, Colombia and Samoa joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

58. At its 60th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 78 below, draft resolution XIV).

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.84

59. At the 58th meeting, the Chairman of the Committee introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.84) entitled "The situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran", elaborated following informal consultations.

60. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 78 below, draft resolution XV).

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.85

61. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Canada, on behalf of Australia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Luxembourg, Morocco, New Zealand, the Philippines, Poland, Samoa, Senegal, Turkey and the United States of America introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.85) entitled "Human rights and mass exoduses". Subsequently, Thailand joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

62. At its 60th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 78 below, draft resolution XVI).

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.86 and Rev.1

63. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Peru, on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.86) entitled "Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador", which read as follows:

[*Text identical to the preambular part and paragraphs 1 to 15 and 18 of draft resolution XVII in paragraph 78 below.*]

64. At the 61st meeting, the representative of Peru, on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, introduced a revised version (A/C.3/44/L.86/Rev.1) of the draft resolution and informed the Committee that Canada, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden had joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> [*Same text as draft resolution XVII in paragraph 78 below, with the exception of paragraph 16.*]
>
> "16. *Urges*, in accordance with the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur, the Government of El Salvador and all the country's political powers, agencies and forces, including the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, to adopt appropriate measures to put an end to attacks on the life, integrity and dignity of persons outside, during and as a result of combat situations;".

65. At the same meeting, the representative of Peru orally revised the draft resolution by replacing, in paragraph 16, the words "Special Rapporteur" by the words "Special Representative", and the words "appropriate measures" by the words "immediate measures".

66. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of the United States of America, India, Mexico and Peru made statements.

67. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 96 to 1, with 34 abstentions (see para. 78 below, draft resolution XVII). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia,[18] Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: El Salvador.

Abstaining: Algeria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Honduras, Israel, Kuwait, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, United States of America, Yemen, Zaire.

68. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Chile, Ghana, Honduras, Nicaragua and El Salvador made statements.

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.87

69. At the 61st meeting, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of Australia, Austria, Cuba, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.87) entitled "Situation of human rights in Chile".

70. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) In paragraph 8, which read:

> "8. *Urges* the Government of Chile to continue to make progress regarding respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms by adapting the legal system to the relevant principles and provisions and refraining from making any more changes in national institutions without duly consulting the people, and to be guided by those principles and provisions in the exercise of its powers in the same way as the judiciary;",

the words "for all the Chilean people, including the indigenous peoples, especially" were inserted after the words "fundamental freedoms";

(*b*) Paragraph 11, which read:

> "11. *Again expresses its serious concern* at the persistence of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile involving, *inter alia*, cases of death, torture and ill-treatment, including the Colonia Dignidad case and that of the indigenous peoples, as described by the Special Rapporteur in his report;"

was replaced by the following:

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[18] The delegation of Indonesia subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution.

"11. *Again expresses its serious concern* at the persistence of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile involving, *inter alia*, cases of death, torture and ill-treatment, and at the Colonia Dignidad case, as described by the Special Rapporteur in his report;".

71. The representatives of Chile and Ecuador made statements.

72. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 80 to 2, with 50 abstentions (see para. 78 below, draft resolution XVIII). The voting was as follows:[19]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Samoa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Chile, Qatar.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Lesotho, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Yemen, Zaire.

73. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of El Salvador, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Japan, the United States of America, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Colombia and Honduras.

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.88

74. At the 59th meeting, the representative of Malaysia, on behalf of the Member States that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.88) entitled "Enlargement of the Commission on Human Rights and the further promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

75. At the 62nd meeting, the representative of Malaysia, on behalf of the Member States that are members of the Group of 77, made a statement.

76. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 133 to 3 (see para. 78 below, draft resolution XIX). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, Japan, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

77. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Australia (also on behalf of Canada and New Zealand), France (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community), Sweden (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway), the United States of America, Iraq and Japan.

Recommendations of the Third Committee

78. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to XIX below:

Draft resolution I

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN MALAWI

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/132 of 7 December 1987 and 43/148 of 8 December 1988 on assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/403),

Having examined that part of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/44/12) that deals with the situation of refugees and displaced persons in Malawi,

Gravely concerned about the continuing serious social and economic impact of the massive presence of refugees and displaced persons, as well as its far-reaching consequences for the country's long-term development process,

Appreciating the important measures that the Government of Malawi is taking in order to provide shelter, protection, food, education and health and other humanitarian services to thousands of refugees and displaced persons,

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[19] The delegation of Uganda subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Recognizing the heavy burden placed on the people and Government of Malawi and the sacrifices they are making in caring for the refugees and displaced persons, given the country's limited social services and infrastructure, and the need for adequate international assistance to enable them to continue their efforts to provide assistance to the refugees and displaced persons,

Expressing its appreciation for the assistance rendered by Member States, the various organizations of the United Nations system, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in support of the refugee programme in Malawi,

Bearing in mind the findings and recommendations of the inter-agency mission to Malawi,[20] particularly on the need to strengthen the country's socio-economic infrastructure in order to enable it to provide for the immediate humanitarian relief requirements of the refugees and displaced persons, as well as the long-term national development needs of the country,

Recognizing the need to view refugee-related development projects within local and national development plans,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Commends* the measures that the Government of Malawi is taking to provide material and humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons, in spite of the serious economic situation it faces, and stresses the need for additional resources to lessen the impact of the presence of refugees and displaced persons on the country's long-term development process;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their efforts to assist the refugees and displaced persons in Malawi;

4. *Expresses grave concern* at the serious and far-reaching consequences of the massive presence of refugees and displaced persons in the country and its implications for the long-term socio-economic development of the whole country;

5. *Appeals* to Member States, the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international financial institutions to continue providing the Government of Malawi with the necessary resources for the implementation of development assistance projects in regions affected by the presence of refugees and displaced persons, as well as for the development programmes now being implemented;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary financial and material assistance for the full implementation of ongoing projects in the areas affected by the presence of refugees and displaced persons and for programmes now being implemented;

7. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue co-ordination with the appropriate specialized agencies in order to consolidate and ensure the continuation of essential services to the refugees and displaced persons in their settlements;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN DJIBOUTI

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/126 of 7 December 1987 and 43/142 of 8 December 1988 on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti, as well as all its previous resolutions on this question,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti (A/44/402),

Deeply concerned about the recent inflow of over thirty-five thousand externally displaced persons, which has added considerably to the burden already being carried by Djibouti in respect of refugees in the country,

Noting that Djibouti is considered one of the least developed countries and that the recent inflow of large numbers of externally displaced persons and the continued presence of refugees have severely strained the already inadequate social and economic infrastructure,

Noting also that the present situation has required the diversion of scarce resources from development to emergency relief and precautionary measures,

Appreciating the determined and sustained efforts made by the Government of Djibouti to cope with the growing needs of refugees and externally displaced persons,

Noting with appreciation the steps taken by the Government of Djibouti, in close co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to implement appropriate and lasting solutions with respect to the refugees and externally displaced persons in Djibouti,

Noting with satisfaction that over six thousand refugees have been settled and integrated in Djibouti, despite the physical, social and economic obstacles that the country faces,

Appreciating the assistance provided by Member States, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies to the ongoing relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and externally displaced persons in Djibouti,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti and appreciates the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to keep the situation under constant review;

2. *Welcomes* the steps taken by the Government of Djibouti, in close co-operation with the High Commissioner, to implement appropriate and lasting solutions with respect to the refugees and externally displaced persons in Djibouti;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to Member States, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies for their assistance to the relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and externally displaced persons in Djibouti;

4. *Urges* the High Commissioner to intensify his efforts to mobilize, on an emergency basis, the resources necessary to implement lasting solutions with respect to the refugees in Djibouti and the increasing inflow of externally displaced persons;

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[20] See A/43/536, sect. III.

5. *Calls upon* all Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to support the determined and sustained efforts made by the Government of Djibouti to cope with the urgent needs of refugees and externally displaced persons and to implement lasting solutions as regards their situation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution III

SITUATION OF REFUGEES IN THE SUDAN

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/141 of 8 December 1988 and its other previous resolutions on the situation of refugees in the Sudan,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/426) on the implementation of resolution 43/141 and the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/44/12),

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts made by the Government of the Sudan for the reception of the refugees and the provision of protection, shelter, food, education and health and other humanitarian services to the ever increasing number of refugees who have been crossing the borders into the Sudan since the early 1960s,

Recognizing the heavy burden shouldered by the people and the Government of the Sudan and the sacrifices they are making to host more than one million refugees, who constitute approximately 7.5 per cent of the total population of the country,

Deeply concerned that the great majority of the refugees have settled of their own accord in various urban and rural communities throughout the country and are thus sharing with the indigenous population the already meagre resources and services,

Expressing grave concern at the devastating and far-reaching effects of the successive calamities, ranging from the drought in 1984 to the torrential rains and floods and locust infestations in 1988, that have afflicted the country, thus exacerbating the already deteriorating situation resulting from the presence of this great number of refugees,

Gravely concerned also that the Government of the Sudan, besides dealing with the difficult prevailing economic and social problems, has the additional task of taking care of more than 1.5 million persons displaced by successive calamities and civil strife in the south,

Recognizing the efforts undertaken by the Government of the Sudan to initiate a wide-ranging rehabilitation programme to redress the damages incurred by the natural disasters,

Considering those serious circumstances, which render the Government of the Sudan less prepared than ever to meet its obligations to its own people, and the more serious consequences, which affect the capacity of the Government of the Sudan to receive and grant asylum to additional numbers of refugees,

Expressing its appreciation for the assistance rendered by Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in support of the refugee programme in the Sudan,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Takes note also* of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and, in particular, of the new trends identified in the area of refugee aid and development;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their efforts to assist the refugees in the Sudan;

4. *Expresses grave concern* at the serious and far-reaching consequences of the presence of massive numbers of refugees on the security and stability of the country and the overall negative impact on its basic infrastructure and socio-economic development;

5. *Also expresses grave concern* at the shrinking resources available for refugee programmes in the Sudan and the serious consequences of this situation on the country's ability to continue to host and assist refugees;

6. *Appeals* to Member States, the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international financial institutions to provide the Government of the Sudan with the necessary resources for the implementation of development assistance projects, in particular those prepared by the United Nations Development Programme, in the regions affected by the presence of refugees;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to mobilize the necessary financial and material assistance for the full implementation of ongoing projects in the areas affected by the presence of refugees;

8. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue co-ordination with the appropriate specialized agencies in order to consolidate and ensure the continuation of essential services to the refugees in their settlements and to explore ways and means to extend assistance to refugees who have settled of their own accord elsewhere;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution IV

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN SOMALIA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/180 of 15 December 1980, 36/153 of 16 December 1981, 37/174 of 17 December 1982, 38/88 of 16 December 1983, 39/104 of 14 November 1984, 40/132 of 13 December 1985, 41/138 of 4 December 1986, 42/127 of 7 December 1987 and 43/147 of 8 December 1988 on assistance to refugees in Somalia,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/462),

Deeply concerned about the heavy burden that has been placed on the fragile economy of Somalia by the continuing presence of large numbers of refugees,

Noting the circumstances that have made it necessary for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Food Programme to suspend temporarily their food and other humanitarian assistance programmes for refugees in the north-west districts of Somalia,

Gravely concerned about the resultant serious food shortages that have occurred in the refugee settlements in the north-west districts of Somalia,

Conscious of the fact that Somalia, as a least developed country, does not possess the economic or financial capacity to fill the gap created by the temporary suspension of humanitarian assistance programmes for refugees in the north-west district of Somalia,

Aware of the fact that Somalia does not have the capacity to provide humanitarian assistance from its limited resources,

Noting with concern the deleterious effect of the presence of refugees on the environment, which has resulted in widespread deforestation, soil erosion and the threat of destruction to an already fragile ecological balance,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Commends* the measures that the Government of Somalia is taking to provide material and humanitarian assistance to refugees, in spite of its own limited resources and fragile economy;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their efforts to assist the refugees in Somalia;

4. *Calls upon* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Food Programme to resume their assistance programmes for the refugees in the north-west districts of Somalia as soon as possible;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Office of the High Commissioner, the World Food Programme and the donor community, to launch an interim assistance programme that would ensure that essential food and other humanitarian supplies continue to reach the refugee settlements in the north-west districts of Somalia until such time as a more permanent arrangement can be made;

6. *Appeals* to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to give full support to the Secretary-General in the launching of the proposed interim assistance programme;

7. *Also appeals* to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to render maximum and timely material, financial and technical assistance to enable the Government of Somalia to implement the projects and activities identified in the report of the 1987 inter-agency mission annexed to the report submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its forty-second session[21] as the basis for a comprehensive programme of action relating to both the humanitarian and the developmental needs of refugees;

8. *Requests* the pertinent organizations of the United Nations system, namely the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, as well as the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Food Programme, to prepare, in consultation with the Government of Somalia, detailed project documentation for the implementation of those projects and activities identified in the report of the Secretary-General[22] as priority endeavours for a comprehensive programme of action;

9. *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue and expand their activities in Somalia, in co-operation with the Government of Somalia, and to protect and rehabilitate its damaged environment;

10. *Recognizes* the important role that non-governmental organizations are playing with regard to programmes for the care, maintenance and rehabilitation of refugees, particularly in activities related to small-scale development projects, and in the fields of health and agriculture;

11. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990 of the progress made in their respective fields of responsibility with regard to those provisions of the present resolution which concern them;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the High Commissioner and the United Nations Development Programme, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution V

ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTARY RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN CHAD

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/143 of 8 December 1988 on emergency assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad, as well as all its previous resolutions on this question,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/657),

Deeply concerned about the persistence of the harmful effects of the natural calamities that are compounding the already precarious food and health situation in Chad,

Considering that the large number of voluntary returnees poses serious social and economic problems for the Government of Chad,

Considering also that the return of displaced persons in the northern region poses serious resettlement problems for the Government of Chad,

Bearing in mind the many appeals made by the Government of Chad for international assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad,

1. *Endorses* the appeals made by the Government of Chad for humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

2. *Reiterates its appeal* to all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support, by generous contributions, the efforts being made by the Government of Chad to assist and resettle the voluntary returnees and displaced persons;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the action taken by the various organizations of the United Nations system and the spe-

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[21] A/42/645.

[22] *Ibid.*, paras. 55-66.

cialized agencies with a view to mobilizing humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

4. *Again requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to mobilize humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

5. *Calls upon:*

(*a*) The Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize special humanitarian assistance for the resettlement of displaced persons in the northern region of Chad;

(*b*) The international community to support the efforts made by the Government of Chad to implement the programmes for repatriating and resettling the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution VI

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES AND RETURNEES IN ETHIOPIA

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its resolutions, in particular resolution 43/144 of 8 December 1988, as well as all those of the Economic and Social Council, on assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/482),

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/44/12),

Recognizing the increasing number of refugees and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia,

Deeply concerned about the massive flow of refugees and voluntary returnees into the country and the enormous burden this has placed on the country's infrastructure and meagre resources,

Deeply concerned also about the grave consequences this has entailed for the country's capability to grapple with the effects of the prolonged drought,

Aware of the heavy burden placed on the Government of Ethiopia and of the need for adequate assistance to refugees, voluntary returnees and victims of natural disasters,

1. *Commends* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and intergovernmental organizations and voluntary agencies for their assistance in mitigating the plight of the large number of refugees and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia;

2. *Appeals* to Member States and to international organizations and voluntary agencies to provide adequate material, financial and technical assistance for relief and rehabilitation programmes for the large number of refugees and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia;

3. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his efforts to mobilize humanitarian assistance for the relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of voluntary returnees and the large number of refugees in Ethiopia;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1990, of the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

Draft resolution VII

MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE SITUATION AND ENSURE THE HUMAN RIGHTS AND DIGNITY OF ALL MIGRANT WORKERS

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming once more the permanent validity of the principles and standards set forth in the basic instruments regarding the international protection of human rights, in particular in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[23] the International Covenants on Human Rights,[24] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination[25] and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[26]

Bearing in mind the principles and standards established within the framework of the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the importance of the task carried out in connection with migrant workers and their families in other specialized agencies and in various organs of the United Nations,

Reiterating that in spite of the existence of an already established body of principles and standards, there is a need to make further efforts to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers and their families,

Recalling its resolution 34/172 of 17 December 1979, in which it decided to establish a working group open to all Member States to elaborate an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/198 of 15 December 1980, 36/160 of 16 December 1981, 37/170 of 17 December 1982, 38/86 of 16 December 1983, 39/102 of 14 December 1984, 40/130 of 13 December 1985, 41/151 of 4 December 1986, 42/140 of 7 December 1987 and 43/146 of 8 December 1988, by which it renewed the mandate of the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families and requested it to continue its work,

Having examined the progress made by the Working Group at its eighth inter-sessional meeting, held from 31 May to 9 June 1989, and at the current session of the General Assembly, from 26 September to 6 October 1989, during which the Working Group continued with the second reading of the draft convention,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the two most recent reports of the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (A/C.3/44/1 and A/C.3/44/4) and, in particular, of the progress made by the Working Group on the drafting, in second reading, of the draft convention;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust to the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat the technical

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[23] Resolution 217 A (III).

[24] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[25] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

[26] Resolution 34/180, annex.

revision of the text of the articles of the draft convention that have been approved so far by the Working Group in second reading, with a view to ensuring uniformity of terminology and gender and to harmonizing the versions in the official languages of the United Nations, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 41/120 of 4 December 1986, and to transmit the results of this technical revision to Governments as soon as possible, and at least one month before the next meeting of the Working Group, to be held in 1990;

3. *Decides* that the Working Group shall hold a meeting of two weeks' duration in New York, immediately after the first regular session of 1990 of the Economic and Social Council, with a view to completing the remaining articles and considering the results of the technical revision of the draft convention;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to transmit to Governments the two most recent reports of the Working Group so as to enable the members of the Working Group to finish the drafting, in second reading, of the draft convention during the meeting referred to in paragraph 3 of the present resolution, as well as to transmit the results obtained at that meeting to the General Assembly so that it may take a decision during its forty-fifth session;

5. *Also invites* the Secretary-General to transmit the above-mentioned documents to the competent organs of the United Nations and to the international organizations concerned, for their information, so as to enable them to continue their co-operation with the Working Group;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to do everything possible to ensure adequate secretariat services for the Working Group during the meeting to be held immediately after the first regular session of 1990 of the Economic and Social Council, for the timely fulfilment of its mandate.

Draft resolution VIII

WORLD CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Assembly,

Noting the progress made by the United Nations over the past twenty years towards achieving its goal of promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Noting also that there are still areas in which further progress could be made towards this goal,

Considering that, in view of the progress made and the new challenges that lie ahead, it would be appropriate to conduct a review of what has been accomplished through the human rights programme and what remains to be done,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments, specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and United Nations bodies concerned with human rights on the desirability of convening a world conference on human rights for the purpose of dealing at the highest level with the crucial questions facing the United Nations in connection with the promotion and protection of human rights;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on this question;

3. *Decides* to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its forty-fifth session.

Draft resolution IX

ASSISTANCE TO STUDENT REFUGEES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/149 of 8 December 1988, in which it, *inter alia*, requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from South Africa and Namibia who had been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/404),

Noting with appreciation that some of the projects recommended in the report continue to be successfully implemented,

Noting with concern that the discriminatory and repressive policies that continue to be applied in South Africa cause a continued and increasing influx of student refugees into Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia,

Conscious of the burden placed on the limited financial, material and administrative resources of the host countries by the increasing number of student refugees,

Appreciating the efforts of the host countries to deal with their student refugee populations, with the assistance of the international community,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia for granting asylum and making educational and other facilities available to the student refugees, in spite of the pressure that the continuing influx of those refugees exerts on facilities in their countries;

3. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia for the co-operation that they have extended to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on matters concerning the welfare of the refugees;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the financial and material support provided for the student refugees by Member States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, other bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

5. *Requests* the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from South Africa and Namibia who have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia;

6. *Urges* all Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue contributing generously to the assistance programme for student refugees, through financial support of the regular programmes of the High Commissioner and of the projects and programmes, including unfunded projects, which were submitted to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984;[27]

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[27] See A/CONF.125/1, para. 33.

7. *Also urges* all Member States and all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist the countries of asylum materially and otherwise to enable them to continue to discharge their humanitarian obligations towards refugees;

8. *Appeals* to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme and all other competent United Nations bodies, as well as other international and non-governmental organizations, to continue providing humanitarian and development assistance so as to facilitate and expedite the settlement of student refugees from South Africa who have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia;

9. *Calls upon* agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to continue co-operating with the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner in the implementation of humanitarian programmes of assistance for the student refugees in southern Africa;

10. *Requests* the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to keep the matter under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1990, of the current status of the programmes and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution X

STATUS OF THE CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/142 of 13 December 1985, 41/147 of 4 December 1986, 42/133 of 7 December 1987 and 43/138 of 8 December 1988,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1986/18 of 10 March 1986,[28] 1987/25 of 10 March 1987[29] and 1988/28 of 7 March 1988,[30] and taking note of Commission resolution 1989/16 of 2 March 1989,[31]

Recalling further its resolution 260 A (III) of 9 December 1948, by which it approved and proposed for signature, ratification or accession the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide annexed thereto,

Reaffirming once again its conviction that genocide is a crime that violates the norms of international law and runs counter to the spirit and aims of the United Nations,

Convinced that international co-operation is necessary in order to liberate mankind from such an odious crime,

Recognizing that crimes of genocide have caused great losses to mankind,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/440),

1. *Once again strongly condemns* the crime of genocide;

2. *Reaffirms* the necessity of international co-operation in order to liberate mankind from such an odious crime;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that many States have ratified the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide or have acceded thereto;

4. *Expresses its conviction* that implementation of the provisions of the Convention by all States is necessary for the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide;

5. *Urges* those States that have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto without further delay;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the status of the Convention.

Draft resolution XI

SUMMARY OR ARBITRARY EXECUTIONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[23] in which it is stated that every human being has the right to life, liberty and security of person,

Having regard to the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[24] in which it is stated that every human being has the inherent right to life, that this right shall be protected by law and that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life,

Recalling its resolution 36/22 of 9 November 1981, in which it condemned the practice of summary or arbitrary executions, and its resolutions 37/182 of 17 December 1982, 38/96 of 16 December 1983, 39/110 of 14 December 1984, 40/143 of 13 December 1985, 41/144 of 4 December 1986, 42/141 of 7 December 1987 and 43/151 of 8 December 1988,

Deeply alarmed at the continued occurrence on a large scale of summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50 of 25 May 1984 and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty annexed thereto, which resolution was endorsed by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in its resolution 15,[32]

Recalling also the close co-operation established between the Centre for Human Rights, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control with regard to the elaboration of the principles on the effective prevention and investigation of arbitrary and summary executions, including extra-legal executions,

Welcoming the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of its resolution 1989/65 of 24 May 1989 containing the Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions,

Welcoming also the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of its resolution 1989/64 of 24 May 1989 entitled "Implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty" and the recommendations contained therein,

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[28] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1986, Supplement No. 2* (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[29] *Ibid., 1987, Supplement No. 5* and corrigenda (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

[30] *Ibid., 1988, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[31] *Ibid., 1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

[32] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August–6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. E.

Convinced of the need for appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the abhorrent practice of summary or arbitrary executions, which represents a flagrant violation of the most fundamental human right, the right to life,

1. *Once again strongly condemns* the large number of summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions, that continue to take place in various parts of the world;

2. *Demands* that the practice of summary or arbitrary executions be brought to an end;

3. *Appeals urgently* to Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to take effective action to combat and eliminate summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions;

4. *Reaffirms* Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/35 of 7 May 1982, in which the Council decided to appoint a special rapporteur to consider the questions related to summary or arbitrary executions;

5. *Recalls with satisfaction* Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/38 of 7 May 1988, by which the Council decided to renew the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, Mr. S. Amos Wako, for two years, while maintaining the annual reporting cycle;

6. *Urges* all Governments, in particular those which have consistently not responded to communications transmitted to them by the Special Rapporteur, and all others concerned, to co-operate with and assist the Special Rapporteur so that he may carry out his mandate effectively;

7. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his mandate, to respond effectively to information that comes before him, in particular when a summary or arbitrary execution is imminent or threatened, or when such an execution has recently occurred, and, furthermore, to promote exchanges of views between Governments and those who provide reliable information to the Special Rapporteur, where the Special Rapporteur considers that such exchanges of information might be useful;

8. *Welcomes* the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur in his reports[33] to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions with a view to eliminating summary or arbitrary executions;

9. *Encourages* Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to organize training programmes and support projects with a view to training or educating law enforcement officers in human rights issues connected with their work, and appeals to the international community to support endeavours to that end;

10. *Considers* that the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his mandate, should continue to seek and receive information from Governments, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, as well as medical and forensic experts;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur so that he may effectively carry out his mandate;

12. *Again requests* the Secretary-General to continue to use his best endeavours in cases where the minimum standard of legal safeguards provided for in articles 6, 14 and 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights appear not to have been respected;

13. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session, on the basis of the report of the Special Rapporteur to be prepared in conformity with Economic and Social Council resolutions 1982/35, 1983/36, 1984/35, 1985/40, 1986/36, 1987/60 and 1988/38, to make recommendations concerning appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the abhorrent practice of summary or arbitrary executions.

Draft resolution XII

QUESTION OF ENFORCED OR INVOLUNTARY DISAPPEARANCES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978 concerning disappeared persons, and its resolution 43/159 of 8 December 1988 on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances,

Deeply concerned about the persistence, in certain cases, of the practice of enforced or involuntary disappearances, and about the fact that, in certain cases, the families of disappeared persons have been the target of intimidation and ill-treatment,

Expressing its profound emotion at the anguish and sorrow of the families concerned, who are unsure of the fate of their relatives,

Convinced of the need to continue implementing the provisions of its resolution 33/173 and of the other United Nations resolutions on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances, with a view to finding solutions for cases of disappearances and helping to eliminate such practices,

Welcoming the progress made in the preparation of the draft declaration on enforced or involuntary disappearances,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/27 of 6 March 1989,[31]

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances for its humanitarian work and to those Governments that have co-operated with it;

2. *Recalls* the decision of the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-fourth session, to extend for two years the term of the mandate of the Working Group, as defined in Commission resolution 20 (XXXVI) of 29 February 1980,[34] while maintaining the principle of annual reporting by the Working Group;

3. *Also recalls* the provisions made by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1986/55 of 13 March 1986[28] to enable the Working Group to fulfil its mandate with greater efficiency;

4. *Appeals* to the Governments concerned, particularly those which have not yet replied to the communications addressed to them by the Working Group, to co-operate fully with it so as to enable it, with respect for its working methods based on discretion, to perform its strictly humanitarian role, and in particular to reply more quickly to the requests for information addressed to them;

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[33] E/CN.4/1988/22 and Add.1 and 2 and E/CN.4/1989/25.

[34] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

5. *Encourages* the Governments concerned to consider the wish of the Working Group, when such a wish is expressed, to visit their countries, thus enabling it to fulfil its mandate even more effectively;

6. *Extends its warm thanks* to those Governments that have invited the Working Group and requests them to give all necessary attention to its recommendations;

7. *Appeals* to the Governments concerned to take steps to protect the families of disappeared persons against any intimidation or ill-treatment of which they may be the target;

8. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to study this question as a matter of priority and to take any step it may deem necessary to the pursuit of the task of the Working Group when it considers the report to be submitted by the Working Group to the Commission at its forty-sixth session;

9. *Renews its request* to the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Working Group with all necessary facilities.

Draft resolution XIII

SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN AFGHANISTAN

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[23] the International Covenants on Human Rights[24] and the humanitarian rules set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[35] and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977,[36]

Aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and resolved to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have freely undertaken under the various international instruments,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/37 on 24 May 1984, in which the Council requested the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a special rapporteur to examine the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, with a view to formulating proposals that could contribute to ensuring full protection of the human rights of the inhabitants of the country before, during and after the withdrawal of all foreign forces,

Recalling also its relevant resolutions as well as resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and decisions of the Economic and Social Council,

Taking note in particular of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/67 of 8 March 1989,[31] in which the Commission decided to extend the mandate of its Special Rapporteur for one year and requested him to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan,

Emphasizing the relevance of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation relating to Afghanistan, concluded at Geneva on 14 April 1988,[37] which constitute an important step towards a comprehensive political solution,

Welcoming the completion, on 15 February 1989, of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan in accordance with the Agreements concluded at Geneva,

Welcoming also the co-operation that the Afghan authorities have extended in particular to the Co-ordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan, and to international organizations such as the specialized agencies, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross,

Having examined the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan (A/44/669, annex), a situation which remains a matter of great concern even after the withdrawal of Soviet troops,

Noting with deep concern that a situation of armed conflict persists in Afghanistan, leaving large numbers of victims and causing enormous human suffering to the civilian population,

Noting with grave concern that the treatment of prisoners detained in connection with the conflict does not conform to the internationally recognized principles of humanitarian law,

Noting with equal concern that more than five million refugees are living outside Afghanistan, that many Afghans are displaced within the country and that in both cases the numbers have increased,

Aware that the main reasons given by the refugees for not returning to Afghanistan pending the achievement of a comprehensive political solution, are the continued fighting in some provinces, the use of very destructive arms in the conflict, and the minefields that have been laid in many parts of the country,

Noting with concern that acts of terrorism have significantly increased,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan and of the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

2. *Welcomes* the co-operation of the Afghan authorities with the Special Rapporteur;

3. *Urges* all parties concerned to work for the achievement of a comprehensive political solution based on the right of self-determination and for the creation of a situation that will permit the return of refugees and the full enjoyment of human rights by all Afghans;

4. *Calls once again upon* all parties to the conflict, in order to alleviate the serious suffering of the Afghan people, strictly to respect human life and the principles and provisions of international humanitarian law and to co-operate fully and effectively with international humanitarian organizations, especially the International Committee of the Red Cross, in particular by granting it unrestricted access to all parts of the country;

5. *Notes with grave concern* the continuation of the armed conflict, which threatens the life and security of innocent men, women and children;

6. *Urges* all parties to the conflict to respect the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977, to halt the use of weapons against the civilian population, to transmit to humanitarian organizations, in particular, to the International Committee of the Red Cross, the names of all political prisoners and detained

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[35] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[36] *Ibid.*, vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

[37] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1988*, document S/19835, annex I.

Afghan soldiers, and to allow the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit all prisoners in accordance with its established criteria;

7. *Also urges* all parties to the conflict to release all prisoners of war in accordance with the internationally recognized principles of humanitarian law;

8. *Expresses its concern* at reports that the living conditions of refugees, especially those of women and children, are becoming increasingly difficult because of the decline in international humanitarian assistance;

9. *Urgently appeals* to all Member States, humanitarian organizations and all parties concerned to co-operate fully, in co-ordination with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in order to facilitate the return of refugees and displaced persons in safety;

10. *Urgently appeals also* to all Member States and humanitarian organizations to promote the implementation of the projects envisaged by the Co-ordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan and the programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

11. *Urges* all parties to the conflict to treat all prisoners in their custody in accordance with the internationally recognized principles of humanitarian law and to protect them from all acts of reprisal and violence, including ill-treatment, torture and summary execution;

12. *Notes with concern* reports of the interrogation practices of the Afghan authorities, the large number of political prisoners and the conditions of prisoners awaiting trial;

13. *Calls upon* the Afghan authorities to investigate thoroughly the fate of persons who have disappeared, to apply amnesty decrees equally to foreign detainees, to reduce the period during which prisoners await trial, to treat all prisoners, especially those awaiting trial or those in custody in juvenile rehabilitation centres, in accordance with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners[38] and to allow the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit them regularly in accordance with its established criteria;

14. *Requests* the Afghan authorities strictly to apply to all convicted persons article 14, paragraphs 3 (*d*) and 5, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;[24]

15. *Notes with concern* the allegations of atrocities committed against Afghan soldiers, civil servants and captured civilians;

16. *Urges* all parties concerned to extend their full co-operation to the Commission on Human Rights and its Special Rapporteur;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur;

18. *Decides* to keep under consideration, during its forty-fifth session, the situation of human rights in Afghanistan in order to examine it anew in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

Draft resolution XIV

HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the principles embodied in articles 3, 5, 9, 10 and 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[23] and the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[24] in particular article 6, which explicitly states that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life and prohibits the imposition of the death penalty for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age,

Bearing in mind also the relevant principles embodied in the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[39] and in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[25]

Calling attention to the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, set forth in the annex to its resolution 43/173 of 9 December 1988,

Calling attention also to the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power[40] and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty,[41] as well as to the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary,[42] the Model Agreement on the Transfer of Foreign Prisoners and recommendations on the treatment of foreign prisoners,[43] the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials[44] and the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[38]

Reaffirming in this context the importance of the principles contained in its resolution 41/120 of 4 December 1986 on standard-setting in the field of human rights,

Recognizing the important contribution of the Commission on Human Rights in the field of human rights in the administration of justice, as reflected in its resolutions 1989/24 of 6 March 1989 on human rights in the administration of justice, 1989/32 of 6 March 1989 on the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers, 1989/38 of 6 March 1989 on administrative detention without charge or trial and 1989/64 of 8 March 1989 on summary or arbitrary executions,[31]

Recognizing also the significant work accomplished in this area under the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, including the results of the interregional and regional preparatory meetings for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Convinced of the need for further co-ordinated and concerted action in promoting respect for human rights in the administration of justice,

Noting with satisfaction that the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1989/24, *inter alia*, stressed the desirability of providing States, at their request, with continued assistance in the field of the administration of justice and of including in such assistance the provision of model texts for national legislative or other measures for the effective implementation of standards in this field,

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[38] See *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.XIV.1).

[39] Resolution 39/46, annex.

[40] Resolution 40/34, annex.

[41] Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50, annex.

[42] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. D.2.

[43] *Ibid.*, sect. D.1.

[44] Resolution 34/169, annex.

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the full implementation of United Nations norms and standards on human rights in the administration of justice;

2. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/63 of 24 May 1989 on the implementation of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice;

3. *Also endorses* the Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions set forth in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/65 of 24 May 1989;

4. *Further endorses* Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/57 of 24 May 1989 on the implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, 1989/60 of 24 May 1989 on the Procedures for the Effective Implementation of the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary, 1989/61 of 24 May 1989 on the Guidelines for the Effective Implementation of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and 1989/64 of 24 May 1989 on the implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty;

5. *Invites* Member States to pay attention to these resolutions in developing strategies for the practical implementation of United Nations norms and standards on human rights in the administration of justice, as it requested in its resolution 43/153 of 8 December 1988;

6. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to invite the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to study the practical implementation of United Nations norms and standards in this field and to recommend practical measures to the Commission;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General in this regard:

(*a*) To solicit from Member States as well as from the relevant international agencies and bodies, in particular the Human Rights Committee, the Committee against Torture and the Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, comments on the implementation of these standards;

(*b*) To forward those comments to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its next session;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To identify general problems that may impinge on the effective implementation of standards and norms and to recommend viable solutions with action-oriented proposals;

(*b*) To formulate practical proposals on procedures and action at the national, regional and international levels to implement United Nations norms and standards on human rights in the administration of justice for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

(*c*) To continue to assist Member States, at their request, in implementing existing international human rights standards in the administration of justice, in particular under the programme of advisory services;

(*d*) To continue to provide all necessary support to United Nations bodies working on standard-setting in this field;

(*e*) To co-ordinate the various technical advisory services provided by the Centre for Human Rights and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat with a view to undertaking joint programmes and strengthening existing mechanisms for the protection of human rights in the administration of justice;

9. *Emphasizes* the important role of the regional commissions, specialized agencies and United Nations institutes in the area of human rights and crime prevention and criminal justice and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including national professional associations concerned with promoting United Nations standards in this field;

10. *Draws the attention* of the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, as well as the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, to the issues raised in the present resolution, so that priority is accorded to issues related to human rights in the administration of justice;

11. *Decides* to consider at its forty-fifth session the question of human rights in the administration of justice.

Draft resolution XV

SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[23] and the International Covenants on Human Rights,[24]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the interim report of the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights (A/44/620, annex);

2. *Takes note* of the view of the Special Representative that, in order to achieve full co-operation between the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Special Representative, there is a need to proceed to another stage in the discharge of his mandate;

3. *Welcomes* the invitation by the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Special Representative for him to visit that country (A/C.3/44/9);

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative;

5. *Decides* to continue its examination of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran during its forty-fifth session in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

Draft resolution XVI

HUMAN RIGHTS AND MASS EXODUSES

The General Assembly,

Mindful of its general humanitarian mandate under the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Deeply disturbed by the continuing scale and magnitude of exoduses of refugees and displacements of population in many regions of the world and by the human suffering of millions of refugees and displaced persons,

Conscious of the fact that human rights violations are one of the multiple and complex factors causing mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, as indicated in the study of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on this subject[45] and also in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,[46]

Aware of the recommendations concerning mass exoduses made by the Commission on Human Rights to its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and to special rapporteurs to be taken into account when violations of human rights in any part of the world are studied,

Deeply preoccupied by the increasingly heavy burden being imposed, particularly upon developing countries with limited resources of their own and upon the international community as a whole, by these sudden mass exoduses and displacements of population,

Stressing the need for international co-operation aimed at averting new massive flows of refugees while providing durable solutions to actual refugee situations,

Reaffirming its resolution 41/70 of 3 December 1986, in which it endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,

Bearing in mind its resolution 43/154 of 8 December 1988 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/63 of 8 March 1989,[31] as well as all previous relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights,

Welcoming the steps taken so far by the United Nations to examine the problem of massive outflows of refugees and displaced persons in all its aspects, including its root causes,

1. *Reaffirms* its support for the recommendation of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees that the principal organs of the United Nations should make fuller use of their respective competencies under the Charter of the United Nations for the prevention of new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

2. *Again invites* all Governments andintergovernmental and humanitarian organizations concerned to intensify their co-operation with and assistance to world-wide efforts to address the serious problems resulting from mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, and also the causes of such exoduses;

3. *Requests* all Governments to ensure the effective implementation of the relevant international instruments, in particular in the field of human rights, as this would contribute to averting new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

4. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to keep the question of human rights and mass exoduses under review with a view to supporting the early warning arrangement instituted by the Secretary-General to avert new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

5. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on human rights and mass exoduses (A/44/622), and invites him to inform the General Assembly in future reports of the modalities of early-warning activities to avert new and massive flows of refugees;

6. *Specially encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to discharge the task described in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to develop the role of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information of the Secretariat as a focal point for the operation of an effective early-warning system and the strengthening of co-ordination of information-gathering and analysis among United Nations agencies with a view to preventing new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

8. *Urges* the Secretary-General to use available resources to consolidate and strengthen the system for undertaking early-warning activities in the humanitarian area by, *inter alia*, early computerization of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information and strengthened co-ordination among the relevant parts of the United Nations system, especially the Office for Research and the Collection of Information, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and the relevant specialized agencies;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the strengthened role that he is playing with regard to early warning activities, especially in the humanitarian area, as well as on any further developments relating to the recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees;

10. *Decides* to continue consideration of the question of human rights and mass exoduses at its forty-fifth session.

Draft resolution XVII

SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS IN EL SALVADOR

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[23] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[24] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[24] and the humanitarian rules laid down in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[35] and Additional Protocol II thereto, of 1977,[47]

Deeply alarmed that, despite the encouraging signs offered by the meetings held by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, the aggravation of the conflict and the resurgence of violence have seriously affected the civilian population,

Reaffirming that it is the duty of the Governments of all Member States to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations that they have assumed under the relevant international instruments,

Recalling that, since 1980, it has been expressing its deep concern about the situation of human rights in El Salvador, as indicated in its resolution 43/145 of 8 December 1988,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 32 (XXXVII) of 11 March 1981,[48] in which the Commission decided to appoint a special representative on the situation of human rights in El Salvador, and subsequent resolutions, and taking note of Commission resolution 1989/68 of 8 March 1989,[31] in which it decided to extend the mandate of the Special Representative for another year and requested him to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session and to the Commission at its forty-sixth session,

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[45] E/CN.4/1503.

[46] A/41/324, annex.

[47] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1125, No. 17513.

[48] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1981, Supplement No. 5* and corrigendum (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

Considering that an armed conflict of a non-international character continues in El Salvador, in which the parties involved are under an obligation to apply the minimum standards of protection of human rights and humanitarian treatment provided for in article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and in Additional Protocol II thereto, of 1977,

Deeply concerned that, as the Special Representative has indicated in his report on the situation of human rights in El Salvador (A/44/671), the number of politically motivated serious violations of human rights continues to increase and, in particular, that there has been a resurgence of torture and an increase in arrests and that summary executions, disappearances, abductions, attacks on the economic infrastructure and violations of the humanitarian rules of war have remained at disturbing levels,

Concerned that many sources continue to attribute summary executions and other serious violations of human rights to the so-called "death squads",

Deeply disturbed by the collective assassination in cold blood, on 16 November 1989, of the Rector, five professors and two members of the service staff of the Central American University,

Expressing its concern that as a consequence of the current situation, acts of intimidation and harassment have been carried out against the church hierarchy, political and trade union leaders, members of humanitarian organizations belonging to various churches and the headquarters of political parties and trade unions, as well as against relatives of members of the armed forces and against civil servants and members of their families,

Considering that there has been no progress during 1989 in the judicial case of the assassination of Monsignor Romero, which took place in 1980, and that it is a matter of urgency that those responsible for many other recent violations of human rights, including the assassination of the Minister for the Presidency and the fatal collective attacks on a trade union federation, should be identified and punished,

Convinced that the strict fulfilment of the commitments assumed by the Government of El Salvador under the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting[49] and the joint declarations of the Central American Presidents signed in Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras, will contribute to the promotion, respect and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador,

Recognizing the importance of the fact that, in the agreements adopted at Tela, Honduras (see A/44/451-S/20778), the five Central American Presidents expressed their firm belief in the necessity of an immediate and effective end to hostilities in El Salvador and therefore strongly urged the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to carry out a constructive dialogue for the purpose of achieving a just and lasting peace and, equally strongly, urged the Government of El Salvador to arrange, with full guarantees and in the spirit of the agreement concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, the integration of members of the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional into peaceful and institutional life,

Considering it necessary and urgent to return to the agreements of 15 September and 18 October 1989 signed at Mexico City and at San José, respectively, by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional by which, *inter alia*, they undertook to maintain a process of ongoing dialogue not permitting unilateral withdrawal, in order that they might, in an effort to arrive at a negotiated understanding, manage to end the armed conflict by political means as soon as possible, promote the democratization of the country and reunify Salvadorian society and agreed on the need to create international verification mechanisms appropriate to the characteristics and realities of El Salvador to monitor the implementation of the agreements reached by them,

Considering that, under Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions, the war-wounded and war-injured must be respected and protected, their evacuation by the International Committee of the Red Cross so that they may receive the medical care that they need must not be impeded and no one may be punished for carrying out medical activities compatible with medical ethics, regardless of the circumstances and the beneficiaries of such activities,

Aware that a negotiated political solution of the Salvadorian conflict can be cut short if external forces do not support the resumption of the dialogue but instead seek in different ways to spur the intensification or prolongation of the war, with ensuing grave effects on the situation of human rights and the possibilities of economic recovery in El Salvador,

1. *Commends* the Special Representative for his report on the situation of human rights in El Salvador, endorses the recommendations contained therein, and requests him to update the report in the light of the serious events taking place in that country;

2. *Expresses its deepest dismay* at the aggravation of the conflict, the resurgence of violence, the bombings and the indiscriminate use of high-powered heavy weapons in densely populated areas, resulting in numerous civilian casualties and substantial material damage;

3. *Expresses its deep concern* about the systematic attacks on the country's economic infrastructure which seriously undermine the present and future enjoyment by the Salvadorian people of important economic, social and cultural rights;

4. *Urgently appeals* to the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to put an immediate end to the armed conflict and to work for a resumption of the currently suspended dialogue in order to reach agreements that would lead to the definitive cessation of all hostilities within an agreed timeframe;

5. *Requests* the parties to the conflict to guarantee respect for the international standards applicable to an armed conflict of a non-international character, in particular, the protection of the civilian population and the war-wounded, to make possible the immediate evacuation of the war-wounded and war-injured, whether civilians or combatants, in order that they may receive the medical care that they

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[49] A/42/521-S/19085, annex.

need and, furthermore, to co-operate with humanitarian organizations working to alleviate the suffering of the civilian population in any part of the country in which such organizations are operating and requests that medical and health personnel shall under no circumstances be penalized for carrying out their activities;

6. *Supports fully* the expressed readiness of the Secretary-General to help bring about, as the first stage of a political solution, an immediate agreement on the cessation of the armed conflict, and his decision taken last September to accept the invitation from the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional for him or his representatives to participate in their process of dialogue and negotiation, since all this forms part of the mission of good offices that he is performing to assist the Central American Governments in their efforts to achieve the objectives set forth in the agreement concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting;

7. *Expresses its firm support* for the efforts of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States to bring about a resumption of the political dialogue in El Salvador;

8. *Urgently appeals* to the parties to the conflict to respect and guarantee the security of the staff and official premises of international agencies;

9. *Condemns* the brutal assassination of the Rector and seven other members of the Central American University and hopes that the Government of El Salvador will fulfil its pledge to carry out an immediate investigation and to punish those responsible for such an abominable crime;

10. *Expresses its deep concern* about the persistence of and increase in politically motivated serious violations of human rights, such as summary executions, enforced disappearances, torture and abductions;

11. *Also expresses its deep concern* about the persistence of and increase in the alleged activities of the so-called "death squads", which are operating with impunity in El Salvador;

12. *Renews its appeal* to all States to refrain from intervening in the internal situation of El Salvador and, instead of seeking in different ways to spur the prolongation and intensification of the armed conflict, to stimulate dialogue until a firm and lasting peace is attained;

13. *Expresses its profound concern* at the fact that the capacity of the Salvadorian judicial system continues to be extremely unsatisfactory, despite the efforts made by the Government to determine the responsibility of the instigators of some violations of human rights, and consequently urges the competent authorities to accelerate the adoption of the measures necessary for ensuring the effectiveness of the system and its compatibility with the commitments made in the field of human rights;

14. *Renews its appeal* to the competent organs and organizations of the United Nations system that, on the basis of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/68 and General Assembly resolution 43/145, they provide the advice and assistance that the Government of El Salvador may request in order to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

15. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session to consider the situation of human rights in El Salvador and the mandate of its Special Representative, taking into account the evolution of the situation of human rights in that country and the developments linked to the fulfilment of all the agreements signed by the Central American Presidents within the framework of the regional peace process and the agreements concluded by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional at Mexico City and San José;

16. *Urges*, in accordance with the recommendations of the Special Representative, the Government of El Salvador and all the country's political powers, agencies and forces, including the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, to adopt immediate measures to put an end to attacks on the life, integrity and dignity of persons outside, during and as a result of combat situations;

17. *Reiterates its call* to the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to continue co-operating with the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights;

18. *Decides* to keep under consideration, during its forty-fifth session, the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador in order to re-examine this situation in the light of the information provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

Draft resolution XVIII

SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN CHILE

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and bearing in mind the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[23] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[24] and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[24]

Aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and determined to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Reiterating that the Government of Chile has the obligation to respect and protect human rights in accordance with the international instruments to which Chile is a party,

Bearing in mind that the concern of the international community about the situation of human rights in Chile has been expressed by the General Assembly in a number of resolutions, particularly resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978 on disappeared persons and resolution 43/158 of 8 December 1988,

Bearing in mind the pertinent resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights, particularly resolution 1989/62 of 8 March 1989,[31] in which the Commission decided, *inter alia*, to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year, to consider the question as a matter of high priority in view of the persistence of serious violations of human rights in Chile and to determine how the item was to be dealt with on the agenda of its forty-sixth session in the light of developments in the situation,

Regretting the decision of the Government of Chile to discontinue its co-operation with the Special Rapporteur,

Regretting also that the process of restoration of civil and political rights in Chile does not yet include the amendment of numerous laws that constitute an institutional and legal framework that makes violations of human rights possible,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Special Rapporteur (A/44/635) submitted in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/62;

2. *Congratulates* the Chilean people on their peaceful progress towards the re-establishment of a representative and pluralist democracy based on respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and for reaffirming their will to achieve peace and national reconciliation through the restoration of justice;

3. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the progress of the Chilean electoral process which it considers an important step towards the rapid return of democracy in that country;

4. *Welcomes*, as a positive development, the decision by the Government of Chile to heed the demands of democratic sectors of the country and of the international community with regard to reforming certain aspects of the institutional and legal framework harmful to civil and political rights;

5. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the decision by the Government of Chile to incorporate the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights into domestic law;

6. *Welcomes* the improvement of the situation of human rights in Chile noted by the Special Rapporteur during the six months covered by his report;

7. *Regrets*, nevertheless, the decision of the Government of Chile to discontinue its co-operation with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of his mandate, and urges it to resume such co-operation in compliance with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights;

8. *Urges* the Government of Chile to continue to make progress regarding respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all the Chilean people, including the indigenous peoples, especially by adapting the legal system to the relevant principles and provisions, and refraining from making any more changes in national institutions without duly consulting the people, and to be guided by those principles and provisions in the exercise of its powers in the same way as the judiciary;

9. *Also urges* the Government of Chile for that purpose to ensure the independence of the judiciary and the effectiveness of judicial remedies, by respecting procedural guarantees, equality before the law and the right to defence in all cases;

10. *Expresses its concern* at acts of violence of any origin that continue to occur in Chile, thereby aggravating the climate of insecurity and rendering the return to democracy more difficult;

11. *Again expresses its serious concern* at the persistence of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile involving, *inter alia*, cases of death, torture and ill-treatment, and at the Colonia Dignidad case, as described by the Special Rapporteur in his report;

12. *Urges* the Government of Chile to investigate all cases of serious violations of human rights that occurred in the past, bearing in mind the reports of special rapporteurs;

13. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to evaluate at its forty-sixth session the situation of human rights in Chile, bearing in mind the reports presented by special rapporteurs, to consider the mandate of the Special Rapporteur and also how the item is to be dealt with on the agenda in the light of developments in the situation, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

Draft resolution XIX

ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE FURTHER PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 845 (XXXII) of 3 August 1961, 1147 (XLI) of 4 August 1966 and 1979/36 of 10 May 1979,

Appreciating the contribution made by the Commission on Human Rights to the cause of human rights and recognizing the need to reinforce the Commission,

Reaffirming that the Commission on Human Rights shall be guided by the standards in the field of human rights laid down in the various international instruments in that field,

Emphasizing the importance of further improving the effective functioning of the Commission on Human Rights and the participation therein by Member States at a high level,

Taking note of the relevant section of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries adopted at Belgrade on 7 September 1989 (see A/44/551-S/20870, annex), in which it is recognized that, in order to strengthen the role and efficiency of the United Nations and to reinforce United Nations mechanisms so as to allow for efficient co-ordination of the Organization's activities, there is an urgent need, *inter alia*, for an overall review of the current distribution of membership in the various United Nations bodies and commissions, with a view to achieving a more equitable geographical distribution,

1. *Decides* to recommend that the Economic and Social Council take the necessary steps, at its first regular session of 1990, to expand the membership of the Commission on Human Rights, on the basis of the principle of equitable geographical distribution, for the further promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. *Calls upon* the Economic and Social Council to conclude deliberations on this question with urgency;

3. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to examine ways and means of making its work more effective and to submit its recommendations thereon to the Economic and Social Council.

* * *

79. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

The General Assembly decides to defer consideration of the draft decision (A/C.3/44/L.2) entitled "Programme of work of the Third Committee" until its forty-fifth session, and decides that, when considering its organization of work for the forty-fifth session, the Third Committee would have before it the text of the draft decision and the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/44/SR.60 and 61) at which the draft decision had been discussed.

DOCUMENT A/44/893

Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]
[18 December 1989]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session as item 12 the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" and to allocate chapters I, III (sect. C) and VI (sects. B and D) of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/44/3) to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Committee noted various chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council in the context of its consideration of other agenda items, notably item 38 entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations", item 123 entitled "Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991" and item 124 entitled "Programme planning".

3. At its 58th meeting, on 18 December 1989, the Committee decided, without objection, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council that had been allocated to the Fifth Committee (see para. 4 below).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The General Assembly takes note of chapters I, III (sect. C) and VI (sects. B and D) of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/44/3).

DOCUMENT A/44/L.61

Mexico: amendment to draft resolution XVII submitted by the Third Committee in document A/44/848

[Original: Spanish]
[15 December 1989]

Insert, between the fifteenth and sixteenth preambular paragraphs, a new preambular paragraph to read as follows:

> "*Taking note* of the holding of the summit at San Isidro Coronado, Costa Rica, from 10 to 12 December 1989."

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 15 December 1989, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to XIX and the draft decision submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/44/848, paras. 78 and 79). Draft resolutions I to XVI were adopted without a vote; an oral amendment (subsequently issued as document A/44/L.61) to draft resolution XVII was adopted without a vote and the draft resolution, as amended, was also adopted without a vote; draft resolution XVIII was adopted by 84 votes to 2, with 60 abstentions;* draft resolution XIX was adopted by 151 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions;* and the draft decision was adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 44/149 to 44/167 and decision 44/435.[50]

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft decision submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/44/893, para. 4). For the final text, see decision 44/441.[50]

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I and II submitted by the Second Committee in part I of its report (A/44/832, para. 17) without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 44/230 and 44/231.[50]

At the same meeting, the Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to VII and draft decisions I and II submitted by the Second Committee in part II of its report (A/44/832/Add.1, paras. 47 and 48) as follows: draft resolution I was adopted by 147 votes to 1,* draft resolutions II and III were adopted without a vote, draft resolution IV was adopted by 146 votes to 2, with 1 abstention,* draft resolutions V, VI and VII were adopted without a vote and draft decisions I and II were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 44/232 to 44/238 and decisions 44/455 and 44/456.[50]

Also at the same meeting, the General Assembly took note of chapters I, III (section C), VII and VIII of the report of the Economic and Social Council (decision 44/457).[50]

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* Recorded vote.

[50] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1989	For the final text, see A/44/3/Rev.1
A/44/3/Rev.1	*Idem*	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth session, Supplement No. 3*
A/44/19	Report of the World Food Council on the work of its fifteenth session	*Ibid., Supplement No. 19*
A/44/67	Letter dated 23 December 1988 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General	
A/44/68	Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General	
A/44/71	Letter dated 9 January 1989 from the representative of Hungary to the Secretary-General	
A/44/99	Note verbale dated 27 January 1989 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	
A/44/116-E/1989/15	Implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/119	Letter dated 7 February 1989 from the representative of Paraguay to the Secretary-General	
A/44/139	Letter dated 24 February 1989 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration on the Second Summit of States of the Maghreb issued by the 12 member States of the European Community at Madrid on 23 February 1989	
A/44/153	Letter dated 28 February 1989 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	
A/44/171	Letter dated 8 March 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/44/206-E/1989/69 and Corr.1	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Report on the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/44/206/Add.1-E/1989/69/Add.1	________ : note by the Secretary-General submitting his comments	
A/44/217-E/1989/56	International economic security: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/229-E/1989/60	Human resources development and the activities of the United Nations system in that field: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/235-S/20600	Letter dated 18 April 1989 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Riyadh from 13 to 16 March 1989	
A/44/238 and Corr.1	Letter dated 24 April 1989 from the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/44/255-E/1989/62	Preparatory arrangements for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, 1991-2000: progress report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/264-E/1989/73	Letter dated 2 May 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/44/273-E/1989/77	World Tourism Organization: note by the Secretary-General	
A/44/274-E/1989/75 and Add.1	Global Strategy for the prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS): note by the Secretary-General	
A/44/276-E/1989/78	Products harmful to health and the environment: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/277-E/1989/82	Israeli trade practices in the occupied Palestinian territories: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/278-E/1989/92	Letter dated 15 May 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/44/284-E/1989/109	Progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-1997) during the period 1988-1989: report of the Secretary-General and of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	
A/44/315	Letter dated 15 May 1989 from the representative of Ethiopia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation, adopted by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa at its fifteenth meeting, on 10 April 1989	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/320	Letter dated 12 June 1989 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General	
A/44/322-E/1989/114 and Add.1 and 2	International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/325	Letter dated 14 June 1989 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General	
A/44/338-E/1989/118	Israeli financial and trade practices in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan: note by the Secretary-General	
A/44/340-E/1989/120	Letter dated 20 June 1989 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of The Hague endorsed by 24 heads of State or Government or their representatives at The Hague on 11 March 1989	
A/44/355-S/20704	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions adopted by the heads of State or Government of the 12 member States of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Madrid on 26 and 27 June 1989	
A/44/361	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Caracas Declaration, adopted at the special ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, held at Caracas from 21 to 23 June 1989, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Group	
A/44/367	Letter dated 3 July 1989 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	
A/44/376-E/1989/125	Letter dated 6 July 1989 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/44/377	Letter dated 5 July 1989 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General	
A/44/378	*Idem*	
A/44/379-E/1989/126	Letter dated 6 July 1989 from the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a joint statement of the delegations of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States	
A/44/381	Letter dated 27 June 1989 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General	
A/44/401-E/1989/129	Letter dated 18 July 1989 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	
A/44/402	Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/403	Assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/404	Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/426	Situation of refugees in the Sudan: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/440	Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/462	Assistance to refugees in Somalia: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/466	Letter dated 16 August 1989 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General	
A/44/482	Assistance to refugees and returnees in Ethiopia: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/486	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Concluding report on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/197 concerning the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/44/486/Add.1	———— : note by the Secretary-General submitting his comments	
A/44/504	Letter dated 5 September 1989 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	
A/44/545	Letter dated 19 September 1989 from the representative of Dominica to the Secretary-General	
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	
A/44/573	Human rights in southern Lebanon: note by the Secretary-General	
A/44/580	Letter dated 28 September 1989 from the representative of Chile to the Secretary-General	
A/44/598	Letter dated 2 October 1989 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of resolutions adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 145th session, held in London from 4 to 9 September 1989	
A/44/600 and Corr.1	International co-operation in drug abuse control: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/620	Interim report of the Special Representative on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/44/622	Human rights and mass exoduses: report of the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/635	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Chile: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/44/637	Assistance to the Palestinian people: note by the Secretary-General	
A/44/657	Emergency assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/669	Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/44/671	Report of the Special Representative on the situation of human rights in El Salvador: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/44/680	Letter dated 18 October 1989 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General	
A/44/705-S/20940	Letter dated 2 November 1989 from the representatives of Finland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration between Finland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: New thinking in action, signed at Helsinki on 26 October 1989	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1989*, document S/20940
A/44/706	Letter dated 2 November 1989 from the representative of Panama addressed to the Secretary-General	
A/44/728	Letter dated 14 November 1989 from the representative of Chile to the Secretary-General	
A/44/812	Preparation for the second industrial development decade for Africa (1991-2000): report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/837-S/21002	Letter dated 1 December 1989 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General	
A/44/839-S/21004	Letter dated 4 December 1989 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	
A/44/855	Letter dated 7 December 1989 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/44/L.3	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft resolution	See A/44/832, paras. 8 and 17, draft resolution I
A/C.2/44/L.12	Draft resolution	See A/44/832/Add.1, para. 3
A/C.2/44/L.12/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 3, 4, 5 and 47, draft resolution I
A/C.2/44/L.13	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 8
A/C.2/44/L.14	*Idem*	See A/44/832, para. 11
A/C.2/44/L.22	*Idem*	See A/44/832/Add.1, para. 10
A/C.2/44/L.23	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 17
A/C.2/44/L.23/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 18 and 47, draft resolution III
A/C.2/44/L.25	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 22, 23 and 47, draft resolution IV
A/C.2/44/L.31	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 26
A/C.2/44/L.31/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 26 and 29
A/C.2/44/L.31/Rev.2	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 26, 29, 30, 32 and 47, draft resolution V
A/C.2/44/L.34	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 11, 14 and 47, draft resolution II
A/C.2/44/L.37	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.31: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/44/L.37/Rev.1	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.31/Rev.2: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/44/L.39	Draft resolution	See A/44/832, paras. 13 and 17, draft resolution II
A/C.2/44/L.46	*Idem*	See A/44/832/Add.1, para. 36
A/C.2/44/L.59	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 42, 43 and 47, draft resolution VII
A/C.2/44/L.74	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 37 and 47, draft resolution VI
A/C.2/44/L.77	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.74: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/44/L.82	Note by the Secretariat transmitting the draft biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1990-1991	*Ibid.*, paras. 46 and 48, draft decision II
A/C.3/44/1	Report of the open-ended Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families	
A/C.3/44/4	*Idem*	
A/C.3/44/8	Letter dated 24 October 1989 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	
A/C.3/44/9	Letter dated 24 November 1989 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/C.3/44/L.2	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft decision	See A/44/848, para. 8
A/C.3/44/L.62	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 16 and 78, draft resolution I
A/C.3/44/L.64	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 20 and 78, draft resolution II
A/C.3/44/L.65	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 24 and 78, draft resolution III
A/C.3/44/L.66	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 27 and 78, draft resolution IV
A/C.3/44/L.70	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 31 and 78, draft resolution V
A/C.3/44/L.71	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 35 and 78, draft resolution VI
A/C.3/44/L.74	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 39 and 78, draft resolution VII
A/C.3/44/L.75	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 43 and 78, draft resolution VIII
A/C.3/44/L.78	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 45 and 78, draft resolution IX
A/C.3/44/L.79	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 48 and 78, draft resolution X
A/C.3/44/L.80	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 50 and 78, draft resolution XI
A/C.3/44/L.81	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 52 and 78, draft resolution XII
A/C.3/44/L.82	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 54, 55 and 78, draft resolution XIII
A/C.3/44/L.83	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 57 and 78, draft resolution XIV
A/C.3/44/L.84	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 59 and 78, draft resolution XV
A/C.3/44/L.85	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 61 and 78, draft resolution XVI
A/C.3/44/L.86	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 63
A/C.3/44/L.86/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 64, 65 and 78, draft resolution XVII
A/C.3/44/L.87	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 69, 70 and 78, draft resolution XVIII
A/C.3/44/L.88	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 74 and 78, draft resolution XIX
A/C.3/44/L.92	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.74: note by the Secretary-General	
	Programme budget implications of draft resolution V recommended by the Second Committee in document A/44/832/Add.1	
A/C.5/44/48	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/44/884	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 123
	Programme budget implications of draft resolution VI recommended by the Second Committee in document A/44/832/Add.1	
A/C.5/44/49	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/44/885	Report of the Fifth Committee	*Ibid.*
	Programme budget implications of draft resolution VII recommended by the Third Committee in document A/44/848	
A/C.5/44/42	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/44/854	Report of the Fifth Committee	*Ibid.*

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 14

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 14: Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency*

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Document A/44/L.18: Czechoslovakia, Japan and Venezuela: draft resolution 1
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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 39th and 40th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 14.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.18

Czechoslovakia, Japan and Venezuela: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[23 October 1989]

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1988 (A/44/450),

Taking note of the statement of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 25 October 1989,[1] which provides additional information on the main developments in the Agency's activities during 1989,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency to promote further the application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, as envisaged in its statute,

Also recognizing the special needs of the developing countries for technical assistance by the Agency in order to benefit effectively from the application of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes as well as from the contribution of nuclear energy to their economic development,

Conscious of the importance of the work of the Agency in the implementation of safeguards provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[2] and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to achieve similar objectives, as well as in ensuring, as far as it is able, that the assistance provided by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose, as stated in article II of its statute,

Further recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency on nuclear power, nuclear safety, radiological protection and radioactive waste management, including its work directed towards assisting developing countries in planning for the introduction of nuclear power in accordance with their needs,

Again stressing the need for the highest standards of safety in the design and operation of nuclear plants so as to minimize risks to life, health and the environment,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Agency on its programme activities with a view to achieving the objectives of sustainable and environmentally sound development (A/44/339/Add.11-E/1989/119/Add.11),

Noting that the General Conference of the Agency at its thirty-third regular session approved the reappointment by the Board of Governors of the Agency of Mr. Hans Blix as Director General of the Agency for a further term of four years, commencing on 1 December 1989,

Bearing in mind resolutions GC(XXXIII)/RES/506 on Israeli nuclear capabilities and threat, GC(XXXIII)/RES/508 on measures to strengthen international co-operation in matters relating to nuclear safety and radiological protection, GC(XXXIII)/RES/509 on dumping of nuclear wastes, GC(XXXIII)/RES/510 on the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, GC(XXXIII)/RES/511 on the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency, GC(XXXIII)/RES/515 on the plan for the production of low-cost potable water and GC(XXXIII)/RES/524 on South Africa's nuclear capabilities, adopted on 29 September 1989 by the General Conference of the Agency at its thirty-third regular session,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/44/450);

2. *Affirms* its confidence in the role of the Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

3. *Urges* all States to strive for effective and harmonious international co-operation in carrying out the work of the Agency, pursuant to its statute; in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of the necessary measures to strengthen further the safety of nuclear installations and

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 39th meeting.

[2] Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

to minimize risks to life, health and the environment; in strengthening technical assistance and co-operation for developing countries; and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the Agency's safeguards system;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 25 October 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/44/L.18. For the final text, see resolution 44/13.[3]

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/339/Add.11-E/1989/119/Add.11	Report submitted by the International Atomic Energy Agency	
A/44/450	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the thirty-third report of the International Atomic Energy Agency	For the report, see International Atomic Energy Agency, *The Annual Report for 1988*, (Austria, July 1989), GC(XXXIII)/873

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 17

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 17: Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:*

- **(*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;**
- **(*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;**
- **(*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;**
- **(*d*) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;**
- **(*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;**
- **(*f*) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission;**
- **(*g*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences;**
- **(*h*) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit;**
- **(*i*) Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme;**
- **(*j*) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia**

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Documents A/44/560 and Add.1: Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (*a*) 1

Document A/44/840: Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (*b*) 2

Document A/44/841: Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (*c*) 3

Document A/44/842: Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (*d*) 3

Document A/44/843: Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (*e*) 3

Document A/44/844: Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (*f*) 4

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List of other documents pertaining to the item 5

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* At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 17, the question relating to appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments. At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to allocate sub-items (*a*) to (*f*) to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report and also decided that sub-items (*g*) to (*j*) would be considered directly in plenary meeting.

For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Fifth Committee*, 2nd and 51st meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 12th, 43rd, 82nd, 83rd, 89th and 96th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-Third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 17.

DOCUMENTS A/44/560 AND ADD.1

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (*a*)

DOCUMENT A/44/560

PART I OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*26 September 1989*]

1. At its 2nd meeting, on 26 September 1989, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/44/101/Add.1) concerning a vacancy that had arisen in the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as a result of the resignation of Mr. Richard Nygard.

2. Mr. John Fox (United States of America) was nominated by his Government to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of Mr. Nygard, that is, until 31 December 1990.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should appoint Mr. John Fox (United States of America) as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a term of office beginning on ______ 1989[1] and ending on 31 December 1990.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint the following person as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a term of office beginning on ___ 1989[1] and ending on 31 December 1990:

Mr. John Fox.

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[1] Date of adoption of the decision by the General Assembly.

DOCUMENT A/44/560/ADD.1

PART II OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*5 December 1989*]

1. At its 51st meeting, on 1 December 1989, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/44/101) concerning the vacancies that would occur in the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as a result of the expiration of the term of office of six of its members on 31 December 1989. The Fifth Committee also considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/44/101/Add.2) advising the General Assembly of the resignation of a member of the Advisory Committee, which would require the appointment by the Assembly at its forty-fourth session of one person to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of the member who had resigned, that is, until 31 December 1991.

2. The Fifth Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/30) containing the names of seven persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment or reappointment to the Advisory Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990, as well as the name of one person nominated by his Government for appointment to the Advisory Committee to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of the member who had resigned.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly the appointment to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990, of Mr. Carlos Casap (Bolivia), Mr. Yogesh Kumar Gupta (India), Mr. Tadanori Inomata (Japan) and Mr. Yang Hushan (China), and, for a two year-term of office beginning on 1 January 1990, the appointment of Mr. Lawrence O. C. Agubuzu (Nigeria).

4. The Fifth Committee then proceeded to elect by secret ballot two persons from the three candidates proposed by Member States from the Group of Western European and other States. The result of the voting was as follows:

Number of ballot papers:	147
Invalid ballots:	2
Number of valid ballots:	145
Abstentions:	None
Number of members voting:	145
Required majority:	73
Number of votes obtained:	
Mrs. Irmeli Mustonen	101
Mr. Ulrich Kalbitzer	93
Mr. Michel Brochard	76

5. Mrs. Irmeli Mustonen (Finland) and Mr. Ulrich Kalbitzer (Federal Republic of Germany) having obtained the required majority and the highest number of votes, the Fifth Committee decided to recommend their appointment as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint the following persons as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions:

(*a*) For a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990:

Mr. Carlos Casap,
Mr. Yogesh Kumar Gupta,
Mr. Tadanori Inomata,
Mr. Ulrich Kalbitzer,
Mrs. Irmeli Mustonen,
Mr. Yang Hushan;

(*b*) For a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990:

Mr. Lawrence O. C. Agubuzu.

DOCUMENT A/44/840

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (*b*)

[*Original: English*]
[*5 December 1989*]

1. At its 51st meeting, on 1 December 1989, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/44/102) concerning the vacancies that would occur in the membership of the Committee on Contributions as a result of the expiration of the term of office of six of its members on 31 December 1989.

2. The Fifth Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/31) containing the names of six persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment or reappointment to the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should appoint to the Committee on Contributions, for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990, Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire), Mr. Sergio Chaparro Ruiz (Chile), Mr. Peter Gregg (Australia), Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina), Mr. Mohamed Mahmoud Ould El Ghaouth (Mauritania) and Mr. Dimitri Rallis (Greece).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint the following persons as members of the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990:

Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya,
Mr. Sergio Chaparro Ruiz,
Mr. Peter Gregg,
Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni,
Mr. Mohamed Mahmoud Ould El Ghaouth,
Mr. Dimitri Rallis.

DOCUMENT A/44/841

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (*c*)

[*Original: English*]
[*5 December 1989*]

1. At its 51st meeting, on 1 December 1989, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/44/103) concerning the vacancy that would occur in the membership of the Board of Auditors as a result of the expiration of the term of office of one of its members on 30 June 1990.

2. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/32) containing the names of two officials nominated by their respective Governments for appointment to the Board of Auditors.

3. At the same meeting, the Fifth Committee was informed that the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan had decided to withdraw the candidature of the President of the Government Audit Office for Jordan for appointment to the Board of Auditors.

4. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should appoint the Chairman of the Commission on Audit of the Philippines as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 July 1990.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

5. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint the Chairman of the Commission on Audit of the Philippines as member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 July 1990.

DOCUMENT A/44/842

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (*d*)

[*Original: English*]
[*5 December 1989*]

1. At its 51st meeting, on 1 December 1989, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/44/104) concerning the vacancies that would occur in the membership of the Investments Committee as a result of the expiration of the term of office of three of its members on 31 December 1989.

2. The Fifth Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/22), in which, in accordance with the provisions of article 20 of the regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the Secretary-General submitted for confirmation by the General Assembly the reappointment as members of the Investments Committee of Mr. Yves Oltramare (Switzerland), Mr. Emmanuel Noi Omaboe (Ghana) and Mr. Juergen Reimnitz (Federal Republic of Germany) for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should confirm the appointment as members of the Investments Committee of Mr. Yves Oltramare, Mr. Emmanuel Noi Omaboe and Mr. Juergen Reimnitz for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of the following persons as members of the Investments Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990:

Mr. Yves Oltramare,
Mr. Emmanuel Noi Omaboe,
Mr. Juergen Reimnitz.

DOCUMENT A/44/843

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (*e*)

[*Original: English*]
[*5 December 1989*]

1. At its 51st meeting, on 1 December 1989, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/44/105) concerning the vacancies that would occur in the membership of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal as a result of the expiration of the term of office of two of its members on 31 December 1989.

2. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/33) containing the names of two persons nominated by their respective Governments for reappointment to the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should appoint as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990, Mr. Jerome Ackerman (United States of America) and Mr. Arnold Wilfred Geoffrey Kean (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint the following persons as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990:

Mr. Jerome Ackerman,
Mr. Arnold Wilfred Geoffrey Kean.

DOCUMENT A/44/844

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (*f*)

[*Original: English*]
[*5 December 1989*]

1. At its 51st meeting, on 1 December 1989, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/44/106) concerning the vacancies that would occur in the membership of the International Civil Service Commission as a result of the expiration of the term of office of five of its members on 31 December 1989. The Committee also considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/44/106/Add.2) advising the General Assembly of the resignation of a member of the Commission, which would require the appointment by the Assembly at its forty-fourth session of one person to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of the member who had resigned, that is, until 31 December 1990.

2. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/34 and Corr.1 and 2) containing the names of persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment as members of the International Civil Service Commission, which included one person for the vacancy to be filled by a candidate from the Group of Asian States, one person for the vacancy to be filled by a candidate from the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States and four persons for the three vacancies to be filled by candidates from the Group of Western European and other States, as well as the name of one person nominated by his Government for appointment to the Commission to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of the member who had resigned. The note by the Secretary-General further contained the list of candidates compiled by the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of articles 4 and 5 of the statute of the Commission, for appointment as members of the Commission.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of the International Civil Service Commission, for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990, of Mr. Antônio Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil) and Mr. Ku Tashiro (Japan), and, for a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990, the appointment of Mr. Ladislav Smid (Czechoslovakia).

4. The Fifth Committee then proceeded to elect by secret ballot three persons from the four candidates proposed by member States from the Group of Western European and other States. The result of the voting was as follows:

Number of ballot papers:	150
Invalid ballots:	None
Number of valid ballots:	150
Abstentions:	1
Number of members voting:	149
Required majority:	75
Number of votes obtained:	
Mr. Alexis Stephanou	111
Mrs. Claudia Cooley	105
Mr. Michel Jean Bardoux	100
Mr. Anthony Mango	81

5. Mr. Alexis Stephanou (Greece), Mrs. Claudia Cooley (United States of America) and Mr. Michel Jean Bardoux (France) having obtained the required majority and the highest number of votes, the Fifth Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly their appointment as members of the International Civil Service Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint the following persons as members of the International Civil Service Commission:

(*a*) For a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990:

Mr. Michel Jean Bardoux,
Mrs. Claudia Cooley,
Mr. Antônio Fonseca Pimentel,
Mr. Alexis Stephanou,
Mr. Ku Tashiro;

(*b*) For a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990:

Mr. Ladislav Smid.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Agenda item 17 (a)

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 29 September 1989, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in part I of its report (A/44/560, para. 4) (see decision 44/305 A[2]).

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in part II of its report (A/44/560/Add.1, para. 6) (see decision 44/305 B[2]).

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*

Agenda item 17 (b)

At its 83rd plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its report (A/44/840, para. 4) (see decision 44/316[2]).

Agenda item 17 (c)

At its 83rd plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its report (A/44/841, para. 5) (see decision 44/317[2]).

Agenda item 17 (d)

At its 83rd plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its report (A/44/842, para. 4) (see decision 44/318[2]).

Agenda item 17 (e)

At its 83rd plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its report (A/44/843, para. 4) (see decision 44/319[2]).

Agenda item 17 (f)

At its 83rd plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its report (A/44/844, para. 6) (see decision 44/320[2]).

Agenda item 17 (g)

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 15 December 1989, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of the following Member States as members of the Committee on Conferences for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990: Austria, Iraq, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Uganda and the United States of America (see decision 44/314[2]).

Agenda item 17 (h)

At its 82nd plenary meeting, the General Assembly, in accordance with article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 31/192 of 22 December 1976, and on the recommendation of the President (A/44/813/Add.1, para. 2), appointed the following persons as members of the Joint Inspection Unit for a term of office beginning on 1 January 1991 and expiring on 31 December 1995: Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski and Mr. Kabongo Tunsala (see decision 44/315 A[2]).

At its 89th plenary meeting, on 20 February 1990, the General Assembly, in accordance with article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 31/192 of 22 December 1976, and on the recommendation of the President (A/44/813/Add.3, para. 2), appointed the following persons as members of the Joint Inspection Unit for a term of office beginning on 1 January 1991 and expiring on 31 December 1995: Mrs. Erica-Irene Daes and Mr. Richard V. Hennes (see decision 44/315 B[3]).

Agenda item 17 (i)

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 1 November 1989, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/44/108, para. 3), confirmed the appointment of Mr. William H. Draper III as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990 (see decision 44/307[2]).

Agenda item 17 (j)

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 September 1990, the General Assembly decided that the sub-item entitled "Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia" would no longer be included in its agenda.

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[3] *Ibid., Supplement No. 49A.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*
A/44/101 and Add.1 and 2	Note by the Secretary-General	17 (*a*)
A/44/102	*Idem*	17 (*b*)
A/44/103	*Idem*	17 (*c*)
A/44/104	*Idem*	17 (*d*)
A/44/105	*Idem*	17 (*e*)
A/44/106 and Add.1 and 2	*Idem*	17 (*f*)
A/44/107	*Idem*	17 (*h*)
A/44/108	*Idem*	17 (*i*)
A/44/388	*Idem*	17 (*g*)
A/44/813 and Add.1-3	Note by the President of the General Assembly	17 (*h*)
A/C.5/44/22	Note by the Secretary-General	17 (*d*)
A/C.5/44/30	*Idem*	17 (*a*)
A/C.5/44/31	*Idem*	17 (*b*)
A/C.5/44/32	*Idem*	17 (*c*)
A/C.5/44/33	*Idem*	17 (*e*)
A/C.5/44/34 and Corr.1 and 2	*Idem*	17 (*f*)

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 18

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 18: Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples*

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Document A/44/L.55 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution 17

Document A/44/L.56 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution 18

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Fourth Committee*, 2nd, 3rd to 5th and 7th to 16th meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 54th meeting, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 75th and 80th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 18.

DOCUMENT A/44/738

Report of the Fourth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*17 November 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 18, the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples". At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to refer to the Fourth Committee, for consideration and report, the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to specific Territories (A/44/23 (Part VI), chap. X**), so that the Assembly might deal in plenary meeting with the question of the implementation of the Declaration as a whole. For the questions dealt with by the Special Committee in its report and considered by the Assembly under other agenda items, see the annex fascicles for items 34, 35, 116, 117, 118 and 12, 119 and 120.

2. The chapter of the Special Committee's report concerning the Territories which were not covered by other agenda items (*ibid.*) related to the following specific Territories: Gibraltar, New Caledonia, Western Sahara, Tokelau, Cayman Islands, Pitcairn, Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands, St. Helena, Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, American Samoa, Guam, United States Virgin Islands and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 2 October 1989, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 18, 116, 118 and 12, 119 and 120, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately.

4. The Fourth Committee considered item 18 at its 5th and 7th to 16th meetings, on 10, 12, 13 and from 18 to 25 October (see A/C.4/44/SR.5 and 7-16). The general debate took place at the 9th to 15th meetings.

5. At the 5th meeting, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples gave an account of the activities of the Special Committee during 1989 relating to the item and drew the Fourth Committee's attention to the chapter of the report of the Special Committee referred to in paragraph 1 above, which contained, *inter alia*, the draft resolutions and draft decisions submitted by the Special Committee for the consideration of the Fourth Committee, as well as to other relevant documentation of the Special Committee (A/AC.109/975 and Add.1, 976-978, 979 and Add.1, 980, 982-990, 992-998, 999/Rev.1, 1000 and 1007 and Corr.1).

** Document A/44/23 (Part VI)/Corr.1 was issued on 24 October 1989.

6. The Fourth Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (A/44/634 and Corr.1) submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 43/33 of 22 November 1988.

7. In addition, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

8. The Committee granted the following requests for hearing in connection with its consideration of the item:

Petitioner	*Meeting at which request for hearing was granted*
Mr. J. A. González González (A/C.4/44/2, A/C.4/44/3/Add.6, A/C.4/44/6 and A/C.4/44/7)	3rd
Mr. Kwame M. A. Somburu, Bay Area Anti-Colonial Committee (BAAC) (A/C.4/44/3)	3rd
Mr. Glenn Alcalay, National Committee for Radiation Victims (A/C.4/44/3/Add.1)	3rd
Miss Ann Fagan Ginger, Meiklejohn Civil Liberties Institute (A/C.4/44/3/Add.2 and A/C.4/44/8)	3rd
Mr. Yann Célene Uregei, Front uni de libération kanak (FULK) (A/C.4/44/3/Add.3)	3rd
Mr. Rock Wamytan, Front de libération nationale kanak socialiste (FLNKS) (A/C.4/44/3/Add.4)	3rd
Miss Marcia McBroom Landess, Peace for Our Children's Sake (A/C.4/44/3/Add.5)	3rd
Miss Donna Winslow, Université de Montréal (A/C.4/44/3/Add.7)	4th
Mr. William H. Schaap, Institute for Media Analysis, Inc. (A/C.4/44/3/Add.8)	4th
Mr. Richard P. Stevens, International Organization against All Forms of Racial Discrimination (A/C.4/44/3/Add.9)	4th
Miss Anne-Marie Contant (A/C.4/44/3/Add.10)	4th
Mr. M. William Howard, Reformed Church in America (A/C.4/44/3/Add.11)	4th
Miss Sylvia Hill, Southern Africa Support Project (A/C.4/44/3/Add.12)	7th
Mr. Herb Boyd, Midwest Alliance for Peace (A/C.4/44/3/Add.13)	10th
Mr. Howard Dodson, Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture (A/C.4/44/3/Add.14)	10th
Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, National Rainbow Coalition, Inc. (A/C.4/44/3/Add.15)	10th
Mr. Benjamin L. Hooks, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) (A/C.4/44/3/Add.16)	10th
Mr. Stephen Collett, Quaker Office at the United Nations (A/C.4/44/3/Add.17)	11th
Mr. Benjamin F. Chavis, Jr., Commission for Racial Justice of the United Church of Christ (A/C.4/44/3/Add.18)	11th
Mr. Charles Scheiner, National Mobilization for Survival (A/C.4/44/3/Add.19)	11th
Mr. Philippe Martel, Rassemblement pour la République (A/C.4/44/3/Add.20)	11th
Ms. Gwen McKinney, National Alliance of Third World Journalists (A/C.4/44/3/Add.21)	12th
Reverend Helen Fleming, Project Vote (A/C.4/44/3/Add.22)	12th
Mr. Ronald V. Dellums, Congressional Black Caucus (A/C.4/44/3/Add.23)	12th
Mr. Henry J. Boonzaier, Political Consultative Council (A/C.4/44/3/Add.24)	13th
Mr. Sean Gervasi, Center for Military Research and Analysis (A/C.4/44/3/Add.25)	13th
Mr. Philip A. Johnson, Luthern World Federation (A/C.4/44/3/Add.26)	13th
Mr. Lennox S. Hinds, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (A/C.4/44/3/Add.27)	13th
Mr. Madjid Abdullah, Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO) (A/C.4/44/4)	3rd
Mr. Ronald Franquez Teehan, Organization of People for Indigenous Rights (OPIR) (A/C.4/44/5)	3rd
Mr. Carlyle Corbin, Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) (A/C.4/44/8/Add.1)	5th
Ms. Judith L. Bourne, Save Long Bay Coalition, Inc. (A/C.4/44/8/Add.2)	5th

9. At its 11th to 13th meetings, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided that the petitioners whose requests for hearing relating to New Caledonia, under agenda item 18, had been granted at the 10th to 13th meetings would also be heard on the general item of the "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" as allocated to the Fourth Committee.

10. The Committee heard statements of petitioners as follows: Mr. Kwame M. A. Somburu, Mr. Glenn Alcalay, Miss Marcia McBroom Landess, Miss Donna Winslow, Mr. J. A. González González and Mr. Carlyle Corbin, at the 7th meeting; Mr. González González, Ms. Judith L. Bourne, Mr. Roger Clark (on behalf of the Meiklejohn Civil Liberties Institute), Mr. Richard P. Stevens, Mr. Yann Célene Uregei and Mr. Rock Wamytan, at the 8th meeting; Mr. Mohamed Sidati (on behalf of Frente POLISARIO), at the 9th meeting; Mr. Stephen Collett, Mr. Howard Dodson, the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson and Mr. Percy Sutton (on behalf of the NAACP), at the 11th meeting; Senator Dick Ukeiwe (on behalf of Rassemblement pour la République), Miss Rosemary Mealy (on behalf of the National Alliance of Third World Journalists), Congressman Donald M. Payne (on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus), the Reverend Bernice Powell (on behalf of the Commission for Racial Justice of the United Church of Christ) and Mr. Charles Scheiner, at the 12th meeting; and Mr. Henry J. Boonzaier, Mr. Herb Boyd, Mr. Sean Gervasi, Mr. Philip A. Johnson and Mr. Richard J. Harvey (on behalf of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers), at the 13th meeting. Mr. William H. Schaap, Miss Anne-Marie Contant, Mr. M. William Howard, Ms. Sylvia Hill, the Reverend Helen Fleming and Mr. Ronald Franquez Teehan did not appear before the Committee.

Consideration of proposals

11. Following its consideration of the proposals relating to the Territories referred to in paragraph 2 above, the Committee adopted 12 draft resolutions, 2 draft consensuses and a draft decision.

12. At the 16th meeting, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, concerning the pro-

gramme budget implications relating to the proposals on New Caledonia, Tokelau, the Cayman Islands, Bermuda, the Turks and Caicos Islands, Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Pitcairn and St. Helena. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee made a further statement concerning the programme budget implications relating to the proposals on Western Sahara.

13. At the same meeting, the Chairman drew attention to a corrigendum to chapter X of the Special Committee's report (A/44/23 (Part VI)/Corr. 1) relating to the British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Guam and the United States Virgin Islands, which read as follows:

“(*a*) *Paragraph 112, draft resolution VII (British Virgin Islands)*

“(i) Add the following paragraph as the new fourteenth preambular paragraph:

“*Expressing its sympathy* to the people of the British Virgin Islands for the extensive damage caused by hurricane Hugo in September 1989,

“(ii) Add the following paragraph as new paragraph 12 and renumber former paragraph 12 as paragraph 13:

“12. *Urges* Member States and specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to extend all possible assistance with a view to rehabilitating and reconstructing the Territory, which was devastated by hurricane Hugo.

“(*b*) *Paragraph 112, draft resolution VIII (Montserrat)*

“(i) Add the following paragraph as the new thirteenth preambular paragraph:

“*Expressing its sympathy* to the people of Montserrat for the extensive damage caused by hurricane Hugo in September 1989,

“(ii) Add the following paragraph as new paragraph 10 and renumber the remaining paragraphs as paragraphs 11 and 12:

“10. *Urges* Member States and specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to extend all possible assistance with a view to rehabilitating and reconstructing the Territory, which was devastated by hurricane Hugo,

“(*c*) *Paragraph 112, draft resolution X (Guam)*

“(i) Delete from the end of the twelfth preambular paragraph the phrase “under the draft Commonwealth Act”,

“(ii) Delete from the end of paragraph 11 the phrase “as provided for in the draft Commonwealth Act;”

“(*d*) *Paragraph 112, draft resolution XI (United States Virgin Islands)*

“(i) Add the following paragraph as the new eighth preambular paragraph:

“*Noting*, however, that the devastation to the Territory caused by hurricane Hugo resulted in an indefinite postponement of the referendum,

“(ii) Add the following paragraph as the new seventeenth preambular paragraph:

“*Expressing its sympathy* to the people of the United States Virgin Islands for the extensive damage caused by hurricane Hugo in September 1989,

“(iii) Add the following paragraph as new paragraph 11 and renumber the remaining paragraphs as paragraphs 12 and 13:

“11. *Urges* Member States and specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to extend all possible assistance with a view to rehabilitating and reconstructing the Territory, which was devastated by hurricane Hugo;”.

Western Sahara

14. At the 16th meeting, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Colombia, the Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panana, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Seychelles, Suriname, Swaziland, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced draft resolution A/C.4/44/L.5. During the course of her statement, the representative of Cuba also introduced oral revisions to the draft resolution, as follows:

(*a*) In paragraph 7, after the word “welcomes”, the words “the meeting” were replaced by the words “the talks”;

(*b*) In paragraph 8, after the word “conflict”, the word “would” was replaced by the word “could”.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 21 below, draft resolution I).

New Caledonia, Tokelau, Cayman Islands, Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands, Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, American Samoa, Guam and United States Virgin Islands

16. At its 16th meeting, the Fourth Committee adopted, without objection, 11 of the draft resolutions submitted by the Special Committee in paragraph 112 of chapter X of its report (A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr. 1), relating to the following Territories: New Caledonia, Tokelau, Cayman Islands, Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands, Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, American Samoa, Guam and the United States Virgin Islands (see para. 21 below, draft resolutions II to XII). Statements were made by the representatives of France, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu in explanation of their Governments' positions with regard to draft resolution II. With regard to draft resolution III, statements were made by the representative of France, in explanation of his Government's position, and by the representative of New Zealand, in exercise of the right of reply. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in explanation of his Government's position regarding draft resolution V. The representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of his Government's position with regard to draft resolution X.

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

17. At the 16th meeting, the Chairman of the Committee suggested, on the basis of his consultations with the Chairman of the Special Committee, as well as with a number of delegations concerned, that the Fourth Committee should decide not to take any action at that stage on the draft resolution on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands submitted by the Special Committee in paragraph 112 of chapter X of its report (A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr. 1). The Fourth Committee decided, without objection, to adopt the Chairman's suggestion.

Gibraltar and Pitcairn

18. At its 16th meeting, the Committee adopted, without objection, the draft consensus concerning Gibraltar contained in document A/C.4/44/L.2 (see para. 22 below, draft consensus I).

19. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted, without objection, the draft consensus concerning Pitcairn contained in paragraph 113 of chapter X of the report of the Special Committee (A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr. 1) (see para. 22 below, draft consensus II).

St. Helena

20. At its 16th meeting, the Committee adopted by a recorded vote of 109 to 2, with 28 abstentions, the draft decision on the question of St. Helena contained in paragraph 113 of chapter X of the report of the Special Committee (A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr. 1) (see para. 23 below). The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in explanation of vote.

Recommendations of the Fourth Committee

21. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to XII below:

Draft resolution I

Question of Western Sahara

The General Assembly,

Having considered in depth the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 43/33 of 22 November 1988 on the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) on Western Sahara,[2] adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its nineteenth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 6 to 12 June 1983,

Taking note with appreciation of the final document on Western Sahara adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989 (see A/44/551-S/20870, annex),

Recalling Security Council resolution 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988 concerning the question of Western Sahara,

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X),

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (A/44/634 and Corr.1),

Reiterating its support for the joint good offices process initiated in New York on 9 April 1986 by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to promoting a just and definitive solution of the question of Western Sahara, in accordance with resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) and General Assembly resolution 40/50 of 2 December 1985,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara;

2. *Reaffirms* that the question of Western Sahara is a question of decolonization which remains to be completed on the basis of the exercise by the people of Western Sahara of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

3. *Stresses* the importance of the agreement in principle given on 30 August 1988 by the Kingdom of Morocco and

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[1] The delegations of Bangladesh and Zaire subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft decision.

[2] For the text, see resolution 38/40, para. 1.

the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro to the joint proposals of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to the holding of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, organized and supervised by the United Nations in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity;

4. *Welcomes* the efforts of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to promote a just and definitive solution of the question of Western Sahara, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/50;

5. *Also welcomes* the progress achieved by the joint good offices process and urges the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue and intensify their efforts with a view to resolving the remaining problems, and thus to fulfil the necessary conditions for the holding of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, without any administrative or military constraints, organized and supervised by the United Nations in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity;

6. *Takes note with appreciation* of the establishment of a technical commission to assist the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations in their joint good offices with a view to resolving the question of Western Sahara;

7. *Welcomes* the talks in Marrakech between His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco and a high-level delegation from the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro, and endorses the hope of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity that there will be further meetings of this nature to improve the prospects for the success of the peace process;

8. *Expresses its conviction* that the continuation of direct dialogue between the two parties to the conflict could contribute to the completion of the joint good offices process of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to the restoration of peace in Western Sahara and to stability and security in the whole region;

9. *Appeals once again* to the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro to display the co-operation and the political goodwill necessary for the success of the joint good offices process of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

10. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara as a matter of priority and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

11. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to keep the Secretary-General of the United Nations informed of the progress achieved in the implementation of the decisions of the Organization of African Unity relating to Western Sahara;

12. *Invites* the Secretary-General to follow the situation in Western Sahara closely with a view to the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

Draft resolution II

QUESTION OF NEW CALEDONIA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of New Caledonia,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia (A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X),

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Noting the positive measures being pursued in New Caledonia by the French authorities, in co-operation with all sectors of the population, to promote political, economic and social development in the Territory, in order to provide a framework for its peaceful progress to self-determination,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia;

2. *Urges* all the parties involved, in the interest of all the people of New Caledonia, to maintain their dialogue and, in the spirit of harmony, to refrain from acts of violence;

3. *Invites* all the parties involved to continue promoting a framework for the peaceful progress of the Territory towards an act of self-determination in which all options are open and which would safeguard the rights of all New Caledonians;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

Draft resolution III

QUESTION OF TOKELAU

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Tokelau,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/44/23 (Part II), chap. IV; and A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Tokelau, in particular General Assembly resolution 43/35 of 22 November 1988,

Having heard the statement of the representative of New Zealand, the administering Power (see A/C.4/44/SR.15, paras. 6-9), *Noting* the continuing devolution of power to the local authority, the General *Fono* (Council), and mindful that the cultural heritage and traditions of the people of Tokelau should be taken fully into account in the evolution of Tokelau's political institutions,

Noting with satisfaction the continued progress in the preparation of a legal code to conform with the traditional laws and cultural values of Tokelau and noting the express wish that the General *Fono* share additional responsibility in the process of law-making,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting the inspection of the Tokelau Public Service and its staff at Apia undertaken by the New Zealand State Services Commission in early 1989, and expressing the hope that the completion of this inspection will contribute to the development of the Public Service of the Territory,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and noting the measures being taken by the Government of New Zealand in that regard,

Recalling the decision of the General *Fono* to include Tokelau in a fisheries treaty between countries in the region and stressing the importance of safeguarding the right of the people of Tokelau to the full enjoyment of their marine resources,

Noting the strong opposition expressed by the people of Tokelau to nuclear testing in the Pacific region and their concern that those tests constitute a grave threat to the natural resources of the Territory and its social and economic development,

Recalling with appreciation the assistance extended to Tokelau by the administering Power, other States Members of the United Nations and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular by the United Nations Development Programme, for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the islands following the natural disasters in 1987,

Welcoming the reports that new telecommunications equipment has been installed on Fakaofo and is fully operational,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976, 1981 and 1986 of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Tokelau (A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Tokelau;

4. *Urges* the Government of New Zealand, the administering Power, to continue to respect fully the wishes of the people of Tokelau in carrying out the Territory's political and economic development, in order to preserve their social, cultural and traditional heritage;

5. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in consultation with the General *Fono* (Council) of Tokelau, to continue to expand its development assistance to Tokelau;

6. *Urges* the administering Power, other Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to extend to Tokelau the maximum assistance possible for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the islands in order to overcome the losses incurred in natural disasters in 1987;

7. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional institutions, to extend or continue to extend all possible assistance to Tokelau, in consultation with the administering Power and the people of Tokelau;

8. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

Draft resolution IV

QUESTION OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Cayman Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/44/23 (Part II), chap. IV; A/44/23 (Part III), chap. V; and A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Cayman Islands, in particular General Assembly resolution 43/37 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/44/SR.14, paras. 6-9),

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence,[3]

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government to promote agricultural production with a view to reducing the Territory's dependence on imported provisions,

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[3] See A/AC.109/944 and Corr.1, para. 17.

Expressing its concern that property and land continue to be owned and developed largely by investors from abroad,

Noting that a large proportion of the labour force of the Territory consists of expatriates,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions, to the development of the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Cayman Islands (A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Cayman Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Cayman Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the Cayman Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to facilitate and promote increased participation by the local population in the decision-making process in the affairs of the Territory;

7. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and recommends that priority should continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy;

8. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional institutions, to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

Draft resolution V

QUESTION OF BERMUDA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Bermuda,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/44/23 (Part II), chap. IV; A/44/23 (Part III), chaps. V and VI; and A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Bermuda, in particular General Assembly resolution 43/39 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/44/SR.14, paras. 6-9),

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence,[3]

Noting the active discussions in the Territory, both within and outside the territorial Government, on the future status of Bermuda (A/AC.109/995, paras. 31 and 32),

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities;

Noting with appreciation the assistance extended to the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence

to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Bermuda (A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Bermuda;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Bermuda to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Bermuda of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of that right;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda themselves to determine their own future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration;

6. *Reaffirms its strong conviction* that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

7. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve Bermuda in any offensive acts or interference directed against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

8. *Also urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance for the development needs of Bermuda;

11. *Reaffirms* the value of sending a visiting mission to the Territory and requests the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission at the earliest possible opportunity;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

Draft resolution VI

QUESTION OF THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/44/23 (Part II), chap. IV; A/44/23 (Part III), chap. V; and A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 43/40 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/44/SR.14, paras. 6-9),

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence,[3]

Noting that the efforts of the administering Power to resolve the 1986 constitutional crisis in the Territory resulted in the drafting of a new Constitution by the administering Power and the subsequent holding of general elections in March 1988,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Turks and Caicos Islands and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability and develop a wider economic base for the Territory,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the continuing contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the economic and social development of the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1980 of two United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands (A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Turks and Caicos Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the obligation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. *Reaffirms* that it is the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to develop its dependent Territories economically and socially and urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands, to take the necessary measures to promote the economic and social development of the Territory;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. *Also urges* the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the necessary assistance for the localization of the civil service at all levels and for the training of local personnel;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the regional institutions concerned, to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of the Turks and Caicos Islands;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

Draft resolution VII

QUESTION OF ANGUILLA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Anguilla,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/44/23 (Part II), chap. IV; A/44/23 (Part III), chap. V; and A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Anguilla, including in particular General Assembly resolution 43/36 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/44/SR.14, paras. 6-9),

Noting that the revision of the laws of Anguilla remains a priority of the Government of the Territory,

Taking note of the results of the general elections of February 1989 and the statement of the Chief Minister that the Government of Anguilla had no intention of moving towards independence during its current term of office,

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence,[3]

Noting that the decisions of the House of Assembly on the report of the Constitutional Review Committee were released in August 1988 for public review, discussion and consent and that the report would be considered by the United Kingdom Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory, and noting the continued growth of the economy of the Territory in 1988 as a result of the expansion of tourism,

Expressing its concern at the continued illegal operation of foreign fishing vessels within the territorial waters of Anguilla and welcoming the measures taken by the territorial Government to protect and conserve marine resources and to control the activities of foreign fishermen operating illegally in the area,

Stressing the importance of an efficient and effective civil service and noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government aimed at alleviating the problem of unemployment and providing increased job opportunities,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the contribution to the development of the Territory by specialized agencies and other organizations of the

United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme,

Recalling that in 1987 Anguilla became a member of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank and that it continues to participate and maintain an active interest in the related activities of other regional organizations,

Recalling also the dispatch in 1984 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Anguilla (A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Anguilla;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in Anguilla as will enable its people to exercise freely and without interference, from a well-informed standpoint as to the available options, their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of Anguilla themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue the assistance necessary to increase employment of the local population in the civil service and other sectors of the economy;

8. *Also urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. *Reiterates its request* to the administering Power to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional bodies, in the development and strengthening of the economy of Anguilla;

11. *Also reiterates its request* to the administering Power to continue to make every effort to facilitate and encourage the participation of the Territory in regional and international organizations;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

Draft resolution VIII

QUESTION OF THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the British Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/44/23 (Part II), chap. IV; and A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the British Virgin Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 43/41 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/44/SR.14, paras. 6-9),

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence,[3]

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Reaffirming that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and noting that while economic growth was recorded in tourism, other economic sectors continued to play a minor role in the Territory's economy,

Expressing its concern over the continued illegal operations of foreign fishermen and stressing that this uncontrolled exploitation could deplete current fish stocks and adversely affect future yields,

Noting the critical need for the cadre training of nationals in all fields and noting with satisfaction the measures being taken by the territorial Government in that connection, *Noting with concern* the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Welcoming the contribution to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, as well as by regional organizations,

Noting the continued participation of the Territory in regional and other international organizations,

Expressing its sympathy to the people of the British Virgin Islands for the extensive damage caused by hurricane Hugo in September 1989,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the British Virgin Islands (A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the British Virgin Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the British Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the British Virgin Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

6. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take measures with a view to strengthening and diversifying the Territory's economy;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take further measures in the cadre training of nationals so as to facilitate their wider participation in the decision-making process in all sectors;

9. *Also calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. *Reiterates its appeal* to the administering Power to continue to facilitate the participation of the British Virgin Islands in various international and regional organizations and in other organizations of the United Nations system;

11. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the regional organizations concerned, to intensify measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic development of the Territory;

12. *Urges* Member States and specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to extend all possible assistance with a view to rehabilitating and reconstructing the Territory, which was devastated by hurricane Hugo;

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

Draft resolution IX

QUESTION OF MONTSERRAT

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Montserrat,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/44/23 (Part II), chap. IV; A/44/23 (Part III), chap. V; and A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Montserrat, including in particular General Assembly resolution 43/38 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/44/SR.14, paras. 6-9),

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence,[3]

Recalling the discussions held between an adviser to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom and the Executive Council of Montserrat in May 1988 and the wish expressed by the Chief Minister of Montserrat to transfer some of the reserved powers of the Governor to the elected Government,

Taking note of the statement by the Chief Minister that a referendum should precede any move towards political independence and that his Government favoured both independence and participation in the political union among the countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government to improve the efficiency of the civil service, the priority it places on cadre training and the strengthening of the educational system and its efforts to promote the integration of women in all phases of national development, and drawing attention to the need to associate the Territory in the related work of the United Nations bodies concerned in that regard,

Welcoming the contribution to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system operating in Montserrat, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund,

Noting with concern the continued dissociation of the Territory from the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization since the withdrawal by the administering Power of the associate membership of Montserrat from that organization in 1983, and aware of the active interest of the Government of Montserrat in the readmission of the Territory as an associate member of the agency,

Expressing its sympathy to the people of Montserrat for the extensive damage caused by hurricane Hugo in September 1989,

Recalling the dispatch in 1975 and 1982 of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Montserrat (A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Montserrat;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Montserrat to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of Montserrat themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and reiterates its call upon the administering Power to launch programmes, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to foster an awareness among the people of Montserrat of the possibilities available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of Montserrat and calls upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy of the Territory and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to overcome shortages in human resources by providing appropriate incentives to assist nationals in finding better opportunities at home and to attract qualified nationals from abroad;

9. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional organizations, to intensify their efforts to accelerate progress in the economic and social life of the Territory;

10. *Urges* Member States and specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to extend all possible assistance with a view to rehabilitating and reconstructing the Territory, which was devastated by hurricane Hugo;

11. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take urgent steps to facilitate the readmission of Montserrat as an associate member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

Draft resolution X

QUESTION OF AMERICAN SAMOA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of American Samoa,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/44/23 (Part II), chap. IV; and A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X), *Recalling* its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to American Samoa, in particular General Assembly resolution 43/43 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to promote progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration in respect of American Samoa,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/44/SR.15, paras. 31-40),

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting that the current Chief Justice of the Territory is the first indigenous American Samoan appointed to that position,

Recalling the dispatch in 1981 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and reaffirming the value of sending, at an appropriate time, a further visiting mission to American Samoa,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to American Samoa (A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to American Samoa;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to take all necessary steps, bearing in mind the rights, interests and wishes of the people of American Samoa as expressed freely in any act of self-determination, to expedite the process of decolonization of the Territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of American Samoa of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

5. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of American Samoa and calls upon the administering Power to intensify its efforts to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory;

6. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

7. *Reiterates its appeal* to the administering Power to consider favourably the expressed request of the people of the Territory to appoint the Chief Justice and other members of the Territory's judiciary themselves;

8. *Also urges* the administering Power to continue to foster close relations between the Territory and other island communities in the region and promote co-operation between the territorial Government and regional institutions, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

9. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to American Samoa at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, taking into account, in particular, the wishes of the people of the Territory, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

Draft resolution XI

QUESTION OF GUAM

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Guam,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/44/23 (Part II), chap. IV; A/44/23 (Part III), chap. VI; and A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Guam, in particular General Assembly resolution 43/42 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/44/SR.15, paras. 31-40),

Recalling the approval, in referendums held in Guam in 1987, of a draft Commonwealth Act, which, upon its enactment by the United States Congress, would reaffirm the right of the people of Guam to draft their own Constitution and to govern themselves,

Noting that the draft Commonwealth Act provides that the Congress of the United States would recognize the inalienable right to self-determination of the Chamorro people, for which provisions would be made in the Guam Constitution,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that legislation had been introduced in the United States Congress to release 1,431 hectares of land no longer required by the Department of Defense and that the 100th Congress of the United States had considered the issue, and noting that a decision has yet to be taken on the matter,

Noting the potential for diversifying and developing the economy of Guam through commercial fishing and agriculture,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power concerning the growth in tourism and the desire of the Government of Guam for balanced economic growth,

Taking note also of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the cultural identity of the Chamorro people, the indigenous inhabitants of Guam, would be recognized,

Recalling the dispatch in 1979 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and reiterating that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Guam (A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reaffirms its conviction* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Guam;

4. *Reaffirms* the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Guam of the possibilities open to them with regard to their right to self-determination and calls upon the United States of America, as the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the process of decolonization strictly in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people of the Territory;

5. *Reaffirms its strong conviction* that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

6. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

7. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of Guam and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to take further steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory, with a view to reducing its economic dependence on the administering Power;

8. *Reiterates* that one of the obstacles to economic growth in Guam is the holding of large tracts of land by the United States federal authorities, and calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the transfer of land to the people of the Territory and to take the necessary steps to safeguard their property rights;

9. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Guam to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources, as well as to support measures by the territorial Government aimed at removing constraints to growth in commercial fishing and agriculture;

10. *Reaffirms* the importance of continued efforts by the territorial Government, with the support of the administering Power, to promote and develop Guam's unique cultural identity;

11. *Urges* the administering Power to give full recognition to the status and rights of the Chamorro people;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

Draft resolution XII

QUESTION OF THE UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the United States Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/44/23 (Part II), chap. IV; A/44/23 (Part III), chaps. V and VI; and A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the United States Virgin Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 43/44 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/44/SR.15, paras. 31-40),

Recalling the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the participation of the people of the Territory in the electoral process demonstrated that they exercised responsibility for local government and local political affairs and recalling also that the representative of the administering Power re-emphasized the policy of her Government to respond to the wishes of the people regarding their future political status whenever they indicated the direction in which they wished to proceed,[4]

Noting with satisfaction that the territorial Commission on Status and Federal Relations started its work in September 1988 in preparation for the referendum on the Territory's future political status that had been scheduled to be held on 14 November 1989,

Noting, however, that the devastation to the Territory caused by hurricane Hugo resulted in an indefinite postponement of the referendum,

Noting also that legislation of July 1988 would lengthen from 30 to 90 days the residency requirement for voting in general elections and that a ruling of the United States Supreme Court could render the new law inoperative before it is due to take effect at the general elections to be held in the Territory in 1990 (see A/AC.109/986, para. 20),

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government with a view to strengthening the Territory's financial viability and facilitating its economic development,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the Territory that his Government shares the concern of other Caribbean countries over the rapid depletion of the region's marine resources due to massive overfishing, mostly by large extraregional vessels, and bearing in mind the measures taken by the territorial Government and the administering Power to address this problem,

Noting the stated position of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands on the disposition of Water Island as well as the need for the Territory to exercise control over its own resources,[5]

Noting also the continued concern expressed by a petitioner at the reclamation and development of submerged land at Long Bay in the Charlotte Amalie Harbour, and taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the issue had been settled by litigation and that those activities were subject to the regulatory powers of the Government of the Territory,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the active interest of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands in participating in the related work of the international and regional organizations concerned,

Expressing its sympathy to the people of the United States Virgin Islands for the extensive damage caused by hurricane Hugo in September 1989,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the United States Virgin Islands (A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the United States Virgin Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to continue to create such conditions in the United States Virgin Islands as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with resolution 1514 (XV);

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the United States Virgin Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to facilitate programmes of political education in the Territory in order to foster an awareness among the people of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

6. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to continue to promote the economic and social development of the United States Virgin Islands, and urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take measures with a view to strengthening and diversifying the Territory's economy;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. *Expresses its concern* about the continued depletion of the Territory's marine resources and urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to take the necessary steps to reverse this trend;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. *Urges* the administering Power to facilitate the participation of the United States Virgin Islands in various international and regional organizations;

11. *Urges* Member States and specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to extend all possible assistance with a view to rehabilitating and reconstructing the Territory devastated by hurricane Hugo;

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[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Fourth Committee*, 11th meeting, para. 33, and corrigendum.

[5] See A/AC.109/955, paras. 33 and 53-55.

12. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, particularly in the light of the referendum referred to in the seventh and eighth preambular paragraphs of the present resolution, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

* * *

22. The Fourth Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft consensuses I and II below:

Draft consensus I

QUESTION OF GIBRALTAR

The General Assembly, recalling its decision 43/411 of 22 November 1988 and recalling at the same time that the statement agreed to by the Governments of Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at Brussels on 27 November 1984[6] stipulates, *inter alia*, the following:

> "The establishment of a negotiating process aimed at overcoming all the differences between them over Gibraltar and at promoting co-operation on a mutually beneficial basis on economic, cultural, touristic, aviation, military and environmental matters. Both sides accept that the issues of sovereignty will be discussed in that process. The British Government will fully maintain its commitment to honour the wishes of the people of Gibraltar as set out in the preamble of the 1969 Constitution",

takes note of the fact that, as part of this process, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs have held annual meetings alternately in each capital, and urges both Governments to continue their negotiations with the object of reaching a definitive solution to the problem of Gibraltar in the light of relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations.

Draft consensus II

QUESTION OF PITCAIRN

The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X), reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Pitcairn to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which fully applies to the Territory. The Assembly further reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. The Assembly urges the administering Power to continue to respect the very individual life-style that the people of the Territory have chosen and to preserve, promote and protect it. The Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

* * *

23. The Fourth Committee further recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Draft decision

QUESTION OF ST. HELENA

The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/44/23 (Part II), chap. IV; and A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X), reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The Assembly urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Legislative Council and other representatives of the people of St. Helena, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of promoting an awareness among the people of St. Helena of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination. The Assembly expresses the view that the administering Power should continue to implement infrastructure and community development projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community, including the unemployment situation, and to encourage local initiative and enterprise, particularly in the areas of fisheries development, forestry, handicrafts and agriculture. The Assembly, in view of the serious developments in South Africa, notes with concern the trade and transportation dependency of the Territory on South Africa. The Assembly reaffirms that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constitutes an important means of developing the economic potential of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The Assembly, in that connection, welcomes the assistance rendered by the United Nations Development Programme and invites other organizations of the United Nations system to assist in the development of the Territory. The Assembly notes with deep concern the continued presence of military facilities on the dependency of Ascension Island and, in that regard, recalls all the United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Assembly urges the administering Power to take all the necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against neighbouring States by the racist régime of South Africa. The Assembly considers that the possibility of dispatching a United Nations visiting mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review, and requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of St. Helena at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

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[6] A/39/732, annex.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.55 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*1 December 1989*]

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/44/23 (Part I and Add.1, Parts II-IV, Part V and Add.1, Part VI and Corr.1 and Part VII)),

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, and 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as 40/56 of 2 December 1985, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration,

Also recalling all its previous resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, in particular resolution 43/45 of 22 November 1988, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need to take all necessary measures to eliminate forthwith the last vestiges of colonialism, and, in that respect, recalling its resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988,

Reiterating its conviction that the total eradication of racial discrimination, *apartheid* and violations of the basic human rights of the peoples of colonial Territories will be achieved most expeditiously by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration,

Conscious that the success of national liberation struggles and the resultant international situation have provided the international community with a unique opportunity to make a decisive contribution towards the total elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in Africa,

Welcoming the successful conclusion of the elections in Namibia under the supervision and control of the United Nations and the establishment of a Constituent Assembly as an embodiment of the sovereign will of the people of Namibia, and in this regard expressing the hope for the early emergence of Namibia as an independent State,

Noting with satisfaction the work accomplished by the Special Committee with a view to securing the effective and complete implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Noting also with satisfaction the co-operation and active participation of the administering Powers concerned in the relevant work of the Special Committee, as well as their continued readiness to receive United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration,

Stressing the importance of the participation of the administering Powers in the work of the Special Committee and noting with concern the negative impact which the non-participation of certain administering Powers has had on the work of the Special Committee, depriving it of an important source of information on the Territories under their administration,

Keenly aware of the pressing need of the newly independent and emerging States for assistance from the United Nations and its system of organizations in the economic, social and other fields,

Mindful that the year 1990 will mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 1514 (XV) and all other resolutions on decolonization and calls upon the administering Powers, in accordance with those resolutions, to take all necessary steps to enable the dependent peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully and without further delay their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

2. *Affirms once again* that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations—including racism, *apartheid*, those activities of foreign economic and other interests contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as the violations of the right to self-determination and basic human rights of the peoples of colonial Territories and continuous policies and practices to suppress legitimate national liberation movements—is incompatible with the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[7] and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and poses a serious threat to international peace and security;

3. *Reaffirms its determination* to take all necessary steps with a view to the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism and to the faithful and strict observance by all States of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Coun-

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* Document A/44/L.55/Add.1 of 11 December 1989 was issued in order to add a country to the list of sponsors.

[7] Resolution 217 A (III).

tries and Peoples and the guiding principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. *Affirms once again* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial and alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all the necessary means at their disposal;

5. *Approves* the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering its work during 1989, including the programme of work envisaged for 1990 (A/44/23 (Part I), chap. I, sect. K);

6. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the administering Powers, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system within their respective spheres of competence, to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee for the speedy implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

7. *Condemns* the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the colonial Territories;

8. *Strongly condemns* all collaboration, particularly in the nuclear and military fields, with the Government of South Africa and calls upon the States concerned to cease forthwith all such collaboration;

9. *Calls upon* the colonial Powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories, to refrain from establishing new ones and not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States;

10. *Urges* all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to provide all moral and material assistance to the people of Namibia, both during the transitional period and after independence, and, in respect of the other Territories, requests the administering Powers, in consultation with the Governments of the Territories under their administration, to take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economies of those Territories;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular:

(*a*) To formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

(*b*) To make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security;

(*c*) To continue to examine the compliance of Member States with resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization;

(*d*) To continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, in particular through the dispatch of visiting missions to those Territories whenever the Special Committee deems it appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

(*e*) To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in decolonization, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

12. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants, and urges, in particular, those administering Powers which do not participate in the work of the Special Committee to do so at its 1990 session;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide or continue to provide to the newly independent and emerging States all possible assistance in the economic, social and other fields;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and services required for the implementation of the present resolution, as well as of the various resolutions and decisions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.56 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*1 December 1989*]

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON DECOLONIZATION

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization (A/44/23 (Part II), chap. III),

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* Document A/44/L.56/Add.1 of 11 December 1989 was issued in order to add a country to the list of sponsors.

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization, in particular General Assembly resolution 43/46 of 22 November 1988,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the aims and purposes of the Declaration and mindful of the continuing pressing need to take all possible steps to acquaint world public opinion with all aspects of the problems of decolonization with a view to assisting effectively the peoples of the colonial Territories in achieving self-determination, freedom and independence,

Noting with deep concern the measures of censorship imposed by the racist régime of South Africa upon the local and international media with respect to the policies and practices of *apartheid*,

Aware of the increasingly important role being played in the widespread dissemination of relevant information by a number of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization, and noting with satisfaction the intensified efforts of the Special Committee in enlisting the support of those organizations in that regard,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization (*ibid.*);

2. *Considers* it incumbent upon the United Nations to continue to play an active role in the process of self-determination and independence and to intensify its efforts for the widest possible dissemination of information on decolonization, with a view to the further mobilization of international public opinion in support of complete decolonization;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Special Committee, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, and, *inter alia:*

(*a*) To continue, in consultation with the Special Committee, to collect, prepare and disseminate basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization and, in particular, to continue to publish the periodical *Objective: Justice* and other publications, special articles and studies, including the *Decolonization* series, and to select from them appropriate material for wider dissemination by means of reprints in various languages;

(*b*) To seek the full co-operation of the administering Powers concerned in the discharge of the tasks referred to above;

(*c*) To intensify the activities of all United Nations information centres;

(*d*) To maintain a close working relationship with the Organization of African Unity by holding periodic consultations and by systematically exchanging relevant information with that organization;

(*e*) To enlist, with the close co-operation of United Nations information centres, the support of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization in the dissemination of the relevant information;

(*f*) To continue to provide full press release coverage for all meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies;

(*g*) To ensure the availability of the necessary facilities and services to that end;

(*h*) To report to the Special Committee on the measures taken in implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Requests* all States, in particular the administering Powers, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization, to undertake or intensify, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and within their respective spheres of competence, the large-scale dissemination of the information referred to in paragraph 2 above;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.57

Yugoslavia: draft decision

[*Original: English*]
[*1 December 1989*]

INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR THE ERADICATION OF COLONIALISM

The General Assembly takes note of the interim report of the Secretary-General on the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (A/44/800) and recommends that the Secretary-General should request those States and organizations of the United Nations system that have not yet done so to reply not later than 1 April 1990 to his communication of 31 January 1989, and that he should invite them once again to submit suggestions so that they may be taken into account in the final report which will be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session and which will enable the Assembly to consider and adopt an action plan aimed at ushering in, in the twenty-first century, a world free from colonialism.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 80th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1989, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to XII, draft consensuses I and II and the draft decision submitted by the Fourth Committee in its report (A/44/738, paras. 21-23). Draft resolutions I to XII were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 44/88 to 44/99.[8] Draft consensuses I and II were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see decisions 44/426 and 44/427.[8] The draft decision was adopted by 122 votes to 2, with 27 abstentions.* For the final text, see decision 44/228.[8]

At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted the draft resolution relating to the Programme of Activities in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples recommended by the Special Committee in its report (A/44/23 (Part I), chap. II, para. 5) by 137 votes to 2, with 14 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 44/100.[8]

At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted draft resolution A/44/L.55 and Add.1 by 142 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 44/101.[8]

Also at the same meeting, the Assembly adopted draft resolution A/44/L.56 and Add.1 by 143 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 44/102.[8]

Also at the same meeting, the Assembly adopted draft decision A/44/L.57 by 130 votes to none, with 22 abstentions.* For the final text, see decision 44/429.[8]

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* Recorded vote.

[8] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/23 (Part I and Add.1, Parts II-IV, Part V and Add.1, Part VI and Corr.1 and Part VII)	Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23*
A/44/178	Letter dated 17 March 1989 from the representative of Saint Lucia to the Secretary-General	
A/44/235-S/20600	Letter dated 18 April 1989 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Riyadh from 13 to 16 March 1989	
A/44/236	Letter dated 17 April 1989 from the representative of Dominica to the Secretary-General	
A/44/303-S/20672	Letter dated 5 June 1989 from the representative of Mali to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement by the current President of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in commemoration of the twenty-sixth anniversary of the establishment of that organization, on 25 May 1989	
A/44/355-S/20704	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions adopted by the heads of State or Government of the 12 member States of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Madrid on 26 and 27 June 1989	
A/44/361	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Caracas Declaration, adopted at the special ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, held at Caracas from 21 to 23 June 1989, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Group	
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 & 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/463	Letter dated 11 August 1989 from the representative of Solomon Islands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué of the Twentieth South Pacific Forum, held at Tarawa, Kiribati, on 10 and 11 July 1989	
A/44/471-S/20803	Letter dated 21 August 1989 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement on the issue of southern Africa made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of China at Harare on 4 August 1989	
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/617-S/20889	Letter dated 6 October 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1989	
A/44/634 and Corr.1	Question of Western Sahara: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/800	International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.4/44/3 and Add.1-27	Question of New Caledonia: requests for hearing	
A/C.4/44/4	Question of Western Sahara: request for hearing	
A/C.4/44/5	Question of Guam: request for hearing	
A/C.4/44/6	Question of Pitcairn: request for hearing	
A/C.4/44/7	Question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: request for hearing	
A/C.4/44/8 and Add.1 and 2	Question of the United States Virgin Islands: requests for hearing	
A/C.4/44/L.2	Question of Gibraltar: draft consensus	See A/44/738, paras. 18 and 22, draft consensus I
A/C.4/44/L.5	Question of Western Sahara: draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 14 and 21, draft resolution I
A/AC.109/975 and Add.1	Anguilla: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/976	*Idem*	
A/AC.109/977	Pitcairn: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/978	St. Helena: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/979 and Add.1	Tokelau: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/980	Montserrat: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/982	Cayman Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/983	British Virgin Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/984	Turks and Caicos Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/985	*Idem*	
A/AC.109/986	United States Virgin Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/987	*Idem*	
A/AC.109/988	American Samoa: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/989	Cayman Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/990	United States Virgin Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/992	Guam: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/993	*Idem*	
A/AC.109/994	Montserrat: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/995	Bermuda: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/996	*Idem*	
A/AC.109/997	*Idem*	
A/AC.109/998	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/999 and Rev.1	Western Sahara: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/1000	New Caledonia: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/1007 and Corr.1	Gibraltar: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	

Programme budget implications of draft resolutions A/44/L.55 and Add.1 and A/44/L.56 and Add.1 and the draft resolution recommended by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in chapter II of its report (see A/44/23 (Part I))

A/C.5/44/46	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/44/860	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 123

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 20

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 20: Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin*

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Document A/44/L.22 and Add.1: Angola, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Peru, Rwanda, Yugoslavia and Zaire: draft resolution 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 2

List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

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* For the records of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 45th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 20.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.22 AND ADD.1*

Angola, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Peru, Rwanda, Yugoslavia and Zaire: draft resolution

[*Original: French*]
[*1 November 1989*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3026 A (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 3148 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3187 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3391 (XXX) of 19 November 1975, 31/40 of 30 November 1976, 32/18 of 11 November 1977, 33/50 of 14 December 1978, 34/64 of 29 November 1979, 35/127 and 35/128 of 11 December 1980, 36/64 of 27 November 1981, 38/34 of 25 November 1983, 40/19 of 21 November 1985 and 42/7 of 22 October 1987,

Recalling also the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property[1] adopted on 14 November 1970 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in co-operation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (A/44/485),

Noting with satisfaction that, following its appeal, other Member States have become parties to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property,

Aware of the importance attached by the countries of origin to the return of cultural property which is of fundamental spiritual and cultural value to them, so that they may constitute collections representative of their cultural heritage,

Reaffirming the importance of inventories as an essential tool for the understanding and protection of cultural property and for the identification of dispersed heritage and as a contribution to the advancement of scientific and artistic knowledge and intercultural communication,

Deeply concerned at the clandestine excavations and the illicit traffic in cultural property that continue to impoverish the cultural heritage of all peoples,

Again supporting the solemn appeal made on 7 June 1978 by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the return of irreplaceable cultural heritage to those who created it,

1. *Commends* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation on the work they have accomplished, in particular through the promotion of bilateral negotiations, for the return or restitution of cultural property, the preparation of inventories of movable cultural property, the reduction of illicit traffic in cultural property and the dissemination of information to the public;

2. *Reaffirms* that the restitution to a country of its *objets d'art*, monuments, museum pieces, archives, manuscripts, documents and any other cultural or artistic treasures contributes to the strengthening of international co-operation and to the preservation and flowering of universal cultural

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* Document A/44/L.22/Add.1 was issued to add fifteen States to the list of sponsors.

[1] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Sixteenth Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, p. 135.

values through fruitful co-operation between developed and developing countries;

3. *Recommends* that Member States adopt or strengthen the necessary protective legislation with regard to their own heritage and that of other peoples;

4. *Requests* Member States to study the possibility of including in permits for excavations a clause requiring archaeologists and palaeontologists to provide the national authorities with photographic documentation of each object brought to light during the excavations immediately after its discovery;

5. *Invites* Member States to continue drawing up, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, systematic inventories of cultural property existing in their territory and of their cultural property abroad;

6. *Also recommends* that Member States should ensure that inventories of museum collections include not only the items on display but also those in storage, and that they comprise all necessary documentation, particularly photographs of each item;

7. *Also invites* Member States engaged in seeking the recovery of cultural and artistic treasures from the sea-bed, in accordance with international law, to facilitate by mutually acceptable conditions the participation of States having a historical and cultural link with those treasures;

8. *Appeals* to Member States to co-operate closely with the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation and to conclude bilateral agreements for this purpose;

9. *Also appeals* to Member States to encourage the mass information media and educational and cultural institutions to strive to arouse a greater and more general awareness with regard to the return or restitution of cultural property to its country of origin;

10. *Requests* States parties to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property to keep the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization fully informed of the measures taken to ensure implementation of the Convention at the national level;

11. *Welcomes* the steady increase in the number of States parties to the Convention;

12. *Invites once again* those Member States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Convention;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 6 November 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/44/L.22 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 139 to none, with 16 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 44/18.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 & 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/485	Report of the Secretary-General	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 21

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 21: Achievements of the International Year of Peace*

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Document A/44/L.15 and Add.1: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Chile, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Uruguay and Yugoslavia: draft resolution 1

Document A/44/L.16: Costa Rica: draft resolution 2

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List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 37th, 43rd and 55th meetings.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.15 AND ADD.1*

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Chile, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Uruguay and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*20 October 1989*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/3 of 24 October 1985, in the annex to which it solemnly proclaimed 1986 to be the International Year of Peace,

Recalling also its resolution 40/10 of 11 November 1985, in which it took note of the programme of the International Year of Peace,[1]

Recalling further its resolution 42/13 of 28 October 1987, in which it requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the achievements of the International Year of Peace to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session,

Noting that the numerous efforts and activities undertaken by Member States and by non-governmental organizations have inspired a concrete and substantive dialogue among nations, peoples and persons in pursuit of the goal of true peace,

Recognizing that the objectives of the Year helped to strengthen the United Nations as an instrument of peace, stimulating action for the promotion of international peace and security, co-operation and the peaceful settlement of disputes,

Welcoming the positive change in the international political climate from confrontation to co-operation, understanding among States and the pursuit of dialogue,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report on the achievements of the International Year of Peace submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 42/13 (A/44/615);

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the activities which have taken place since the Proclamation of the International Year of Peace, as documented in the report of the Secretary-General;

3. *Recognizes* the important contribution of the International Year of Peace and supports the efforts made by the international community in carrying out activities designed to strengthen the United Nations as an instrument of peace and to focus attention on the basic elements of peace, such as social and economic development, disarmament, human rights and fundamental freedoms, preparation for life in peace, the ecological balance, protection of the environment and improvement of the quality of life;

4. *Commends* the initiative taken by the Secretary-General to place greater and greater emphasis each year on the observance, on the third Tuesday of September, of the International Day of Peace, established by the General Assembly in its resolution 36/67 of 30 November 1981, as a reminder that the Assembly meets every year at that time to work for peace;

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of education for peace, especially at the primary and secondary levels, and expresses satisfaction at its inclusion in many education and

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* Document A/44/L.15/Add.1 was issued to add eight States to the list of sponsors.

[1] A/40/669, annex I, and A/40/669/Add.1, annex I.

teacher-training programmes that have been launched and have received favourable evaluations;

6. *Urges* all those interested in the promotion and attainment of the goals of the International Year of Peace to support the programmes of the Peace Studies Unit of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs of the Secretariat by making voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Promotion of Peace;

7. *Urges* Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the world community to persevere in these efforts, developing initiatives conducive to the objectives of the Year, and to join the United Nations in its noble purpose of ensuring that humanity reaches the threshold of the twenty-first century in the full enjoyment of a stable and lasting peace;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Member States and interested organizations to inform the Secretariat of their activities and initiatives in pursuit of those ends and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, under an item entitled "Programmes and activities to promote peace in the world", a report on the development of relevant programmes and activities.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.16

Costa Rica: draft resolution

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*20 October 1989*]

DECLARATION OF HUMAN RESPONSIBILITIES FOR PEACE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the achievements of the International Year of Peace (A/44/615), submitted in accordance with resolution 42/13 of 28 October 1987,

Recognizing that it was one of the achievements of the International Year of Peace that activities to promote peace took place at scientific institutions and centres of learning,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the holding of the Conference in Search of the True Meaning of Peace at San José from 25 to 30 June 1989;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the Declaration of Human Responsibilities for Peace and Sustainable Development (see A/44/626, annex) adopted by the Conference.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 24 October 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/44/L.15 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 44/11.[2]

At its 55th plenary meeting, on 14 November 1989, the General Assembly decided not to take action on draft resolution A/44/L.16.

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/122	Letter dated 10 February 1989 from the representative of Poland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Appeal to the Cities of the World adopted by the Polish Committee of Martyr Cities—Cities of Peace on 9 December 1988	
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 & 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/549	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Mt. Abu Declaration adopted at the Mt. Abu Summit held at the international headquarters of the Brahma Kumaris from 8 to 11 February 1989	
A/44/615	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/626	Letter dated 9 October 1989 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of Human Responsibilities for Peace and Sustainable Development adopted by the Conference in Search of the True Meaning of Peace held at San José from 25 to 30 June 1989	

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Agenda item 22

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 22: Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference*

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DOCUMENT A/44/L.5

Saudi Arabia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*12 October 1989*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (A/44/424 and Add.1),

Taking into account the desire of both organizations to co-operate more closely in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order,

Recalling the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage activities through regional co-operation for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting the strengthening of co-operation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions,

Noting with satisfaction the co-ordination meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at Geneva from 13 to 15 September 1989, as called for in General Assembly resolution 43/2 of 17 October 1988 (A/44/424/Add.1),

Noting also the encouraging progress made in the seven priority areas of co-operation as well as in the identification of other areas of co-operation,

Convinced that the strengthening of co-operation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference contributes to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting with appreciation the desire of both organizations to strengthen further the existing co-operation by developing specific proposals in the designated priority areas of co-operation,

Recognizing the need for closer co-operation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in the implementation of the proposals adopted at the co-ordination meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the two organizations,

Recalling its resolutions 37/4 of 22 October 1982, 38/4 of 28 October 1983, 39/7 of 8 November 1984, 40/4 of 25 October 1985, 41/3 of 16 October 1986, 42/4 of 15 October 1987 and 43/2 of 17 October 1988,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/424 and Add.1);

2. *Approves* the conclusions and recommendations of the co-ordination meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (A/44/424/Add.1, paras. 9-56);

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the active participation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the work of the United Nations towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue co-operation in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order;

5. *Encourages* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to expand their co-operation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly by negotiating co-operation agreements, and invites them to multiply the contacts and meetings of focal points for co-operation in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 34th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 24.

6. *Recommends* that a meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions should be organized in 1990 to review the progress in the implementation of the plan of action adopted at the co-ordination meeting held between the two organizations in 1989, and that that meeting should be followed by a general meeting in 1991 between representatives of the secretariats of the organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

7. *Urges* the organizations of the United Nations system, especially the lead agencies, to provide increased technical and other forms of assistance to the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in order to enhance co-operation;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

9. *Requests* the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to arrange for the holding of consultations, as and when appropriate, between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the implementation of projects and follow-up action;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to encourage the convening of sectoral meetings between the two organizations on the priority areas of co-operation;

11. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the Secretary-General in the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and expresses the hope that he will continue to strengthen the mechanisms of co-operation between the two organizations;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the state of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 18 October 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/44/L.5. For the final text, see resolution 44/8.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/235-S/20600	Letter dated 18 April 1989 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Riyadh from 13 to 16 March 1989	
A/44/424 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/700-S/20934	Letter dated 31 October 1989 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the communiqué of the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the Declaration of the Fourth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the plight of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria, both held in New York on 4 October 1989	

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Agenda item 23

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 23: Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States*

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Document A/44/L.7/Rev.1: Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: revised draft resolution 1

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List of other documents pertaining to the item 3

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 33rd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 25.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.7/REV.1

Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: revised draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*16 October 1989*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, in particular resolution 43/3 of 17 October 1988,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (A/44/478 and Corr.1),

Recalling also the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage activities through regional arrangements for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting with appreciation the desire of the League of Arab States to consolidate and develop the existing ties with the United Nations in all areas relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, and to co-operate in every possible way with the United Nations in the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to Lebanon and to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East,

Aware of the vital importance for the countries members of the League of Arab States of achieving a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict,

Realizing that the strengthening of international peace and security is directly related, *inter alia*, to disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Taking note with satisfaction of the progress so far achieved with regard to the recommendations adopted at the second joint meeting of the representatives of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the representatives of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, held at Geneva from 29 June to 1 July 1988,

Convinced that the maintenance and further strengthening of co-operation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States contribute to the work of the United Nations system and to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recognizing the need for closer co-operation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in realizing the goals and objectives set forth in the Strategy for Joint Arab Economic Development adopted by the Eleventh Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman from 25 to 27 November 1980,[1]

Noting with satisfaction the signing on 6 October 1989 of the Agreement of Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, as called for in paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 43/3,

Also noting with satisfaction the progress so far achieved between the Arab Interior Ministers Council and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator with regard to the holding in 1990, with the participation of the League of Arab States, of the joint seminar on disaster preparedness and prevention in the Arab countries,

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States of 17 October 1989 on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,[2] and having noted the emphasis placed therein on follow-up actions and procedures on the recommendations in the political, social and cultural fields adopted at the meetings between the representatives of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, held at Tunis from 28 June to 1 July 1983[3] and at Geneva from 29 June to 1 July 1988,[4] as well as on the recommendations relating to political matters contained in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

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[1] See A/35/719-S/14289, annex.

[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 33rd meeting.

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the follow-up action taken by him to implement the proposals adopted at the meetings between representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations held at Tunis and Geneva and the sectoral meeting on social development in the Arab region, held at Amman from 19 to 21 August 1985;[5]

3. *Commends* the League of Arab States for its efforts and endeavours and those of its Tripartite High Committee in resolving the crisis in Lebanon;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen co-operation with the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States for the purpose of implementing United Nations resolutions relating to Lebanon and to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East in order to achieve a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict;

5. *Requests* the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, within their respective fields of competence, further to intensify their co-operation towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the strengthening of international peace and security, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in order to enhance their capacity to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to co-ordinate the follow-up action to facilitate the implementation of the proposals of a multilateral nature adopted at the Tunis meeting in 1983, and to take appropriate action regarding the multilateral proposals adopted at the Amman meeting in 1985, and at the Geneva meeting in 1988, including the following measures:

(*a*) Promotion of contacts and consultations between the counterpart programmes, organizations and agencies concerned;

(*b*) Setting-up of joint sectoral inter-agency working groups;

8. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system:

(*a*) To continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General and the programmes, organizations and agencies concerned within the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in the follow-up of multilateral proposals aimed at strengthening and expanding co-operation in all fields between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations;

(*b*) To maintain and increase contacts and consultations with the counterpart programmes, organizations and agencies concerned regarding projects of a bilateral nature, in order to facilitate their implementation;

(*c*) To associate whenever possible with organizations and institutions of the League of Arab States in the execution and implementation of development projects in the Arab region;

(*d*) To inform the Secretary-General, not later than 15 May 1990, of the progress of their co-operation with the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, in particular the follow-up action taken on the multilateral and bilateral proposals adopted at the Tunis, Amman and Geneva meetings;

9. *Decides* that, in order to intensify co-operation and for the purpose of review and appraisal of progress as well as to prepare comprehensive periodic reports, a general meeting between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States should take place once every three years and inter-agency sectoral meetings should be organized annually on areas of priority and wide importance in the development of the Arab States, the time and place to be determined by consultations between the United Nations and the League of Arab States;

10. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to ensure the continuation of the consultations between the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and the League of Arab States with a view to considering the possibility of holding a seminar on disarmament matters in the Arab region in 1990 or 1991;

11. *Recommends* that the United Nations and the other organizations of the United Nations system should utilize Arab expertise to the extent possible in projects undertaken in the Arab region;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, to hold periodic consultations, as and when appropriate, between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States on follow-up policies, projects, actions and procedures;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to arrange for a joint meeting to be held in 1990 between representatives of the organizations of the United Nations system and of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in order to review the progress achieved in the implementation of the multilateral proposals, especially those adopted at the Geneva meeting, and to develop a two-year programme of co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States;

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[3] A/38/299 and Corr.1, sect. V.

[4] A/43/509/Add.1.

[5] See A/40/481/Add.1.

14. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 17 October 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/44/L.7/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 143 to 2. For the final text, see resolution 44/7.[6]

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[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/84-S/20407	Letter dated 17 January 1989 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final statement and the Manama Declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at its ninth session, held at Manama from 19 to 22 December 1988	
A/44/167-S/20510	Letter dated 8 March 1989 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a press communiqué issued at the thirtieth session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council, held at Riyadh from 5 to 7 March 1989	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989*, document S/20510
A/44/309-S/20681	Letter dated 8 June 1989 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at its thirty-first session, held at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 6 and 7 June 1989	
A/44/478 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/494-S/20824	Letter dated 30 August 1989 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at the end of its thirty-second session, held at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 28 and 29 August 1989	
A/44/L.7	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: draft resolution	Replaced by document A/44/L.7/Rev.1

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Agenda item 24

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 24: Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System*

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Document A/44/L.8: Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 2

List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 32nd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 28.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.8

Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*13 October 1989*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/5 of 17 October 1988 on co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System (A/44/550),

Taking into account decision 289 of 1 August 1989 on co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System, adopted at the fifteenth regular session of the Latin American Council,

Considering that the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean has developed close ties of co-operation with the Latin American Economic System and that efforts have been successfully made to co-ordinate their activities,

Bearing in mind that the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System has carried out various programmes with the support of the United Nations Development Programme in areas that are considered of priority for the economic development of the region,

Considering also that the Latin American Economic System is developing joint activities with the specialized agencies and other bodies and programmes of the United Nations system, such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the International Telecommunication Union,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses satisfaction* with decision 289 of the Latin American Council of the Latin American Economic System;

3. *Urges* the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to broaden and deepen its co-ordination and mutual support activities with the Latin American Economic System;

4. *Urges* the United Nations Development Programme to strengthen and broaden its support to the programmes that the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System is carrying out;

5. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue and intensify their support for and co-operation with the activities of the Latin American Economic System;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to promote, in close collaboration with the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System, the holding of a meeting in 1990 between their respective secretariats, with the aim of identifying those areas in which it will be possible to broaden co-operation between the United Nations system and the Latin American Economic System;

7. *Requests* both the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American

Economic System to initiate consultations for the purpose of drafting an agreement of co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 17 October 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/44/L.8. For the final text, see resolution 44/4.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/477	Letter dated 22 August 1989 from the representative of Grenada to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the tenth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Grand Anse from 3 to 7 July 1989	
A/44/550	Report of the Secretary-General	

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Agenda item 25

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 25: Short-term, medium-term and long-term solutions to the problems of natural disasters in Bangladesh*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Second Committee*, 2nd to 10th, 19th, 20th and 50th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 85th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 151.

DOCUMENT A/44/858

Report of the Second Committee

[Original: Spanish]
[19 December 1989]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 25, and to allocate to the Second Committee for consideration and report the item entitled "Short-term, medium-term and long-term solutions to the problems of natural disasters in Bangladesh".

2. The Second Committee considered item 25, together with related parts of items 12 and 88, at its 19th, 20th and 50th meetings, on 24 and 25 October and 15 December 1989. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/44/SR.19, 20 and 50). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee on all the items allocated to it at its 2nd to 10th meetings, from 2 to 9 October (see A/C.2/44/SR.2-10).

3. For its consideration of item 25, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

4. At the 19th meeting, statements were made by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean of the United Nations Development Programme, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon, the Director of the Unit for Special Emergency Programmes of the Department of Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship and the representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

5. At the 20th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship made an introductory statement.

6. At its 50th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the item (A/44/434) (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the Second Committee

7. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON SHORT-TERM, MEDIUM-TERM AND LONG-TERM SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS OF NATURAL DISASTERS IN BANGLADESH

The General Assembly takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on short-term, medium-term and long-term solutions to the problems of natural disasters in Bangladesh (A/44/434).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft decision submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/44/858, para. 7). For the final text, see decision 44/443.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/355-S/20704	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions adopted by the heads of State or Government of the 12 member States of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Madrid on 26 and 27 June 1989	
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 & 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/434	Report of the Secretary-General	

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Agenda item 26

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 26: Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance*

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Document A/44/L.52: Nicaragua: draft resolution 1

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List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

DOCUMENT A/44/L.52

Nicaragua: draft resolution

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*1 December 1989*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 530 (1983) of 19 May 1983 and 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985, and General Assembly resolutions 41/31 of 3 November 1986, 42/18 of 12 November 1987 and 43/11 of 25 October 1988,

Aware that, under the Charter of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations and that each Member undertakes to comply with the decision of the Court in any case to which it is a party,

Considering that Article 36, paragraph 6, of the Statute of the Court provides that "in the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court",

Recalling the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 in the case of "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua",[1]

Having considered the events that have taken place in and against Nicaragua since the Judgment was rendered, in particular the continued financing by the United States of America of military and other activities in and against Nicaragua,

Emphasizing the obligation of States, under customary international law, not to intervene in the internal affairs of other States,

1. *Reiterates once again its urgent call* for full and immediate compliance with the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 in the case of "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua" in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly informed on the implementation of the present resolution;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 77th plenary meeting, on 7 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/44/L.52 by a recorded vote of 91 to 2, with 41 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 44/43.[2]

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 77th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 33.

[1] Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America), Merits, Judgment, *I.C.J. Reports 1986*, p. 14.

[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/359-S/20705	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1989*, document S/20705
A/44/391-S/20731	Letter dated 12 July 1989 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1989*, document S/20731
A/44/399-S/20737	Letter dated 18 July 1989 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20737
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 & 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/445-S/20774	Letter dated 7 August 1989 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the political agreements signed by the President of Nicaragua with the opposition parties on 4 August 1989 and the statement made by President Ortega at the conclusion of the national dialogue	*Ibid.*, document S/20774
A/44/492	Letter dated 29 August 1989 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	
A/44/760	Report of the Secretary-General	

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Agenda item 27

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 27: Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity*

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Document A/44/L.6/Rev.1: Kenya and Lesotho: revised draft resolution 1

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 44th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 26.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.6/REV.1

Kenya and Lesotho: revised draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*30 October 1989*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (A/44/425),

Recalling its previous resolutions on the enhancement of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and the practical measures taken for their implementation,

Recalling also its resolutions S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, the annex to which contains the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, 43/12 of 25 October 1988 and 43/27 of 18 November 1988 on the mid-term review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions, decisions and declarations adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989 (A/44/603, annex I), and by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its twenty-fifth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 24 to 26 July 1989 (*ibid.*, annexes II and III),

Considering the important statement made by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity before the General Assembly on 29 September 1989,[1]

Mindful of the need for continued and closer co-operation between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the Organization of African Unity,

Concerned at the situation in southern Africa arising from the continued domination and oppression of the people of South Africa by the minority racist régime and conscious of the need to provide increased assistance to the people of South Africa and to their national liberation movements in their legitimate struggle to eradicate the policies of *apartheid*,

Reiterating that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 must be implemented in its original and definitive form to ensure those conditions in Namibia which will allow the Namibian people to participate freely and without intimidation and harassment in the electoral process under the supervision and control of the United Nations, leading to the early independence of the Territory,

Deeply concerned that the critical economic situation persists in Africa despite the policies of reform being implemented by African countries,

Also concerned that some constraints continue to pose critical obstacles to African economic recovery and development, including those in the external arena, resulting in weak export earnings, severe debt-servicing burdens and limited availability of finance,

Mindful of the efforts under way by the Organization of African Unity and its member States in the area of economic integration and, in particular, towards the establishment of an African economic community,

Conscious of its responsibilities to provide economic, material and humanitarian assistance to independent States in southern Africa to help them cope with the situation resulting from the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa,

Deeply concerned also at the gravity of the situation of the refugees and displaced persons in Africa and the urgent need for increased international assistance to help African countries of asylum,

Recognizing the important role that the United Nations information system could play in disseminating information to bring about a greater awareness of the grave situation prevailing in southern Africa as well as the social and economic problems and the needs of African States and their regional and subregional institutions,

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 12th meeting.

Expressing its gratitude for the continued financial and other support extended to Africa by the international community and especially by certain countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and of his efforts to strengthen co-operation;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the increasing and continued participation of the Organization of African Unity in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work;

3. *Notes* those efforts of the Secretary-General which are under way in order to implement General Assembly resolution 43/12 of 1 November 1988, particularly with regard to the establishment of a group of experts to undertake an in-depth assessment of the question of commodities of interest to Africa and the scope for export diversification;

4. *Commends* the continued efforts of the Organization of African Unity to promote multilateral co-operation among African States and to find solutions to African problems of vital importance to the international community;

5. *Reaffirms* that the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 is the responsibility of the international community as a whole and commends the efforts undertaken by African countries in spite of the effects of the adverse international economic environment;

6. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to ensure closer co-operation and co-ordination with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity in the implementation and monitoring of the Programme of Action;

7. *Also calls upon* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, notwithstanding the competence of the multilateral financial institutions, to co-operate with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to contribute to the implementation of measures aimed at a lasting solution to Africa's debt and debt-servicing burden, taking into account Africa's common position on its external debt, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its third extraordinary session, held at Addis Ababa on 30 November and 1 December 1987;[2]

8. *Urges* all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, to continue to extend maximum support to Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990;[3]

9. *Requests* all Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and all other relevant organs of the United Nations, as well as non-governmental organizations, to activate and increase their programme of assistance to African subregional organizations for drought and desertification control such as the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development;

10. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts, on behalf of the international community, to organize and mobilize special programmes of economic assistance for those African States facing grave economic difficulties, the front-line States and other independent States of southern Africa to help them to withstand the effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and relevant agencies of the United Nations system to extend their support and co-operation to the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity in the efforts to establish an African economic community, in accordance with resolutions AHG/Res.161 (XXIII)[4] and AHG/Res.179 (XXV) (see A/44/603, annex III) adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in July 1987 and July 1989, respectively;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Organization of African Unity informed periodically of the response of the international community to the special programmes of economic assistance and to continue to co-ordinate efforts with all similar programmes initiated by that organization;

13. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the World Food Programme, the World Food Council, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for the assistance so far rendered to the African States in dealing with the emergency situation as well as with the critical economic problems that exist on the African continent;

14. *Endorses* the agreement reached between the organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of African Unity for the convening of a meeting between the secretariats of those organizations, to be held at the headquarters of the Organization of African Unity from 2 to 5 April 1990 in order to discuss ways and means of expanding and strengthening areas of co-operation in the social and economic sectors;

15. *Requests* the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity to continue to hold regular consultations, as and when appropriate, between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity on the implementation of the present resolution;

16. *Reiterates* the determination of the United Nations, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to intensify its efforts to eliminate colonialism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* in southern Africa;

17. *Urges* the international community to extend full support to the Secretary-General in his effort to ensure that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) is implemented in its original and definitive form;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly with regard to the provision of assist-

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[2] A/42/874, annex II.

[3] A/40/666, annex I, declaration AHG/Decl.1 (XXI), annex.

[4] See A/42/699, annex II.

ance to the victims of colonialism and *apartheid* in southern Africa;

19. *Also urges* the international community to contribute generously to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and *Apartheid*, established by the Organization of African Unity, and to the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and *Apartheid* Fund, established by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries;[5]

20. *Calls upon* the competent organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to continue to ensure the just and equitable representation of Africa at senior and policy levels at their respective headquarters and in their regional and field operations;

21. *Urges* all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations to provide material and economic assistance to African countries of asylum to enable them to withstand the heavy burden imposed on their limited resources and weak infrastructure by the presence in their countries of large numbers of refugees;

22. *Calls upon* the United Nations organs—in particular the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Special Committee against *Apartheid*—to continue to associate closely the Organization of African Unity with all their activities concerning Africa;

23. *Expresses appreciation* to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity for reactivating the machinery for co-operation of the two organizations and encourages them to further strengthen that machinery;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to invite the representative of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to participate in the meetings of the United Nations Steering Committee and its Inter-Agency Task Force and working groups on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;[6]

25. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate facilities continue to be made available to facilitate continued liaison and consultations on matters of common interest as well as the provision of technical assistance to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity, as required;

26. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution and on the development of co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and the organizations within the United Nations system.

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[5] A/42/422, annex III.

[6] See A/42/560, paras. 121 and 122, and A/43/664 and Corr.1, para. 42.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 1 November 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/44/L.6/Rev.1. For the final text, see resolution 44/17.[7]

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[7] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/291	Letter dated 18 May 1989 from the representative of Burkina Faso to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-ninth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 February 1989	
A/44/425	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/603	Letter dated 3 October 1989 from the representative of Kenya to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session and the Declaration on Namibia and the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its twenty-fifth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July and 24 to 26 July 1989, respectively	
A/44/L.6	Kenya: draft resolution	Replaced by document A/44/L.6/Rev.1

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ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 28: Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa*

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Documents A/44/709 and Add.1: Report of the Special Political Committee 2

Document A/44/L.1 and Add.1: Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution 4

Document A/44/L.25: Nepal and Nigeria: draft decision 4

Document A/44/L.26 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution 5

Document A/44/L.27 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution 6

Document A/44/L.28 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution 6

Document A/44/L.29 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Benin, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution 7

Document A/44/L.30 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Benin, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution 8

Document A/44/L.31 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution 9

Document A/44/L.32 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution 9

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 11th, 46th, 47th, 49th to 53rd, 63rd, 95th and 97th to 100th meetings; *ibid., Special Political Committee*, 7th, 9th to 11th, 13th, 14th and 26th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 46th meeting, and corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 36.

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Document A/44/L.33 and Add.1: Algeria, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu and Venezuela: draft resolution 10

Document A/44/L.34/Rev.1 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Qatar, Senegal, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe: revised draft resolution 11

Document A/44/L.35 and Add.1: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Vanuatu, Venezuela and Yugoslavia: draft resolution 12

Document A/44/L.36 and Add.1: Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Iceland, India, Ireland, Jamaica, Madagascar, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution 12

Document A/44/L.40 and Add.1: Algeria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Congo, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Haiti, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu and Zimbabwe: draft resolution 14

Document A/44/L.46: Chile: amendment to draft resolution A/44/L.34/Rev.1 14

Document A/44/L.68: Nigeria: draft resolution 15

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List of other documents pertaining to the item 17

DOCUMENTS A/44/709 AND ADD.1

Report of the Special Political Committee

DOCUMENT A/44/709

[*Original: English*]
[*6 November 1989*]

1. In a letter dated 22 September 1989 (A/SPC/44/1), the President of the General Assembly informed the Chairman of the Special Political Committee that at its 3rd plenary meeting, on the same date, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, had decided that organizations and individuals having a special interest in the item entitled: "Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa" would be permitted to be heard by the Special Political Committee.

2. In accordance with that decision of the General Assembly, the Special Political Committee decided at its 2nd meeting, on 5 October, that the Committee would devote two meetings to such hearings on 2 and 3 November, respectively, that organizations and individuals wishing to be heard by the Committee should submit their requests to the Chairman in writing, not later than 24 October, and that communications containing requests for hearings would be circulated as Committee documents, to be considered by the Committee at a subsequent meeting prior to the hearings.

3. At its 7th and 9th meetings, on 26 and 30 October, respectively, the Committee considered and approved 12 requests for hearings (A/SPC/44/L.2 and Add.1 to 11).

4. At its 10th meeting, on 31 October, the Committee, following an oral proposal by the representative of Kenya, decided to grant 10 additional requests from Mr. Ralph Boyd, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Mr. Charles Touhey, American-South African Peoples' Friendship Association (ASAPFA), Ms. Collier Clark, State University of New York, Albany, Department of African and African-American Studies, Mr. Stedman Aaron, African Echos, Mr. Vuyani Ntintili, Organisation of South African Professionals in the United States (OSALE), Ms. Danisa Baloyi, South African/Azanian Student Movement (SAASM), Mr. David Brothers, All-African Peoples Revolutionary Party, Mr. Ahmed Obafemi, New Afrikan Peoples' Organisation (NAPO), Ms. Marcia McBroom, For Our Children's Sake Foundation, Inc., and Dr. George Edward Tait, Afrikan Nationalist Pioneer Movement.

5. At its 11th meeting, on 1 November, the Committee, following an oral proposal by the representative of Lesotho, decided to grant two additional requests from Ms. Donna Katzin, Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility, and Mr. Gus Newport, World Peace Council.

6. At its 14th meeting, on 3 November, the Committee, following an oral proposal by the representative of Malawi, decided to grant two additional requests from Ms. Nancy Dawson, Nefer Rohu (the African/American Studies Graduate Student Association for Scholarly Development, State University of New York, Albany), and Mr. John Ofori-Oppong, African Students Association, State University of New York, Albany.

7. At its 13th and 14th meetings, on 2 and 3 November, respectively, pursuant to its decisions taken at the 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 14th meetings, the Committee heard statements by the following 18 persons:

Ms. Beatrice von Roemer—International Confederation of Free Trade Unions;

Mr. Richard J. Harvey, on behalf of Mr. Lennox S. Hinds—International Association of Democratic Lawyers;

Mr. Arnold Braithwaite—United States Peace Council;

Mr. Romesh Chandra—World Peace Council;

Mr. Arthur Kamell—Westchester People's Action Coalition (WESPAC);

Mr. Joseph D. Reilly—On behalf of United States librarians;

Ms. Karen Talbot—International Center for Peace and Justice;

Ms. Anita Jansson—Nordic Anti-*Apartheid* Movement;

Mr. David H. Barron—Jefferson Educational Foundation;

Mr. Charles Touhey—American-South African Peoples' Friendship Association (ASAPFA);

Ms. Collier Clark—State University of New York, Albany, Department of African and African-American Studies;

Ms. Marcia McBroom—For Our Children's Sake Foundation, Inc.;

Ms. Danisa Baloyi—South African/Azanian Student Movement (SAASM);

Ms. Behati Heywot, on behalf of Mr. David Brothers—All-African Peoples' Revolutionary Party;

Mr. Stedman Aaron—African Echos;

Ms. Donna Katzin—Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility;

Ms. Nancy Danson—Nefer Rohu (the African/American Studies Graduate Student Association for Scholarly Development, State University of New York, Albany);

Mr. John Ofori-Oppong—African Students Association, State University of New York, Albany.

8. Summaries of the statements are contained in the records of the 13th and 14th meetings (A/SPC/44/PV.13 and 14).

9. At its 14th meeting, the Committee decided to submit a report to the General Assembly.

DOCUMENT A/44/709/ADD.1

[Original: English]
[11 September 1990]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly decided to consider agenda item 28, entitled "Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa", in plenary meeting on the understanding that organizations and individuals having a special interest in the question would be permitted to be heard by the Special Political Committee.

2. In accordance with that decision, the Committee devoted two meetings, its 13th and 14th meetings, on 2 and 3 November, to such hearings, in the course of which statements were made by 18 persons. Summaries of the statements are contained in the records of those meetings. On 6 November, the Committee submitted a report to the General Assembly on its proceedings (see document A/44/709 above).

3. In its decision S-16/24 of 14 December 1989, adopted at its sixteenth special session on *apartheid* and its destructive consequences in southern Africa, the Assembly decided to re-open agenda item 28 of the forty-fourth session in order for the Assembly to resume its session to consider the report of the Secretary-General to be submitted on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration on *Apartheid* and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, contained in the annex to its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, and to consider such activities as may be required.

4. Subsequently, in its decision 44/468 of 20 July 1990, the Assembly decided to meet from 12 to 14 September 1990 in order to consider the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/960 and Add.1 and 2) submitted pursuant to its resolution S-16/1.

5. On 4 September 1990, the President of the General Assembly sent a letter to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee (A/SPC/44/3), enclosing a letter dated 28 August 1990 addressed to the President by the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, indicating that the latter had received several requests from non-governmental organizations wishing to be heard in the Special Political Committee at the time when the Assembly undertook its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General. Recalling that the Assembly, at its 3rd plenary meeting, had decided that agenda item 28 (Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa) should be considered directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that organizations and individuals having a special interest in the question would be permitted to be heard by the Special Political Committee, the President requested the Chairman of the Special Political Committee to convene a meeting of that Committee on 11 September 1990. He indicated that the list of organizations and individuals that had expressed the desire to be heard by the Committee would be transmitted to the Chairman as soon as it had been received.

6. Subsequently, on 6 and 7 September, the President of the General Assembly sent further letters to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee (A/SPC/44/4 and 5) providing the names of non-governmental organizations and individuals that had expressed the desire to be heard by the Committee.

7. At its 26th meeting, on 11 September, the Committee considered and approved six requests for hearings (see documents A/SPC/44/4 and 5).

8. At the same meeting, the Committee agreed to hear the observers of the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, pursuant to their request.

9. Also at the same meeting, pursuant to its decisions taken earlier, the Committee heard statements by the following six persons:

Mrs. Jennifer Davis—American Committee on Africa;

Mr. Boji Jordan—American-South African Peoples' Friendship Association;

Mr. Sekou Nkrumah, on behalf of Mr. David Brothers—All-African Peoples' Revolutionary Party;

Mr. Magnus Walan—Africa Groups of Sweden; Isolate South Africa Committee;

Mr. Gora Ibrahim—Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania;

Mr. Tebogo Mafole—African National Congress of South Africa.

10. Texts of the statements are contained in the records of the 26th meeting (A/SPC/44/PV.26).

11. At its 26th meeting, the Committee decided to submit the present report to the General Assembly.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.1 AND ADD.1*

Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*27 September 1989*]

DEATH SENTENCE PASSED ON A SOUTH AFRICAN PATRIOT

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the death sentence passed in October 1988 at Grahamstown, South Africa, on Mangena Jeffrey Boesman, a member of the African National Congress of South Africa,

Gravely concerned about the decision of the South African authorities on 22 September 1989 to refuse executive clemency in respect of the appeal against the death sentence,

Conscious that the carrying out of this death sentence would aggravate the situation in South Africa and thereby deal a severe blow to the prospects for negotiations to end *apartheid*,

1. *Calls upon* the South African authorities as a matter of urgency to commute the death sentence imposed on Mangena Jeffrey Boesman;

2. *Urges* all States and organizations to use their influence and to take urgent measures, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, the resolutions of the Security Council and relevant international instruments to save the life of Mangena Jeffrey Boesman;

3. *Also calls upon* the South African authorities to commute the death sentences passed on all political prisoners as a means of creating an environment conducive to the peaceful resolution of the situation in South Africa.

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* Document A/44/L.1/Add.1 was issued to add 14 States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.25

Nepal and Nigeria: draft decision

[*Original: English*]
[*9 November 1989*]

ORGANIZATION OF THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON *apartheid* AND ITS DESTRUCTIVE CONSEQUENCES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

The General Assembly

1. *Recommends* that, with regard to the special session on *apartheid* and its destructive consequences in southern Africa, to be held between 12 and 14 December 1989:

(*a*) An *ad hoc* committee of the sixteenth special session should be established, whose task would be to hear non-governmental organizations and individuals having a special interest in the question of *apartheid* and its destructive consequences in southern Africa and to finalize a draft declaration to be considered by the Assembly in plenary meeting at the special session;

(*b*) The national liberation movements of South Africa recognized by the Organization of African Unity should be permitted to participate in the discussion in plenary meeting;

(*c*) The list of speakers in the debate of the special session should be opened on 15 November 1989 and closed on 12 December 1989 at 6 p.m.;

(*d*) Owing to time constraints, the length of the statements, with the exception of those by the heads of State and Government, should be limited to 15 minutes;

2. *Requests* the bureau of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, with the assistance of the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat and in consultation with the regional groups, to prepare a list of non-governmental organizations and individuals for the hearings before the *ad hoc* committee;

3. *Also requests* the bureau of the Special Committee, with the co-operation of representatives of the front-line States, to hold full consultations with interested delegations for the preparation of a draft declaration to be submitted to the *ad hoc* committee for finalization.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.26 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*9 November 1989*]

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY WITH THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE IN SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/44/22),

Gravely concerned at the continuing repression of the majority population in South Africa and the continuation of the state of emergency,

Expressing particular concern at the continuing practice of arbitrary detentions and trials, including those of women and children, executions of political prisoners, the ongoing use of vigilante groups and the stifling of the press,

Noting with serious concern the régime's acts of aggression and destabilization against neighbouring independent African States,

1. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the total eradication of *apartheid* and for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic society in which all the people of South Africa, irrespective of race, colour or creed, enjoy the same fundamental freedoms and human rights;

2. *Reaffirms also* its full support to the national liberation movements, the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, which pursue their noble objective to eliminate *apartheid* through political, armed and other forms of struggle and have reiterated their preference for reaching their legitimate objectives through peaceful means;

3. *Condemns* the régime's continuing practice of sentencing to death and executing its opponents and demands that it annul the capital punishment imposed on opponents of *apartheid*, including the "Upington Fourteen", and confer prisoner-of-war status on captured freedom fighters in accordance with the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[1] and Additional Protocol I of 1977 thereto;[2]

4. *Demands* that all political prisoners and detainees, particularly children, be released unconditionally and without subsequent restrictions and that the abhorrent practice of applying repressive measures to children and minors cease immediately;

5. *Calls upon* Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals to extend all possible assistance to the struggling people of South Africa, their national liberation movements and South African refugees, particularly women and children;

6. *Also calls upon* all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to step up material, financial and other forms of support to the front-line and other neighbouring independent States that are subject to acts of destabilization by South Africa;

7. *Appeals* to all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously to the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and *Apartheid* Fund set up by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986;

8. *Decides* to continue the authorization of adequate financial provision in the regular budget of the United Nations to enable the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity—namely, the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania—to maintain offices in New York in order to participate effectively in the deliberations of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and other appropriate bodies.

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* Document A/44/L.26/Add.1 was issued to add eight States to the list of sponsors.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[2] *Ibid.*, vol. 1125, No. 17512.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.27 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*9 November 1989*]

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR THE ERADICATION OF *apartheid* IN SOUTH AFRICA THROUGH GENUINE NEGOTIATIONS

The General Assembly,

Condemning once again the policy and practice of *apartheid*,

Convinced that the continuation of the policy and practice of *apartheid* will lead to further violence and is detrimental to the vital interests of all the people of South Africa,

Convinced that the system of *apartheid* cannot be reformed but must be eliminated,

Taking note of the Declaration of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa on the question of South Africa, adopted at Harare on 21 August 1989 (A/44/697, annex),

1. *Reaffirms* its support for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic society in which all the people of South Africa, irrespective of race, colour or creed, will enjoy the same fundamental freedoms and human rights;

2. *Fully supports* the efforts of the South African people to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the conflict in their country through genuine negotiations;

3. *Strongly demands:*

(*a*) The lifting of the state of emergency;

(*b*) The immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners and detainees;

(*c*) The lifting of the ban on all individuals and political organizations opposing *apartheid* and the repeal of restrictions on the press;

(*d*) The withdrawal of the troops from black townships;

(*e*) The cessation of all political trials and political executions;

4. *Considers* that the implementation of the above demands would help create the necessary climate for genuine negotiations and calls upon all parties to take full advantage of opportunities arising therefrom, and further considers that this could also promote an agreement to end *apartheid* and bring about the cessation of violence;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States to use concerted and effective measures to ensure the prompt implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to promote efforts leading to the eradication of *apartheid* through genuine negotiations.

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* Document A/44/L.27/Add.1 was issued to add 15 States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.28 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*9 November 1989*]

COMPREHENSIVE AND MANDATORY SANCTIONS AGAINST THE RACIST RÉGIME OF SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its earlier resolutions and those of the Security Council calling for concerted international action to force the racist régime of South Africa to eradicate *apartheid*,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/44/22, part one), in particular paragraphs 255 to 275, and the report of the Commission against *Apartheid* in Sports (A/44/47),

Gravely concerned that, in spite of recent developments in South Africa, the system of *apartheid* remains intact and the régime maintains its repressive domestic practices, its policies of destabilization against neighbouring independent States and its intransigence towards the will of the international community for the prompt elimination of *apartheid*,

Noting with grave concern that sanctions and other measures recommended by the General Assembly, as well as measures introduced unilaterally by a number of States, lack comprehensiveness, co-ordination and adequate monitoring mechanisms,

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* Document A/44/L.28/Add.1 was issued to add four States to the list of sponsors.

Gravely concerned that some Member States and transnational corporations have continued economic relations with South Africa, while others continue to exploit opportunities created by sanctions imposed by other States, thus substantially increasing their trade with that country, as indicated in paragraphs 109, 110, 112 and 265 of the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/44/22, part one),

Convinced that the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations remains the most appropriate and effective means to bring about a peaceful end to *apartheid*,

1. *Reaffirms* that *apartheid* is a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security and that it is a primary responsibility of the United Nations to assist in efforts to eliminate *apartheid* peacefully without further delay;

2. *Calls upon* those States that have increased their trade with South Africa and, particularly, the Federal Republic of Germany, which recently emerged as the leading trading partner of South Africa, to sever trade relations with South Africa;

3. *Calls upon* those Governments which are still opposed to the application of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions to reassess their policies and cease their opposition to the application of such sanctions by the Security Council;

4. *Urges* the Security Council to consider immediate action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations with a view to applying comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa as long as it continues to disregard the demands of the majority of the people of South Africa and of the international community to eradicate *apartheid*.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.29 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Benin, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*9 November 1989*]

IMPOSITION, CO-ORDINATION AND STRICT MONITORING OF MEASURES AGAINST RACIST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on sanctions against South Africa, in particular resolution 43/50 D of 5 December 1988,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/44/22, part one) and of the report of the Secretary-General on restrictive measures affecting externally dependent areas of the South African economy (A/44/555 and Corr.1),

Taking note with appreciation of the recommendations made in the report of the Panel of Eminent Persons that held public hearings, at Geneva from 4 to 6 September 1989, on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia (A/44/576-S/20867, annex, sect. V),

Convinced that sanctions and other restrictive measures have had a significant impact on recent developments in South Africa and remain a most effective and necessary instrument of pressure in contributing to a political solution to the crisis in that country,

Considering that measures taken by States individually or collectively, while commendable, vary in coverage and degree of enforcement and monitoring and are not always addressed to those areas of the South African economy which are vulnerable to international pressure,

Concerned at the increasing number of States that exploit the trade gaps created by the uneven and unco-ordinated imposition of restrictive measures,

Noting with concern that a number of transnational corporations, including banks, continue to provide support to the *apartheid* economy by maintaining financial and technological and other ties with South Africa,

Commending those States which have already adopted strict measures against the *apartheid* régime in accordance with United Nations resolutions, as well as non-governmental organizations and individuals, for their contribution to the isolation of the *apartheid* régime,

1. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so, pending the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, to adopt legislative and/or comparable measures to impose effective sanctions against South Africa and, in particular:

(*a*) To impose embargoes on the supply of all products, in particular computer and communications equipment, technologies, skills and services, including military intelligence, that can be used for the military and nuclear industry of South Africa;

(*b*) To impose embargoes on the supply of oil and petroleum products and oil technology;

(*c*) To prohibit the import of coal, gold, other minerals and agricultural products from South Africa;

(*d*) To induce transnational corporations, banks and financial institutions to withdraw effectively from South Africa by ceasing equity investment and cutting off non-equity links, particularly those involving transfer of high technology and know-how;

(*e*) To induce banks to cease the provision of new credits and loans;

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* Document A/44/L.29/Add.1 was issued to add seven States to the list of sponsors.

(*f*) To consider ending promptly double taxation agreements with South Africa and any form of tax relief in respect of income from investments in that country;

(*g*) To restrict landing and port rights to South African air and sea carriers and to sever direct air, sea and other transport links with South Africa;

(*h*) To ensure, through appropriate measures, that their citizens refrain from serving in South Africa's armed forces and other sensitive sectors;

(*i*) To take appropriate measures to ensure the effectiveness of the sports and cultural boycott of *apartheid* South Africa;

2. *Also urges* all States to monitor strictly the implementation of the above measures and adopt, when necessary, legislation providing for penalties on individuals and enterprises violating those measures;

3. *Calls upon* Governments, intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies of the United Nations, non-governmental organizations and the public at large to take full account of the recommendations of the Panel of Eminent Persons that held public hearings on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia (*ibid.*);

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on measures to monitor sanctions undertaken by the United Nations system, governments and non-governmental agencies, taking fully into account reports of existing intergovernmental monitoring mechanisms.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.30 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Benin, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*9 November 1989*]

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL PRESSURE ON THE *apartheid* ECONOMY OF SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Noting that the maintenance of the *apartheid* economy and the expansion of military and police expenditures substantially depend on the supply of further credits and loans by the international financial community,

Deeply regretting that the participating banks in the Third Interim Agreement with the *apartheid* régime, in spite of demands by the international community, have recently announced the rescheduling of South Africa's external debt, which was due for repayment in 1990,

Considering that the rescheduling of South Africa's external debt at this particular time represents an attempt to undermine the efforts of the international community to promote a peaceful resolution of the conflict in that country,

Taking note of the Kuala Lumpur Statement on Southern Africa adopted by the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting on 21 October 1989 (A/44/672-S/20914, annex),

1. *Deplores* the Third Interim Agreement, particularly its terms and timing, which, by providing for the rescheduling over a period of three and a half years of a significant part of South Africa's debt, lessens the financial pressure on the *apartheid* régime;

2. *Strongly urges* Governments and private financial institutions to deny new bank loans to South Africa, whether to the public or private sectors;

3. *Calls upon* those States which continue to maintain trade and financial links with South Africa to restrict the provision of trade credits and cease loan insurance, in particular:

(*a*) By calling upon all the relevant banks and financial institutions to impose stricter conditions on day-to-day trade financing, specifically through reducing the maximum credit terms to 90 days;

(*b*) By taking South Africa "off cover" with official government agencies for official trade credit and insurance purposes, thus making its acquisition of trade credits more difficult;

4. *Calls upon* all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to use all appropriate means to induce banks and other financial institutions to give effect to the measures outlined above;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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* Document A/44/L.30/Add.1 was issued to add seven States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.31* AND ADD.1**

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*9 November 1989*]

RELATIONS BETWEEN SOUTH AFRICA AND ISRAEL

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its previous resolutions concerning the relations between South Africa and Israel and, in particular, its resolution 43/50 E of 5 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* on recent developments concerning relations between South Africa and Israel (A/44/22, part two),

Noting with concern that the military relations between South Africa and Israel, especially in the area of military technology and, in particular, the collaboration in the recent production and testing of nuclear missiles, continue unabated,

Taking note of the relevant provision of the final document on southern Africa adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989 (see A/44/551-S/20870, annex),

1. *Condemns* the collaboration of Israel with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields;

2. *Reiterates its demand* that Israel desist from and terminate forthwith all forms of collaboration with South Africa, particularly in the military and nuclear fields;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to continue to monitor the relations between South Africa and Israel and keep them under constant review and report to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

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* Incorporating document A/44/L.31/Corr.1 dated 21 November 1989.

** Document A/44/L.31/Add.1 was issued to add two States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.32 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*9 November 1989*]

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST *Apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/44/22, part one),

1. *Commends* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* for its work in the discharge of its responsibilities in promoting international action against *apartheid*;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee and endorses the recommendations contained in paragraph 275 of the report relating to its programme of work;

3. *Authorizes* the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate and acting as a focal point for the international campaign against *apartheid* and with the support services of the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat, to continue:

(*a*) To monitor closely the situation in South Africa and the actions of the international community regarding the imposition and implementation of sanctions and other restrictive measures and their impact on *apartheid* South Africa;

(*b*) To mobilize international action against *apartheid*, *inter alia*, through collection, analysis and dissemination of information, through liaison with non-governmental organizations and relevant individuals and groups able to influence public opinion and decision-making, and through hearings, conferences, consultations, missions, publicity and other relevant activities;

4. *Appeals* to all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to increase their co-operation with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate;

5. *Requests* all United Nations bodies, organs and agencies to co-operate with the Special Committee and the Centre against *Apartheid* in their activities in order to ensure consistency and improve co-ordination and the greatest use of available resources in the implementation of the relevant

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* Document A/44/L.32/Add.1 was issued to add five States to the list of sponsors.

resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

6. *Requests* Governments and organizations to provide financial and other assistance for the special projects of the Special Committee and to make generous contributions to the Trust Fund for Publicity against *Apartheid;*

7. *Appeals* to all Governments, intergovernmental organizations, information media, non-governmental organizations and individuals to co-operate with the Centre against *Apartheid* and the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in their activities relating to *apartheid* and, in particular, in disseminating information on the situation in South Africa in order to mitigate the effects of the restraints on the press in South Africa and to counteract South African propaganda effectively;

8. *Decides* to make a special allocation of 430,000 United States dollars to the Special Committee for 1990 from the regular budget of the United Nations to cover the cost of special projects to be decided upon by the Committee.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.33 AND ADD.1*

Algeria, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu and Venezuela: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*9 November 1989*]

OIL EMBARGO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa (A/44/44),

Recalling its resolutions on an oil embargo against South Africa, in particular resolution 43/50 J of 5 December 1988,

Noting that, while oil-exporting States have committed themselves to an oil embargo against South Africa, very few major shipping States have done so,

Concerned that the racist régime of South Africa has been able to circumvent the oil embargoes and comparable measures adopted by States,

Commending action taken by labour unions, student groups and anti-*apartheid* organizations against companies involved in the violation of the oil embargo against South Africa, and for the enforcement of the embargo,

Convinced that an effective oil embargo against South Africa would complement the arms embargo against the *apartheid* régime and serve to curtail both its acts of aggression against the front-line States and its repression of the people of South Africa,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa (*ibid.*);

2. *Notes* the intention of the Intergovernmental Group to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, in keeping with paragraph 44 of the Group's report;

3. *Takes note also* of the report of the Panel on the Hearings on the Oil Embargo against South Africa held in New York on 12 and 13 April 1989 (A/44/279-S/20634, annex);

4. *Urges* the Security Council to take action without further delay to impose a mandatory embargo on the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa as well as on the supply of equipment and technology to, financing of and investment in its oil industry and coal liquefaction projects;

5. *Requests* all States concerned, pending a decision by the Security Council, to adopt effective measures and/or legislation to broaden the scope of the oil embargo in order to ensure the complete cessation of the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa, whether directly or indirectly, and in particular:

(*a*) To apply strictly the "end users" clause and other conditions concerning restriction on destination to ensure compliance with the embargo;

(*b*) To compel the companies originally selling or purchasing oil or petroleum products, as appropriate to each nation, to desist from selling, reselling or otherwise transferring oil and petroleum products to South Africa, whether directly or indirectly;

(*c*) To establish strict control over the supply of oil and petroleum products to South Africa by intermediaries, oil companies and traders by placing responsibility for the fulfilment of the contract on the first buyer or seller of oil and petroleum products who would, therefore, be liable for the actions of these parties;

(*d*) To prevent access by South Africa to other sources of energy, including the supply of raw materials, technical know-how, financial assistance and transport;

(*e*) To prohibit all assistance to *apartheid* South Africa, including the provision of finance, technology, equipment or personnel for the prospecting, development or production of hydrocarbon resources, the construction or operation of oil-from-coal or oil-from-gas plants or the development and operation of plants producing fuel substitutes and additives such as ethanol and methanol;

(*f*) To prevent South African corporations from maintaining or expanding their holdings in oil companies or properties outside South Africa;

(*g*) To terminate the transport of oil and petroleum products to South Africa by ships flying their flags, or by ships that are ultimately owned, managed or chartered by their nationals or by companies within their jurisdiction;

(*h*) To develop a system for registration of ships, registered or owned by their nationals, that have unloaded oil or petroleum products in South Africa in contravention of embargoes imposed, and to discourage such ships from calling at South African ports;

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* Document A/44/L.33/Add.1 was issued to add four States to the list of sponsors.

(*i*) To impose penal action against companies and individuals that have been involved in violating the oil embargo, and to publicize cases of successful prosecutions in conformity with their national laws;

(*j*) To gather, exchange and disseminate information regarding violations of the oil embargo, including ways and means to prevent such violations, and to take concerted measures against violators;

6. *Authorizes* the Intergovernmental Group to take action to promote public awareness of the oil embargo against South Africa, including, when necessary, sending missions and participating in relevant conferences and meetings;

7. *Requests* the Intergovernmental Group to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including proposals for strengthening the mechanism to monitor the supply and shipment of oil and petroleum products to South Africa;

8. *Requests* all States to extend their co-operation to the Intergovernmental Group in the implementation of the present resolution, including submission of proposals for strengthening the mechanism to monitor the supply and shipment of oil and petroleum products to South Africa;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Intergovernmental Group with all necessary assistance for the implementation of the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.34/REV.1 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Qatar, Senegal, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe: revised draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*21 November 1989*]

MILITARY COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions and those of the Security Council on the arms embargo, as well as other resolutions on collaboration with South Africa,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/44/22, part one),

Reiterating that the full implementation of an arms embargo against South Africa is an essential element of international action against *apartheid*,

Taking note of the statement adopted on 18 December 1987 by the Security Council Committee established by Council resolution 421 (1977), of 9 December 1977, concerning the question of South Africa, which "noted with alarm and great concern that large quantities of arms and military equipment, including highly sophisticated *matériel*, were still reaching South Africa directly or via clandestine routes" (see S/19396, annex),

Expressing serious concern at the increasing number of violations of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa,

Regretting that some countries surreptitiously continue to deal in arms with South Africa and allow South Africa to participate in international arms exhibitions,

1. *Strongly deplores* the actions of those States and organizations which directly or indirectly continue to violate the arms embargo and collaborate with South Africa in the military, nuclear, intelligence and technology fields and, in particular, Israel, for providing nuclear technology and two corporations based in the Federal Republic of Germany, for supplying blueprints for the manufacture of submarines and other related military *matériel*; and calls upon Israel to terminate forthwith such hostile acts and upon the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to honour its obligations under Security Council resolution 421 (1977) by prosecuting the said corporations;

2. *Deplores* the actions of Chile, which has become an important outlet for the sale of South Africa's military hardware and strongly urges it to refrain forthwith from such acts;

3. *Urges* the Security Council to consider immediate steps to ensure the scrupulous and full implementation of the arms embargo imposed by the Council in resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 and its effective monitoring;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to keep the matter under constant review and to report thereon to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

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* Document A/44/L.34/Rev.1/Add.1 was issued to add one State to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.35 AND ADD.1*

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Vanuatu, Venezuela and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*9 November 1989*]

UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its earlier resolutions on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, in particular resolution 43/50 I of 5 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (A/44/556), to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund,

Gravely concerned at the continued nationwide state of emergency and security regulations which criminalize political dissent and protest,

Alarmed by the continued detentions without trials, forced removals, bannings, restriction orders, political trials, death sentences imposed on opponents of *apartheid* and harassment of trade unions, church and other organizations and individuals involved in peaceful protest and dissent,

Reaffirming that increased humanitarian and legal assistance by the international community to those persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa is more than ever necessary to alleviate their plight and sustain their efforts,

Strongly convinced that increased contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned are necessary to enable them to meet the extensive needs for humanitarian and legal assistance,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

3. *Appeals* for generous and increased contributions to the Trust Fund;

4. *Also appeals* for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in South Africa;

5. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund for their persistent efforts to promote humanitarian and legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia, as well as assistance to their families and to refugees from South Africa.

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* Document A/44/L.35/Add.1 was issued to add four States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.36 AND ADD.1*

Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Iceland, India, Ireland, Jamaica, Madagascar, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*9 November 1989*]

CONCERTED INTERNATIONAL ACTION FOR THE ELIMINATION OF *apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the critical situation in South Africa caused by the policy of *apartheid* and in particular by the extension of the nation-wide state of emergency,

Convinced that the root cause of the crisis in southern Africa is the policy of *apartheid*,

Noting with grave concern that in order to perpetuate *apartheid* in South Africa the authorities there have committed acts of aggression and breaches of the peace,

Recognizing that the policy of bantustanization deprives the majority of the people of their citizenship and makes them foreigners in their own country,

Noting that the so-called reforms in South Africa have had the effect of further entrenching the *apartheid* system and further dividing the people of South Africa,

Convinced that only the total eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of majority rule on the basis of the free and fair exercise of universal adult suffrage can lead to a peaceful and lasting solution in South Africa,

Also convinced that broad-based negotiations involving the genuine representatives of South Africa's majority population should be initiated immediately by the South African authorities with a view to establishing a free, democratic, united and non-racial South Africa,

Recognizing the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community to take all necessary action for the eradication of *apartheid*, and, in particular, the need for effective pressure on the South African authorities as a peaceful means of achieving the abolition of *apartheid*,

Encouraged, in this context, by the growing international consensus, as demonstrated by the adoption of Security Council resolution 569 (1985) of 26 July 1985, and the increase in and expansion of national, regional and intergovernmental measures to this end,

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* Document A/44/L.36/Add.1 was issued to add five States to the list of sponsors.

Considering sanctions to be the most effective peaceful means available to the international community to increase pressure on the South African authorities,

Convinced of the vital importance of the strict observance of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by which the Council instituted a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, and Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 concerning the import of arms, ammunition and military vehicles produced in South Africa, and of the need to make these embargoes fully effective in conformity with Council resolution 591 (1986) of 28 November 1986,

Commending the national policies not to sell and export oil to South Africa,

Considering that measures to ensure effective and scrupulous implementation of such embargoes through international co-operation are essential and urgent,

Noting, in this respect, the efforts undertaken by the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa,

Noting with deep concern that, through a combination of military and economic pressures, in violation of international law, the authorities of South Africa have resorted to economic reprisals and aggression against and destabilization of neighbouring States,

Alarmed by the deteriorating situation of millions of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in southern Africa caused by these policies and actions,

Considering that contracts between *apartheid* South Africa and the front-line and other neighbouring States, necessitated by geography, colonial legacy and other reasons, should not be used by other States as a pretext for legitimizing the *apartheid* system or justifying attempts to break the international isolation of that system,

Convinced that the existence of *apartheid* will continue to lead to ever-increasing resistance by the oppressed people, by all possible means, and increased tension and conflict that will have far-reaching consequences for southern Africa and the world,

Also convinced that policies of collaboration with the *apartheid* régime, instead of respect for the legitimate aspirations of the genuine representatives of the great majority of the people, will encourage its repression and aggression against neighbouring States and its defiance of the United Nations,

Expressing its full support for the legitimate aspiration of African States and peoples and of the Organization of African Unity for the total liberation of the continent of Africa from colonialism and racism,

1. *Strongly condemns* the policy of *apartheid* that deprives the majority of the South African population of their dignity, fundamental freedoms and human rights;

2. *Also strongly condemns* the South African authorities for the killings, arbitrary mass arrests and the detention of members of mass organizations as well as other individuals who are opposing the *apartheid* system and the state of emergency, and for the detention of and even the use of violence against children;

3. *Condemns* the overt and the covert aggressive actions which South Africa has carried out for the destabilization of neighbouring States, as well as those aimed against refugees from South Africa;

4. *Demands* that the authorities of South Africa:

(*a*) Release immediately, unconditionally and effectively Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners, detainees and restrictees;

(*b*) Immediately lift the state of emergency;

(*c*) Abrogate discriminatory laws and lift bans on all organizations and individuals, as well as end restrictions on and censorship of news media;

(*d*) Cease all political trials and political executions;

(*e*) Grant freedom of association and full trade union rights to all workers of South Africa;

(*f*) Initiate a political dialogue with genuine leaders of the majority population with a view to eradicating *apartheid* without delay and establishing a representative government;

(*g*) Eradicate the bantustan structures;

(*h*) Immediately end the destabilization of front-line and neighbouring States;

5. *Urges* the Security Council to consider without delay the adoption of effective mandatory sanctions against South Africa;

6. *Also urges* the Security Council to take steps for the strict implementation of the mandatory arms embargo instituted by it in resolution 418 (1977) and of the arms embargo requested in its resolution 558 (1984) and, within the context of the relevant resolutions, to secure an end to military and nuclear co-operation with South Africa and the import of military equipment or supplies from South Africa;

7. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet done so, pending mandatory sanctions by the Security Council, to consider national legislative or other appropriate measures to exert pressure on the *apartheid* régime of South Africa, such as:

(*a*) Cessation of further investment in and financial loans to South Africa;

(*b*) An end to all promotion of and support for trade with South Africa;

(*c*) Prohibition of the sale of krugerrand and all other coins minted in South Africa;

(*d*) Cessation of all forms of military, police or intelligence co-operation with the authorities of South Africa, in particular the sale of computer equipment;

(*e*) An end to nuclear collaboration with South Africa;

(*f*) Cessation of export and sale of oil and petroleum products to South Africa;

(*g*) Other measures within the economic and commercials fields;

8. *Recognizes* the pressing need, existing and potential, of South Africa's neighbouring States for economic assistance, as a complement and not as an alternative to sanctions against South Africa, and appeals to all States, organizations and institutions:

(*a*) To increase assistance to the front-line States and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference in order to increase their economic strength and independence from South Africa;

(*b*) To increase humanitarian, legal, educational and other such assistance and support to the victims of *apartheid*, to the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and to all those struggling against *apartheid* and for a non-racial, democratic society in South Africa;

9. *Appeals* to all Governments and organizations to take appropriate action for the cessation of all academic, cultural, scientific and sports relations that would support the *apartheid* régime of South Africa, as well as relations with individuals, institutions and other bodies endorsing or based on *apartheid;*

10. *Commends* the States that have already adopted voluntary measures against the *apartheid* régime of South Africa in accordance with General Assembly resolution 43/50 K of 5 December 1988 and invites those which have not yet done so to follow their example;

11. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the total eradication of *apartheid* and for the establishment of a non-racial, democratic society in which all the people, irrespective of race, colour or creed, enjoy fundamental freedoms and human rights;

12. *Pays tribute to and expresses solidarity with* organizations and individuals struggling against *apartheid* and for a non-racial, democratic society in accordance with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;[3]

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[3] Resolution 217 A (III).

DOCUMENT A/44/L.40 AND ADD.1*

Algeria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Congo, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Haiti, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*14 November 1989*]

SUPPORT FOR THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION AGAINST *Apartheid* IN SPORTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the boycott of *apartheid* in sports and in particular resolution 32/105 M of 14 December 1977 by which it adopted the International Declaration against *Apartheid* in Sports and resolution 40/64 G of 10 December 1985, the annex to which contains the International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports,

Having considered the report of the Commission against *Apartheid* in Sports (A/44/47) and the relevant sections of the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/44/22, part one),

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Commission against *Apartheid* in Sports;

2. *Calls upon* those States that have signed the International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports to ratify it and also calls upon other States to accede to it as soon as possible;

3. *Commends* those Governments, organizations and individual sportsmen and sportswomen that have taken action in accordance with the Register of Sports Contacts with South Africa with a view to achieving a total isolation of *apartheid* in sports;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to continue issuing the Register of Sports Contacts with South Africa;

5. *Calls upon* those international sports organizations and federations that have not yet expelled South Africa or suspended its membership to do so without further delay;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Commission against *Apartheid* in Sports with all needed assistance.

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* Document A/44/L.40/Add.1 was issued to add eight States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.46

Chile: amendment to draft resolution A/44/L.34/Rev.1

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*22 November 1989*]

Paragraph 2

For the existing text, substitute:

> *Further deplores* the actions of certain countries which have become important outlets for the sale of South Africa's military hardware and strongly urges them to refrain forthwith from such acts;

DOCUMENT A/44/L.68

Nigeria: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*14 September 1990*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on *Apartheid* and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,[4] adopted by consensus on 14 December 1989 at the sixteenth special session of the General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the Declaration called upon the South African régime, *inter alia*, to undertake certain measures in order to create a climate suitable for negotiations in South Africa,

Recalling that the Declaration called upon the international community not to relax existing measures aimed at encouraging the South African régime to eradicate *apartheid* until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes, bearing in mind the objectives of the Declaration,

Noting that the States Members of the United Nations and the members of the international community have generally adhered to the programme of action contained in the Declaration[5] and expressing its concern over any departures that have occurred from the international consensus reflected in the Declaration,

Taking careful note of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration[6] and welcoming his contributions,

Taking note of the report of the Monitoring Group of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Southern Africa of the Organization of African Unity,[7]

Taking note also of other statements and reports from Member States and regional groups on this issue,

Noting that while some significant measures in the right direction have been undertaken by the South African régime, such as the unbanning of the African National Congress of South Africa, the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania and other political organizations and the release of some political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela, and the régime's declared commitment to abolish the *apartheid* system, continued efforts are needed to establish a climate fully conducive to negotiations and free political activity,

Welcoming the ongoing talks between the African National Congress of South Africa and the South African régime aimed at eliminating obstacles to the commencement of negotiations towards a peaceful settlement in South Africa, and the results achieved thus far as set out in the Groote Schuur Minute of 4 May 1990[8] and the Pretoria Minute of 6 August 1990,

Gravely concerned with the escalating violence in South Africa resulting largely from continued existence of the *apartheid* policies, practices and structures, and actions of those opposed to the democratic transformation of South Africa,

1. *Reaffirms* the provisions of the Declaration on *Apartheid* and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa and the need for their full and immediate implementation;

2. *Determines* that further steps need to be undertaken by the South African régime to implement the profound and irreversible changes called for in the Declaration;

3. *Calls upon* all Governments and intergovernmental organizations to adhere strictly to the programme of action contained in the Declaration[5] by maintaining existing measures aimed at encouraging the South African régime to eradicate *apartheid* until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes, bearing in mind the objectives of the Declaration;

4. *Calls upon* the South African régime to proceed without delay to establish a climate fully conducive to negotiations by taking all the steps stipulated in the Declaration, in particular, to implement its commitment to repeal all legislation, such as the Internal Security Act, designed to circumscribe political activity;

5. *Calls* for an immediate end to violence and urges the South African authorities to take urgent action to end it, specifically by dismantling the *apartheid* structures as well as ensuring effective and impartial action by the security forces and calls upon all parties concerned to contribute to the establishment of a climate free of violence;

6. *Welcomes* the fact that the African National Congress of South Africa and the South African régime have engaged in talks which have thus far resulted in the Groote Schuur and the Pretoria minutes aimed at facilitating the commencement of substantive negotiations;

7. *Commends* the African National Congress of South Africa for having taken the initiative in calling for talks with the South African régime and for its landmark decision to suspend the armed struggle;

8. *Urges* the international community and the Secretary-General, through the relevant United Nations agencies, to provide all possible assistance to facilitate the re-establishment of previously banned political organizations in South Africa as well as the reintegration of released political prisoners;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, through the relevant United Nations agencies, to provide all necessary assistance for the voluntary repatriation of the South African refugees and political exiles in safety and dignity, and requests the South African régime, the liberation movements and other organizations in South Africa and the international community to extend their full support to this endeavour;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to remain actively seized of developments in South Africa and to submit by 30 June 1991 to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly a report on further progress in the implementation of the Declaration.

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[4] Resolution S-16/1, annex.

[5] *Ibid.*, sect. C.

[6] A/44/960 and Add.1-3.

[7] A/44/963.

[8] A/45/268, annex.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 11th plenary meeting, on 28 September 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/44/L.1 and Add.1 by a vote of 149 to none, with 2 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 44/1.[9]

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 7 November 1989, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Political Committee (A/44/709) (decision 44/407[9]).

At its 53rd plenary meeting, on 13 November 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft decision A/44/L.25 (decision 44/408[9]).

At its 63rd plenary meeting, on 22 November 1989, the General Assembly took action on the other draft resolutions before it.

Draft resolution A/44/L.26 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 129 to 4, with 21 abstentions.*

With regard to draft resolution A/44/L.28 and Add.1, the Assembly decided, by a vote of 53 to 40, with 41 abstentions,* to retain the words "and, particularly, the Federal Republic of Germany, which recently emerged as the leading trading partner of South Africa," in paragraph 2. The draft resolution as a whole was then adopted by a vote of 118 to 11, with 22 abstentions.*

Draft resolution A/44/L.29 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 135 to 3, with 15 abstentions.*

Draft resolution A/44/L.30 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 140 to 4, with 11 abstentions.*

Draft resolution A/44/L.31 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 114 to 22, with 18 abstentions.*

Draft resolution A/44/L.32 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 145 to none, with 10 abstentions.*

Draft resolution A/44/L.33 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 139 to 2, with 14 abstentions.*

The Assembly decided, by a vote of 72 to 39, with 20 abstentions,* to take no action on the amendment contained in document A/44/L.46.

With regard to draft resolution A/44/L.34/Rev.1, the Assembly decided, by a vote of 58 to 45, with 26 abstentions,* to carry the motion for division of paragraph 1; the Assembly also decided, by a vote of 53 to 45, with 38 abstentions,* to retain the following phrases in paragraph 1: "and two corporations based in the Federal Republic of Germany, for supplying blueprints for the manufacture of submarines and other related military *matériel*"; and "and upon the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to honour its obligations under Security Council resolution 421 (1977) by prosecuting the said corporations". The draft resolution as a whole was then adopted by a vote of 106 to 17, with 26 abstentions.*

Draft resolution A/44/L.36 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 151 to 2, with 3 abstentions.*

Draft resolution A/44/L.40 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 127 to 1, with 23 abstentions.*

Draft resolutions A/44/L.27 and Add.1 and A/44/L.35 and Add.1 were adopted without proceeding to a vote.

For the final texts, see resolutions 44/27 A to L.[9]

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 20 July 1990, the Assembly decided to meet from 12 to 14 September 1990 in order to consider the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/960 and Add.1) submitted pursuant to its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989 (decision 44/468[10]).

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 17 September 1990, the Assembly adopted draft resolution A/44/L.68. For the final text, see resolution 44/244.[10]

At the same meeting, the Assembly took note of the addendum to the report of the Special Political Committee (A/44/709/Add.1) (decision 44/407 B[10]).

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* Recorded vote.

[9] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

[10] *Ibid., Supplement No. 49A.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/22 and Corr.2	Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 22*
A/44/44 and Add.1	Report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa	*Ibid., Supplement No. 44* and addendum
A/44/47	Report of the Commission against *Apartheid* in Sports	*Ibid., Supplement No. 47*
A/44/59-S/20356	Letter dated 28 December 1988 from the representative of Botswana to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1988*, document S/20356
A/44/156-S/20497	Letter dated 1 March 1989 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989*, document S/20497
A/44/183	Letter dated 21 March 1989 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	
A/44/216-S/20580 and Corr.1	Letter dated 7 April 1989 from the representative of Mali to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the second session of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa of the Organization of African Unity, held at Harare on 21 and 22 March 1989	
A/44/235-S/20600	Letter dated 18 April 1989 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Riyadh from 13 to 16 March 1989	
A/44/279-S/20634	Letter dated 11 May 1989 from the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa and the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to the Secretary-General	
A/44/303-S/20672	Letter dated 5 June 1989 from the representative of Mali to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement by the current President of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in commemoration of the twenty-sixth anniversary of the establishment of that organization, on 25 May 1989	
A/44/306	Letter dated 2 June 1989 from the representative of Saint Lucia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Castries on 8 and 9 May 1989	
A/44/312-S/20685	Letter dated 9 June 1989 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1989*, document S/20685
A/44/316-S/20687	Letter dated 13 June 1989 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20687
A/44/355-S/20704	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions adopted by the heads of State or Government of the 12 member States of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Madrid on 26 and 27 June 1989	
A/44/361	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Caracas Declaration, adopted at the special ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, held at Caracas from 21 to 23 June 1989, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Group	
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/415-S/20749	Letter dated 25 July 1989 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting excerpts from the joint communiqué of the twenty-second Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Bandar Seri Begawan on 3 and 4 July 1989	
A/44/471-S/20803	Letter dated 21 August 1989 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1989*, document S/20803
A/44/477	Letter dated 22 August 1989 from the representative of Grenada to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the tenth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Grand Anse from 3 to 7 July 1989	
A/44/501-S/20831	Letter dated 31 August 1989 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the concluding statement of the fourth meeting of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa, held at Canberra from 7 to 9 August 1989	
A/44/522-S/20844	Letter dated 11 September 1989 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to the Secretary-General	
A/44/533	Report of the Secretary-General on concerted international action for the elimination of *apartheid*	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	
A/44/555 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General on restrictive measures affecting externally dependent areas of the South African economy	
A/44/556	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	
A/44/576-S/20867	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report and recommendations of the Panel of Eminent Persons established to conduct the second public hearings on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia	
A/44/577	Letter dated 27 September 1989 from the representative of Guinea-Bissau to the President of the General Assembly	
A/44/617-S/20889	Letter dated 6 October 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1989	
A/44/672-S/20914	Letter dated 23 October 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Kuala Lumpur Statement on Southern Africa adopted by the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting on 21 October 1989	
A/44/681	Letter dated 19 October 1989 from the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to the President of the General Assembly	
A/44/694	Letter dated 23 October 1989 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Ica Declaration and Communiqué, issued at the Third Presidential Meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action, held at Ica, Peru, on 11 and 12 October 1989	
A/44/697	Letter dated 31 October 1989 from the representative of Kenya to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa on the question of South Africa, adopted at Harare on 21 August 1989	
A/44/698	Report of the Secretary-General on the assessment of needs for technical assistance to radio stations that are broadcasting or willing to broadcast to South Africa	
A/44/700-S/20934	Letter dated 31 October 1989 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the communiqué of the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the Declaration of the Fourth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the plight of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria, both held in New York on 4 October 1989	
A/44/960 and Add.1-3	Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration on *Apartheid* and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa	
A/44/963	Letter dated 2 July 1990 from the representative of Mozambique to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the report of the Monitoring Group of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Southern Africa of the Organization of African Unity	
A/44/972	Letter dated 7 August 1990 from the representative of Niger to the Secretary-General	
A/44/976	Letter dated 11 September 1990 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	
A/44/977	Letter dated 12 September 1990 from the representative of Norway to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Nordic Declaration on South Africa adopted on 12 September at the meeting of the Nordic Ministers for Foreign Affairs	
A/44/978	Letter dated 13 September 1990 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	
A/44/L.34 and Corr.1	Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Botswana, Burundi, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Qatar, Senegal, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution	Replaced by document A/44/L.34/Rev.1 and Add.1
A/SPC/44/1	Allocation of agenda items: letter dated 22 September 1989 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee	
A/SPC/44/3	Letter dated 4 September 1990 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee	
A/SPC/44/4	Letter dated 6 September 1990 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee	
A/SPC/44/5	Letter dated 7 September 1990 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee	
A/SPC/44/L.2 and Add.1-11	Requests for hearing	

Programme budget implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/44/L.26, L.27, L.29 to L.34/Rev.1, L.36 and L.40

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/C.5/44/29	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/44/758	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 123

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Agenda item 29

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 29: Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte*

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Document A/44/L.10: Algeria, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 2

List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

DOCUMENT A/44/L.10

Algeria, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: French*]
[*16 October 1989*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling also its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3161 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3291 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, 31/4 of 21 October 1976, 32/7 of 1 November 1977, 34/69 of 6 December 1979, 35/43 of 28 November 1980, 36/105 of 10 December 1981, 37/65 of 3 December 1982, 38/13 of 21 November 1983, 39/48 of 11 December 1984, 40/62 of 9 December 1985, 41/30 of 3 November 1986, 42/17 of 11 November 1987 and 43/14 of 26 October 1988, in which, *inter alia*, it affirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 3385 (XXX) of 12 November 1975 on the admission of the Comoros to membership in the United Nations, in which it reaffirmed the necessity of respecting the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago, composed of the islands of Anjouan, Grande-Comore, Mayotte and Mohéli,

Recalling further that, in accordance with the agreements between the Comoros and France, signed on 15 June 1973, concerning the accession of the Comoros to independence, the results of the referendum of 22 December 1974 were to be considered on a global basis and not island by island,

Convinced that a just and lasting solution to the question of Mayotte is to be found in respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago,

Convinced also that a speedy solution of the problem is essential for the preservation of the peace and security which prevail in the region,

Bearing in mind the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to that problem,

Taking note of the repeated wish of the Government of the Comoros to initiate as soon as possible a frank and serious dialogue with the French Government with a view to accelerating the return of the Comorian island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/633),

Bearing in mind also the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference on this question,

1. *Reaffirms* the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte;

2. *Invites* the Government of France to honour the commitments entered into prior to the referendum on the self-determination of the Comoro Archipelago of 22 December 1974 concerning respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros;

3. *Calls* for the translation into practice of the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to the question of Mayotte;

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 34th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 32.

4. *Urges* the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the island of Mayotte to the Comoros;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to maintain continuous contact with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity with regard to this problem and to make available his good offices in the search for a peaceful negotiated solution to the problem;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 18 October 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/44/L.10 by a recorded vote of 128 to 1, with 24 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 44/9.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/235-S/20600	Letter dated 18 April 1989 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final communiqué of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Riyadh from 13 to 16 March 1989	
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 & 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	
A/44/633	Report of the Secretary-General	

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Agenda item 30

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 30: Law of the sea*

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Document A/44/L.42 and Add.1: Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Cyprus, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Zambia: draft resolution 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 3

List of other documents pertaining to the item 3

DOCUMENT A/44/L.42 AND ADD.1*

Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Cyprus, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Zambia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*15 November 1989*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/66 of 3 December 1982, 38/59 A of 14 December 1983, 39/73 of 13 December 1984, 40/63 of 10 December 1985, 41/34 of 5 November 1986, 42/20 of 18 November 1987 and 43/18 of 1 November 1988, regarding the law of the sea,

Recognizing that, as stated in the third preambular paragraph of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[1] the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole,

Convinced that it is important to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith and to apply them in a manner consistent with that character and with their object and purpose,

Emphasizing the need for States to ensure consistent application of the Convention, as well as the need for harmonization of national legislation with the provisions of the Convention,

Considering that, in its resolution 2749 (XXV) of 17 December 1970, it proclaimed that the sea-bed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (hereinafter referred to as "the Area"), as well as the resources of the Area, are the common heritage of mankind,

Recalling that the Convention provides the régime to be applied to the Area and its resources,

Welcoming the expressions of willingness to explore all possibilities of addressing issues, as referred to in the statements made at the end of the meeting of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, held in New York from 14 August to 1 September 1989, in order to secure universal participation in the Convention,

Recognizing the need for co-operation in the early and effective implementation by the Preparatory Commission of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,[2]

Noting with satisfaction the progress made in the Preparatory Commission since its inception, including the registration in 1987 as pioneer investors of the Institut français de recherche pour l'exploitation de la mer (IFREMER), the Government of India, Deep Ocean Resources Development Co., Ltd. (DORD) and Yuzhmorgeologiya, whose applications were submitted by the Governments of France, India, Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics respectively, bearing in mind that such registration entails both rights and obligations,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 61st and 62nd meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 35.

* Document A/44/L.42/Add.1 was issued to add 12 States to the list of sponsors.

[1] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

[2] *Ibid.*, document A/CONF.62/121, annex I.

Noting also with satisfaction the designation by the Preparatory Commission of reserved areas for the Authority from the application areas submitted by the pioneer investors pursuant to resolution II,

Noting that the Preparatory Commission has decided to hold its eighth regular session at Kingston from 5 to 30 March 1990 and to hold a summer meeting in New York in 1990 (A/44/650 and Corr.1, para. 118),

Noting also the increasing needs of countries, especially developing countries, for information, advice and assistance in the implementation of the Convention and in their developmental process for the full realization of the benefits of the comprehensive legal régime established by the Convention,

Concerned that the developing countries are as yet unable to take effective measures for the full realization of these benefits owing to the lack of resources and of the necessary scientific and technological capabilities,

Recognizing the need to enhance and supplement the efforts of States and competent international organizations to enable developing countries to acquire such capabilities,

Recognizing also that the Convention encompasses all uses and resources of the sea and that all related activities within the United Nations system need to be implemented in a manner consistent with it,

Noting with appreciation the important initiative of the Secretary-General in convening inter-agency consultations on international and regional developments in ocean affairs and the law of the sea (*ibid.*, para. 206),

Deeply concerned at the current state of the marine environment,

Mindful of the importance of the Convention for the protection of the marine environment,

Noting with concern the use of fishing methods and practices that can have an adverse impact on the conservation and management of marine living resources,

Taking special note of the report of the Secretary-General on the protection and preservation of the marine environment prepared in pursuance of paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 43/18 (A/44/461 and Corr.1),

Conscious of the urgent need to increase the scientific knowledge of the marine environment,

Taking note of activities carried out in 1989 under the major programme on marine affairs, set forth in chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989, in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General,[3] as approved in General Assembly resolution 38/59 A, and the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/650 and Corr.1),

Recalling its approval of the financing of the expenses of the Preparatory Commission from the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking special note of the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of paragraph 14 of General Assembly resolution 43/18 (*ibid.*),

1. *Recalls* the historic significance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea as an important contribution to the maintenance of peace, justice and progress for all peoples of the world;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the increasing and overwhelming support for the Convention, as evidenced, *inter alia*, by the one hundred and fifty-nine signatures and forty-two of the sixty ratifications or accessions required for entry into force of the Convention;

3. *Invites* all States to make renewed efforts to facilitate universal participation in the Convention;

4. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention at the earliest possible date to allow the effective entry into force of the new legal régime for the uses of the sea and its resources;

5. *Calls upon* all States to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith and to apply them in a manner consistent with that character and with their object and purpose;

6. *Also calls upon* States to observe the provisions of the Convention when enacting their national legislation;

7. *Notes* the progress being made by the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in all areas of its work;

8. *Reiterates its conviction* that the early, satisfactory and successful conclusion of the current consultations in the Preparatory Commission on the implementation of the obligations of the registered pioneer investors and the certifying States would constitute an important contribution to the overall progress in the work of the Commission;

9. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts in support of the Convention and for the effective execution of the major programme on marine affairs set forth in chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 and requests him to take into account the prospective entry into force of the Convention and the increased needs of States for assistance in the implementation of the Convention in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997;

10. *Also expresses its appreciation* for the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of paragraph 14 of General Assembly resolution 43/18 (*ibid.*) and requests him to carry out the activities outlined therein, as well as those aimed at the strengthening of the legal régime of the sea, special emphasis being placed on the work of the Preparatory Commission, including the implementation of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;

11. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue to assist States in the implementation of the Convention and in the development of a consistent and uniform approach to the legal régime thereunder, as well as in their national, subregional and regional efforts towards the full realization of the benefits therefrom, and invites the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate and lend assistance in these endeavours;

12. *Requests* the competent international organizations, in accordance with their respective policies, to intensify financial, technological, organizational and managerial assistance to the developing countries in their efforts to realize the benefits of the comprehensive legal régime established by the Convention and to examine means of strengthening co-operation among themselves and with donor States in the provision of such assistance;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions a report identifying the needs of States in regard to the

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[3] A/38/570 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

development and management of ocean resources and the measures currently taken by States and by the competent international organizations in responding to those needs, and to suggest methods and mechanisms for maximizing opportunities for the early realization for all States, during the decade beginning in 1990, of the benefits of the comprehensive legal régime established by the Convention;

14. *Approves* the decision of the Preparatory Commission to hold its eighth regular session at Kingston from 5 to 30 March 1990 and to hold a summer meeting in New York in 1990;

15. *Recognizes* that the protection of the marine environment will be significantly enhanced by the implementation of applicable provisions of the Convention;

16. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his report on the protection and preservation of the marine environment (A/44/461 and Corr.1) and requests him to make the report available to the intergovernmental meetings to be held in preparation of the proposed 1992 United Nations conference on environment and development;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare an updated and expanded report on the protection and preservation of the marine environment as a contribution to the proposed 1992 conference, taking into account, *inter alia*, the comments thereon;

18. *Calls upon* States and other members of the international community to strengthen their co-operation in the conservation of marine living resources, including the prevention of the use of fishing methods and practices that can have an adverse impact on the conservation and management of marine living resources;

19. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare for the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a study on marine scientific research in the light of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;

20. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on developments pertaining to the Convention and all related activities and on the implementation of the present resolution;

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Law of the sea".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 62nd plenary meeting, on 20 November 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/44/L.42 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 138 to 2, with 6 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 44/26.[3]

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/306	Letter dated 2 June 1989 from the representative of Saint Lucia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Castries on 8 and 9 May 1989	
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 & 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/461 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General on the protection and preservation of the marine environment	
A/44/650 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/807	Letter dated 28 November 1989 from the representative of New Zealand to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the press communiqué issued on 24 November 1989 by the South Pacific countries and territories attending the South Pacific Drift-net Fishing Conference held at Wellington from 21 to 24 November 1989	

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Official Records

Agenda item 31

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 31: The situation in Kampuchea*

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Action taken by the General Assembly 3

List of other documents pertaining to the item 3

DOCUMENT A/44/L.23 AND ADD.1*

Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Zaire and Zambia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*7 November 1989*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/22 of 14 November 1979, 35/6 of 22 October 1980, 36/5 of 21 October 1981, 37/6 of 28 October 1982, 38/3 of 27 October 1983, 39/5 of 30 October 1984, 40/7 of 5 November 1985, 41/6 of 21 October 1986, 42/3 of 14 October 1987 and 43/19 of 3 November 1988,

Recalling also the Declaration on Kampuchea[1] and resolution 1 (I)[2] adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/19 (A/44/670),

Deploring foreign armed intervention and occupation in Kampuchea, the cause of continuing hostilities in that country, seriously threatening international peace and security,

Noting the continued and effective struggle of the Kampuchean people under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to achieve the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1989/156 of 24 May 1989 on the right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation,

Greatly disturbed that the continued fighting and instability in Kampuchea have forced an additional large number of Kampucheans to flee to the Thai-Kampuchean border in search of food and safety,

Recognizing that the assistance extended by the international community has continued to reduce the food shortages and health problems of the Kampuchean people,

Emphasizing that it is the inalienable right of the Kampuchean people who have sought refuge in neighbouring countries to return safely to their homeland,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 56th to 58th meetings; and *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 40th meeting and corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 23.

* Document A/44/L.42/Add.1 was issued to add four States to the list of sponsors.

[1] *Report of the International Conference on Kampuchea, New York, 13-17 July 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.20), annex I.

[2] *Ibid.*, annex II.

Emphasizing also that no effective solution to the humanitarian problems can be achieved without a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean conflict,

Seriously concerned about reported demographic changes imposed in Kampuchea as a result of foreign occupation,

Convinced that, to bring about lasting peace in South-East Asia and reduce the threat to international peace and security, there is an urgent need for the international community to find a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem, with effective guarantees, that must include the total withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea under supervision and control of the United Nations and will provide for the creation of an interim administering authority, the promotion of national reconciliation among all Kampucheans under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the non-return to the universally condemned policies and practices of a recent past and ensure respect for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea, as well as the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination free from outside interference,

Recognizing that the informal meetings held at Jakarta from 25 to 28 July 1988[3] and from 19 to 21 February 1989 (see A/44/138-S/20477 and Corr.1) have made a significant contribution towards achieving a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem,

Recognizing also that the Paris Conference on Cambodia, which met from 30 July to 30 August 1989, made progress in elaborating a wide variety of elements necessary for reaching a comprehensive settlement, although it was not yet possible to achieve a comprehensive political settlement, and that the Conference should be reconvened in due time after consultations by the Co-Presidents with the participants,

Noting the announced withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea, but emphasizing that it has not been verified under supervision and control of the United Nations and is not within the framework of a comprehensive political settlement,

Reiterating its conviction that, after the comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean question through peaceful means, the countries of the South-East Asian region can pursue efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia so as to lessen international tensions and to achieve lasting peace in the region,

Reaffirming the need for all States to adhere strictly to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which call for respect for the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, non-recourse to the threat or use of force and peaceful settlement of disputes,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 34/22, 35/6, 36/5, 37/6, 38/3, 39/5, 40/7, 41/6, 42/3 and 43/19 and calls for their full implementation;

2. *Reiterates its conviction* that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea under supervision and control of the United Nations, the creation of an interim administering authority, the promotion of national reconciliation among all Kampucheans under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the non-return to the universally condemned policies and practices of a recent past, the restoration and preservation of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea, the reaffirmation of the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny and the commitment by all States to non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, with effective guarantees, are the principal components of any just, lasting and comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem;

3. *Emphasizes* that the Kampuchean people should be allowed to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination through internationally supervised free, fair and democratic elections;

4. *Affirms* that any withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea without United Nations supervision, control and verification is not within the framework of a comprehensive political settlement;

5. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to intensify urgently all efforts towards ensuring that the Kampuchean problem be resolved through a comprehensive political settlement in order to prevent further hostilities and subsequent loss of life and the continued suffering of the Kampuchean people, and to ensure the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea and the non-return to the universally condemned policies and practices of a recent past;

6. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea on its activities during 1988-1989[4] and requests that the Committee continue its work;

7. *Authorizes* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to convene when necessary and to carry out the tasks entrusted to it in its mandate;

8. *Reaffirms* its commitment to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time, in accordance with Conference resolution 1 (I), and its readiness to support any other conference of an international nature under the auspices of the Secretary-General;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to consult with and assist the Conference and the *Ad Hoc* Committee and to provide them on a regular basis with the necessary facilities to carry out their functions;

10. *Expresses its appreciation once again* to the Secretary-General for taking appropriate steps in following the situation closely and requests him to continue to do so and to exercise his good offices in order to contribute to a comprehensive political settlement;

11. *Invites* the Co-Presidents of the Paris Conference on Cambodia to intensify their consultations with a view to reconvening the Conference and its committees at an appropriate time;

12. *Expresses its deep appreciation once again* to donor countries, the United Nations and its agencies and other humanitarian organizations, national and international, that have rendered relief assistance to the Kampuchean people, and appeals to them to continue to provide emergency assistance to those Kampucheans who are still in need, especially along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the various encampments in Thailand;

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[3] See A/43/493-S/20071.

[4] A/CONF.109/15.

13. *Reiterates its deep appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts in co-ordinating humanitarian relief assistance and in monitoring its distribution, and requests him to intensify such efforts as necessary;

14. *Urges* the States of South-East Asia, once a comprehensive political settlement to the Kampuchean conflict is achieved, to exert renewed efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia;

15. *Reiterates the hope* that, following a comprehensive political settlement, an intergovernmental committee will be established to consider a programme of assistance to Kampuchea for the reconstruction of its economy and for the economic and social development of all States in the region;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 58th plenary meeting, on 16 November 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/44/L.23 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 124 to 17, with 12 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 44/22.[5]

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[5] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/57-S/20353	Letter dated 22 December 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1988*, document S/20353
A/44/58-S/20354	Letter dated 23 December 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20354
A/44/73-S/20381	Letter dated 9 January 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989*, document S/20381
A/44/75-S/20388	Letter dated 10 January 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20388
A/44/77-S/20389	Letter dated 11 January 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20389
A/44/80-S/20397	Letter dated 13 January 1989 from the representatives of Thailand and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20397
A/44/85-S/20408	Letter dated 18 January 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20408
A/44/92-S/20418	Letter dated 24 January 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20418
A/44/93-S/20420	Letter dated 23 January 1989 from the representative of Brunei Darussalam to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint press statement issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations at Bandar Seri Begawan on 21 January 1989	*Ibid.*, document S/20420
A/44/97-S/20426	Letter dated 26 January 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20426
A/44/115-S/20447	Letter dated 6 February 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20447
A/44/120-S/20459	Letter dated 10 February 1989 from the representatives of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20459
A/44/123-S/20460	Letter dated 10 February 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20460
A/44/136-S/20475	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/20475
A/44/137-S/20476	Letter dated 21 February 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20476
A/44/138-S/20477 and Corr.1	Letter dated 22 February 1989 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the consensus statement issued at the conclusion of the second Jakarta Informal Meeting, held at Jakarta from 19 to 21 February 1989	*Ibid.*, document S/20477
A/44/162-S/20504	Letter dated 6 March 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20504
A/44/168-S/20511	Letter dated 8 March 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20511

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/170-S/20513	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/20513
A/44/172-S/20514	Letter dated 10 March 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20514
A/44/173-S/20518	Letter dated 14 March 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20518
A/44/204-S/20556	Letter dated 31 March 1989 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20556
A/44/213-S/20571	Letter dated 6 April 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1989*, document S/20571
A/44/214-S/20572	Letter dated 5 April 1989 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Joint Declaration on the total withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea issued on 5 April 1989 by the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam	*Ibid.*, document S/20572
A/44/219-S/20583	Letter dated 10 April 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20583
A/44/257-S/20610	Letter dated 27 April 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20610
A/44/258-S/20612	Letter dated 28 April 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20612
A/44/263-S/20613	Letter dated 1 May 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20613
A/44/265-S/20616	Letter dated 4 May 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20616
A/44/270-S/20621	Letter dated 8 May 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20621
A/44/283-S/20638	Letter dated 16 May 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20638
A/44/292-S/20649	Letter dated 22 May 1989 from the representatives of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20649
A/44/355-S/20704	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions adopted by the heads of State or Government of the 12 member States of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Madrid on 26 and 27 June 1989	
A/44/369-S/20717	Letter dated 5 July 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1989*, document S/20717
A/44/372-S/20721	Letter dated 5 July 1989 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint statement issued at the annual meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Bandar Seri Begawan on 3 July 1989	*Ibid.*, document S/20721
A/44/382-S/20722	Letter dated 10 July 1989 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20722
A/44/392-S/20732	Letter dated 12 July 1989 from the representative of France to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement by the 12 States members of the European Community issued in Paris on 11 July 1989 on the eve of the opening of the International Conference on Cambodia	*Ibid.*, document S/20732
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 & 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/413-S/20746	Letter dated 24 July 1989 from the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20746
A/44/414-S/20748	Letter dated 25 July 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20748
A/44/415-S/20749	Letter dated 25 July 1989 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting excerpts from the joint communiqué of the twenty-second Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Bandar Seri Begawan on 3 and 4 July 1989	
A/44/417-S/20751	Letter dated 26 July 1989 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20751
A/44/419-S/20753	Letter dated 27 July 1989 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20753
A/44/423-S/20756	Letter dated 27 July 1989 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint statement by the Permanent Representatives of those States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, issued in New York on 27 July 1989	*Ibid.*, document S/20756
A/44/439-S/20770	Letter dated 2 August 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20770

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/512-S/20838	Letter dated 8 September 1989 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20838
A/44/530-S/20849	Letter dated 15 September 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20849
A/44/531-S/20850	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/20850
A/44/546-S/20859	Letter dated 21 September 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20859
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	
A/44/568-S/20864	Letter dated 27 September 1989 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20864
A/44/578-S/20868	Letter dated 25 September 1989 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Secretary of State of the United States of America to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint American-Soviet statement of 23 September 1989	
A/44/590-S/20877	Letter dated 27 September 1989 from the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20877
A/44/591-S/20878	Letter dated 29 September 1989 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20878
A/44/596-S/20879	Letter dated 2 October 1989 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1989*, document S/20879
A/44/609-S/20884	Letter dated 3 October 1989 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20884
A/44/651-S/20907	Letter dated 16 October 1989 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20907
A/44/670	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/677	Letter dated 24 October 1989 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General	
A/44/689-S/20921	Letter dated 26 October 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué adopted at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Kuala Lumpur from 18 to 24 October 1989	
A/44/699-S/20932	Letter dated 1 November 1989 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20932
A/44/710-S/20948	Letter dated 3 November 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	
A/44/719-S/20958	Letter dated 9 November 1989 from the representatives of France and Indonesia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20958
A/44/720-S/20959	Letter dated 9 November 1989 from the representatives of France and Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued at the conclusion of the International Conference on Cambodia, held in Paris from 30 July to 30 August 1989	*Ibid.*, document S/20959
A/44/733	Letter dated 13 November 1989 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General	
A/44/793-S/20984	Letter dated 21 November 1989 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20984

Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/44/L.23

A/C.5/44/25	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/44/732	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 123

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 32

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 32: The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security*

CONTENTS

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DOCUMENT A/44/L.17

Draft resolution submitted by the President

[*Original: English*]
[*24 October 1989*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security",

Recalling its resolution 43/20 of 3 November 1988,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any State,

Reaffirming also the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever,

Gravely concerned at the situation in Afghanistan, which resulted from the violation of principles of the Charter and of the recognized norms of inter-State conduct,

Noting the conclusion at Geneva, on 14 April 1988, of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan (S/19835, annex I) and the completion of the withdrawal of foreign troops in accordance with those Agreements,

Aware of the continuing concern of the international community at the sufferings of the Afghan people and the magnitude of the social and economic problems posed to Pakistan and Iran by the presence on their soil of millions of Afghan refugees,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need for a comprehensive political solution of the situation in respect of Afghanistan,

Conscious that a successful final political settlement of the Afghanistan problem would have a favourable impact on the international situation and provide an impetus for the resolution of other acute regional conflicts,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts to bring about peace and security,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/661-S/20911) and the status of the process of political settlement,

1. *Emphasizes* the importance of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan, hereinafter referred to as the "Geneva Agreements", concluded at Geneva on 14 April 1988 under United Nations auspices, which constitute an important step towards a comprehensive political solution of the Afghanistan problem;

2. *Welcomes* the completion on 15 February 1989 of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan in accordance with the Geneva Agreements;

3. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his constant efforts to achieve a political solution of the Afghanistan problem;

4. *Calls* for the scrupulous respect for and faithful implementation of the Geneva Agreements by all parties concerned, who should fully abide by their letter and spirit;

5. *Reiterates* that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned and Islamic character of Afghanistan is essential for a peaceful solution of the Afghanistan problem;

6. *Reaffirms* the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever;

7. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to work urgently for the achievement of a comprehensive political solution, the cessation of hostilities and the creation of the necessary conditions of peace and normalcy that would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homeland in safety and honour;

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 43rd meeting; and *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 20th and 22nd meetings and corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 30.

8. *Emphasizes* the need for an early start of the intra-Afghan dialogue for the establishment of a broad-based government to ensure the broadest support and immediate participation of all segments of the Afghan people;

9. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to exert every effort to promote a political settlement acceptable to the Afghan people in order to bring to an end the protracted conflict that has prevailed in Afghanistan for the past several years;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to encourage and facilitate the early realization of a comprehensive political settlement in Afghanistan in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Agreements and of the present resolution;

11. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work of the United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan in the implementation of the Geneva Agreements and emphasizes that it should continue to discharge its functions in strict compliance with the Agreements, and requests Afghanistan and Pakistan to provide full assistance to it;

12. *Renews its appeal* to all States and national and international organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees, in co-ordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

13. *Calls upon* all States to provide adequate financial and material resources to the Co-ordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan for the purposes of achieving the speedy repatriation and rehabilitation of the Afghan refugees, as well as for the economic and social reconstruction of the country;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep Member States and the Security Council informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the situation in Afghanistan and on progress achieved in the implementation of the Geneva Agreements and the political settlement relating to Afghanistan;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 1 November 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/44/L.17. For the final text, see resolution 44/15.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/64-S/20365	Letter dated 31 December 1988 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued at Athens on 31 December 1988 by the 12 member States of the European Community on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the invasion of Afghanistan	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1988*, document S/20365
A/44/84-S/20407	Letter dated 17 January 1989 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final statement and the Manama Declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at its ninth session, held at Manama from 19 to 22 December 1988	
A/44/91-S/20417	Letter dated 23 January 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989*, document S/20417
A/44/112-S/20446	Letter dated 2 February 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20446
A/44/124-S/20461	Letter dated 13 February 1989 from the representatives of Pakistan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20461
A/44/127-S/20464	Letter dated 15 February 1989 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration on Afghanistan by the 12 States members of the European Community issued on 14 February 1989	*Ibid.*, document S/20464
A/44/130-S/20471	Letter dated 16 February 1989 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20471
A/44/131-S/20472	Letter dated 16 February 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20472
A/44/174-S/20519	Letter dated 14 March 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20519
A/44/184-S/20538	Letter dated 20 March 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20538
A/44/185-S/20539	Letter dated 21 March 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20539
A/44/203-S/20549	Letter dated 28 March 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/218-S/20581	Letter dated 8 April 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1989*, document S/20581
A/44/224-S/20588	Letter dated 10 April 1989 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	
A/44/230-S/20594	Letter dated 14 April 1989 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20594
A/44/235-S/20600	Letter dated 18 April 1989 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Riyadh from 13 to 16 March 1989	
A/44/267-S/20618	Letter dated 4 May 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20618
A/44/281-S/20636	Letter dated 16 May 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20636
A/44/305-S/20676	Letter dated 6 June 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/44/307-S/20678	Letter dated 7 June 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20678
A/44/355-S/20704	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions adopted by the heads of State or Government of the 12 member States of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Madrid on 26 and 27 June 1989	
A/44/370-S/20718	Letter dated 5 July 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1989*, document S/20718
A/44/371-S/20720	Letter dated 5 July 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20720
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 & 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/415-S/20749	Letter dated 25 July 1989 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting excerpts from the joint communiqué of the twenty-second Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Bandar Seri Begawan on 3 and 4 July 1989	
A/44/452-S/20781	Letter dated 10 August 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20781
A/44/472-S/20804	Letter dated 22 August 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20804
A/44/496-S/20825	Letter dated 31 August 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20825
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	
A/44/578-S/20868	Letter dated 25 September 1989 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Secretary of State of the United States of America to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint American-Soviet statement of 23 September 1989	
A/44/589-S/20876	Letter dated 29 September 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20876
A/44/614-S/20887	Letter dated 5 October 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1989*, document S/20887
A/44/661-S/20911	Report of the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20911
A/44/689-S/20921	Letter dated 26 October 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué adopted at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Kuala Lumpur from 18 to 24 October 1989	
A/44/700-S/20934	Letter dated 31 October 1989 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the communiqué of the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the Declaration of the Fourth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the plight of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria, both held in New York on 4 October 1989	
A/44/703-S/20938	Letter dated 2 November 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20938
	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/44/L.17	
A/C.5/44/15	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/44/679	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 123

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Agenda item 33

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 33: Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic*

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Document A/44/L.24: Angola, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uruguay and Zaire: draft resolution 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 2

List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 55th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 31.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.24

Angola, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uruguay and Zaire: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*9 November 1989*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/11 of 27 October 1986, in which it solemnly declared the Atlantic Ocean, in the region situated between Africa and South America, the "Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic",

Recalling also its resolution 42/16 of 10 November 1987, in which it urged States of the region to continue their actions aiming at fulfilling the goals of the declaration, especially through the adoption and implementation of specific programmes for this purpose, and its resolution 43/23 of 14 November 1988, in which it commended initiatives by States of the zone to promote peace and regional co-operation in the South Atlantic,

Reaffirming that the questions of peace and security and those of development are interrelated and inseparable, and considering that co-operation among all States, in particular those of the region, for peace and development is essential to promote the objectives of the zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic,

Aware of the importance that the States of the zone attach to the preservation of the region's environment and recognizing the threat that pollution from any source poses to the marine and coastal environment, its ecological balance and its resources,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of States of the zone towards fulfilling the goals of the declaration,

1. *Takes note* of the report submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 43/23 (A/44/536);

2. *Calls upon* all States to co-operate in the promotion of the objectives of peace and co-operation established in the declaration of the zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives, particularly actions which may create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region;

3. *Welcomes* the beginning in April 1989 of the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia and looks forward to receiving Namibia very soon as a member of the community of the States of the zone;

4. *Emphasizes* the imperative need to preserve the environment of the region and urges all States to take the necessary measures in order to ensure its protection from environmental damage;

5. *Urges* all States to abstain from transferring to and disposing in the region hazardous, toxic and nuclear wastes;

6. *Welcomes* the assistance that the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme are extending towards the convening by the States of the zone of two seminars, to be held in the Congo in 1990 and in Uruguay in 1991, devoted to the review of the development and implementation of the legal régime established by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;[1]

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 under review and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, taking into account, *inter alia*, the views expressed by Member States;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic".

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[1] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 55th plenary meeting, on 14 November 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/44/L.24 by a recorded vote of 146 to 1, with 2 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 44/20.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/536	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	
A/44/694	Letter dated 23 October 1989 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Ica Declaration and Communiqué, issued at the Third Presidential Meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action, held at Ica, Peru, on 11 and 12 October 1989	

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Agenda item 34

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 34: The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives*

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Document A/44/L.14/Rev.1 and Add.1: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela: revised draft resolution 1

Document A/44/L.63 and Add.1: Cuba, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Nicaragua, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution 3

Action taken by the General Assembly 3

List of other documents pertaining to the item 3

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 35th and 86th to 88th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 22.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.14/REV.1 AND ADD.1**

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela: revised draft resolution

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*20 October 1989*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 530 (1983) of 19 May 1983, 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985 and 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989 and its resolutions 38/10 of 11 November 1983, 39/4 of 26 October 1984, 41/37 of 18 November 1986, 42/1 of 7 October 1987 and 43/24 of 15 November 1988, as well as the initiative of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States of 18 November 1986,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 26 June (A/44/344-S/20699 and Add.1) and 17 October 1989 (A/44/642 and Corr.1), submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 43/24,

Convinced that the peoples of Central America wish to achieve peace, reconciliation, development and justice, without outside interference, in accordance with their own decision and their own historical experience, and without sacrificing the principles of self-determination and non-intervention,

Aware that the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 by the Presidents of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, at the Esquipulas II summit meeting,[1] is the outcome of the decision by Central Americans to take up fully the historical challenge of forging a peaceful destiny for Central America,

Aware also of the political will which inspires them to settle their differences by means of dialogue, negotiation and respect for the legitimate interests of all States, establishing commitments to be fulfilled in good faith, through the verifiable performance of actions aimed at achieving peace, democracy, security, co-operation and respect for human rights,

Welcoming the joint declarations adopted by the Central American Presidents at Alajuela, Costa Rica, on 16 January 1988,[2] and at Costa del Sol, El Salvador, on 14 February 1989 (A/44/140-S/20491, annex),

Taking note with special satisfaction of the agreements reached by the Central American Presidents at Tela, Honduras, on 7 August 1989 (see A/44/451-S/20778), comprising the Tela Declaration, the Joint Plan for the voluntary demobilization, repatriation or relocation in Nicaragua or third countries of the members of the Nicaraguan resistance and their families, as well as assistance for the demobilization of all those involved in armed actions in the countries of the region when such persons voluntarily request it (*ibid.*, annex I), and the agreement signed by Honduras and Nicaragua (*ibid.*, annex II) with the moral support of the leaders of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala,

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** Document A/44/L.14/Rev.1/Add.1 was issued to add three States to the list of sponsors.

[1] A/42/521-S/19085, annex.

[2] A/42/911-S/19447, annex.

Noting the action taken by the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States in support of the agreements of the Central American Presidents, in particular those relating to the establishment and functioning of the International Support and Verification Commission entrusted with the implementation of the Joint Plan for the voluntary demobilization, repatriation or relocation of the members of the Nicaraguan resistance and their families, and of other irregular forces when they request it,

Recognizing the importance of the action taken by the Secretary-General for the establishment of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America at the request of the Governments of the region, with a view to the adoption of the necessary measures for setting in motion the on-site verification machinery in fulfilment of the security commitments emanating from the agreement signed at the Esquipulas II summit meeting and subsequent declarations,

Noting the importance attached by the Central American Presidents to the function of international verification of the electoral processes in the region, in accordance with the provisions of the agreement signed at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, and the declaration adopted at Costa del Sol,

Welcoming the invitation extended through a sovereign decision by the Government of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General to establish, within the context of the Central American peace process, a group of observers to verify each and every stage of the electoral process in Nicaragua, a process that is to culminate in national elections scheduled for 25 February 1990, as well as the positive response of the Secretary-General (see A/44/210),

Noting with interest the agreement signed on 15 September 1989 at Mexico City by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to continue the process of dialogue in an effort to reach an understanding through political agreements that would put an end to the armed conflict by political means in the shortest possible time, as well as to encourage the democratization of the country and to reunify Salvadorian society, and the decision of the Secretary-General to accept the invitation extended to him by the above-mentioned parties for the United Nations to participate as a witness in the meeting held at San José from 16 to 18 October 1989,

Recognizing the unfailing determination and the decisive contribution of the Contadora Group and its Support Group in favour of peace in Central America,

Bearing in mind the particular importance which the implementation of its resolution 42/231 of 12 May 1988 concerning the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America[3] and other relevant resolutions has for the improvement of the living standards of the Central American people,

1. *Commends* the desire for peace expressed by the Central American Presidents in signing on 7 August 1987 at Guatemala City the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America"[1] and in issuing their subsequent declarations and agreements;

2. *Expresses* its strongest support for these agreements;

3. *Exhorts* the Governments to continue their efforts to achieve a firm and lasting peace in Central America and expresses its fervent hopes for the effective implementation of the agreements signed at Tela, Honduras, on 7 August 1989 (see A/44/451-S/20778);

4. *Appeals* to the countries which are outside the region but which have links with it and interests in it to facilitate the implementation of the agreements concluded by the Central American Presidents and to abstain from any action which may impede such implementation;

5. *Fully supports* the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the performance of the functions which the Central American Presidents, at the Tela summit meeting, entrusted to him as a member of the International Support and Verification Commission, together with the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to afford the fullest possible support to the Central American Governments in their efforts to achieve peace, especially by taking the measures necessary for the establishment and effective functioning of the verification machinery in respect of security, through the United Nations Observer Group in Central America;

7. *Supports* the agreement of the Secretary-General with the Government of Nicaragua concerning the establishment of the United Nations Observer Mission to verify the electoral process in Nicaragua, contained in the letter dated 6 July 1989 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly (see A/44/375);

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it periodically during the present session on the progress of the United Nations Observer Mission to verify the electoral process in Nicaragua, which he established as an extraordinary measure related to the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as on the electoral process in Nicaragua, and to submit a final report to it on the results thereof;

9. *Urges* the international community and international organizations to increase their technical, economic and financial co-operation with the Central American countries for the implementation of the goals and objectives of the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America, as stipulated in General Assembly resolution 42/231, and as a way of assisting the efforts being made by the countries of the region to achieve peace and development;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a preliminary report to the General Assembly during the first two weeks of December 1989 on progress made in implementing the present resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives".

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[3] A/42/949, annex.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.63 AND ADD.1*

Cuba, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Nicaragua, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*28 December 1989*]

EFFECTS OF THE MILITARY INTERVENTION BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN PANAMA ON THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the statements made in the General Assembly and the Security Council regarding the invasion of Panama,

Reaffirming the sovereign and inalienable right of Panama to determine freely its social, economic and political system and to develop its international relations without any form of foreign intervention, interference, subversion, coercion or threat,

Recalling that, in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations, all Member States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the need to restore conditions which will guarantee the full exercise of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Panamanian people,

Expressing its profound concern at the serious consequences the armed intervention by the United States of America in Panama might have for peace and security in the Central American region,

1. *Strongly deplores* the intervention in Panama by the armed forces of the United States of America, which constitutes a flagrant violation of international law and of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States;

2. *Demands* the immediate cessation of the intervention and the withdrawal from Panama of the armed invasion forces of the United States;

3. *Demands also* full respect for and strict observance of the letter and spirit of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties;

4. *Calls upon* all States to uphold and respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Panama;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to monitor the developments in Panama and to report to the General Assembly within twenty-four hours after the adoption of the present resolution.

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* Document A/44/L.63/Add.1 was issued to add four States to the list of sponsors.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 35th plenary meeting, on 23 October 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/44/L.14/Rev.1 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 44/10.[4]

At its 88th plenary meeting, on 29 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/44/L.63 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 75 to 20, with 40 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 44/240.[4]

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[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/7/Add.8	Ninth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7A*
A/44/132-S/20473	Letter dated 17 February 1989 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the statement issued on 16 February 1989 by the 12 States members of the European Community concerning the declaration adopted on 14 February 1989 by the Central American Presidents	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989*, document S/20473
A/44/140-S/20491	Letter dated 24 February 1989 from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint declaration of the Central American Presidents adopted on 14 February 1989 at Costa del Sol, El Salvador	*Ibid.*, document S/20491
A/44/159-S/20500	Letter dated 3 March 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20500

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/169-S/20512	Letter dated 2 March 1989 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Joint Political Declaration and the Joint Economic Communiqué of the San Pedro Sula Ministerial Conference on Political Dialogue and Economic Co-operation between the European Community and its member States and the countries of Central America and of the Contadora Group, held at San Pedro Sula, Honduras, on 27 and 28 February 1989	*Ibid.*, document S/20512
A/44/177-S/20534	Letter dated 16 March 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué issued on 15 March 1989 by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries	*Ibid.*, document S/20534
A/44/181-S/20536	Letter dated 21 March 1989 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20536
A/44/205-S/20559	Letter dated 3 April 1989 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1989*, document S/20559
A/44/210	Letter dated 5 April 1989 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly	
A/44/212-S/20570	Letter dated 5 April 1989 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20570
A/44/225-S/20589	Letter dated 11 April 1989 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20589
A/44/237-S/20601	Letter dated 20 April 1989 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20601
A/44/253-S/20605	Letter dated 21 April 1989 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20605
A/44/285-S/20640	Letter dated 17 May 1989 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20640
A/44/286-S/20641	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/20641
A/44/287-S/20642	Letter dated 31 March 1989 from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the note which has been addressed to him by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Central America concerning the creation of a United Nations Observer Group in Central America	*Ibid., Supplement for January, February and March 1989*, document S/20642
A/44/288-S/20643	Note by the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1989*, document S/20643
A/44/289-S/20644	Letter dated 8 May 1989 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20644
A/44/304	Letter dated 6 June 1989 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly	
A/44/305-S/20676	Letter dated 6 June 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/44/306	Letter dated 2 June 1989 from the representative of Saint Lucia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Castries on 8 and 9 May 1989	
A/44/311	Letter dated 9 June 1989 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General	
A/44/335-S/20696	Letter dated 19 June 1989 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20696
A/44/344-S/20699 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20699 and Add.1
A/44/355-S/20704	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions adopted by the heads of State or Government of the 12 member States of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Madrid on 26 and 27 June 1989	
A/44/359-S/20705	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20705
A/44/361	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Caracas Declaration, adopted at the special ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, held at Caracas from 21 to 23 June 1989, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Group	
A/44/375	Letter dated 6 July 1989 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly	
A/44/391-S/20731	Letter dated 12 July 1989 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1989*, document S/20731
A/44/399-S/20737	Letter dated 18 July 1989 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20737
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 & 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/445-S/20774	Letter dated 7 August 1989 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the political agreements signed by the President of Nicaragua with the opposition parties on 4 August 1989 and the statement made by President Ortega at the conclusion of the national dialogue	*Ibid.*, document S/20774
A/44/451-S/20778	Letter dated 9 August 1989 from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the documents adopted at the meeting of the Presidents of these States held at Tela, Honduras, on 5, 6 and 7 August 1989	*Ibid.*, document S/20778
A/44/459-S/20786	Letter dated 14 August 1989 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20786
A/44/464-S/20791	Letter dated 14 August 1989 from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20791
A/44/468-S/20795	Letter dated 17 August 1989 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20795
A/44/470-S/20802	Letter dated 21 August 1989 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint communiqué issued on 17 August 1989 by the member countries of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action concerning the results achieved at the summit meeting of Central American Presidents held at Tela, Honduras, on 7 August 1989	*Ibid.*, document S/20802
A/44/477	Letter dated 22 August 1989 from the representative of Grenada to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the tenth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Grand Anse from 3 to 7 July 1989	
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	
A/44/578-S/20868	Letter dated 25 September 1989 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Secretary of State of the United States of America to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint American-Soviet statement of 23 September 1989	
A/44/617-S/20889	Letter dated 6 October 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1989	
A/44/642 and Corr.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the first report of the United Nations Observer Mission to verify the electoral process in Nicaragua	
A/44/688	Letter dated 25 October 1989 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General	
A/44/689-S/20921	Letter dated 26 October 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué adopted at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Kuala Lumpur from 18 to 24 October 1989	
A/44/694	Letter dated 23 October 1989 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Ica Declaration and Communiqué, issued at the Third Presidential Meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action, held at Ica, Peru, on 11 and 12 October 1989	
A/44/701-S/20935	Letter dated 1 November 1989 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1989*, document S/20935
A/44/702-S/20937	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/20937
A/44/704-S/20939	Letter dated 2 November 1989 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	
A/44/794-S/20985	Letter dated 22 November 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the communiqué of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the situation in El Salvador issued on 20 November 1989	*Ibid.*, document S/20985
A/44/834	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the second report of the United Nations Observer Mission to verify the electoral process in Nicaragua	
A/44/837-S/21002	Letter dated 1 December 1989 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General	
A/44/866-S/21017	Letter dated 11 December 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21017
A/44/871-S/21018	Letter dated 11 December 1989 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21018
A/44/872-S/21019	Letter dated 12 December 1989 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General transmitting the Declaration of San Isidro de Coronado signed the same day at San Isidro de Coronado, Costa Rica, by the five Central American Presidents	*Ibid.*, document S/21019
A/44/878-S/21024	Letter dated 14 December 1989 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21024

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/886-S/21029	Report of the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21029
A/44/907-S/21046	Letter dated 21 December 1989 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21046
A/44/908-S/21051	Letter dated 23 December 1989 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21051
A/44/910-S/21059	Letter dated 27 December 1989 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21059
A/44/911	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/912-S/21064	Letter dated 30 December 1989 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21064
A/44/913-S/21067	Letter dated 3 January 1990 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, *Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1990*, document S/21067
A/44/915-S/21101	Letter dated 23 January 1990 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21101
A/44/917	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the third report of the United Nations Observer Mission to verify the electoral process in Nicaragua	
A/44/918	Letter dated 7 February 1990 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	
A/44/921	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the fourth report of the United Nations Observer Mission to verify the electoral process in Nicaragua	
A/44/923-S/21169	Letter dated 26 February 1990 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General	
A/44/924	Letter dated 27 February 1990 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	
A/44/927	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/44/931-S/21206	Letter dated 26 March 1990 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21206
A/44/936-S/21235	Letter dated 5 April 1990 from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Montelimar Declaration signed by the Presidents of these countries in Nicaragua on 3 April 1990	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1990*, document S/21235
A/44/939-S/21226	Letter dated 23 April 1990 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21226
A/44/941-S/21272	Note verbale dated 23 April 1990 from the Mission of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21272
A/44/944-S/21282	Letter dated 30 April 1990 from the representative of Ireland to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21282
A/44/948-S/21304	Letter dated 21 May 1990 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21304
A/44/950-S/21316	Letter dated 29 May 1990 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21316
A/44/954-S/21347	Letter dated 7 June 1990 from the representatives of Spain and Venezuela to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21347
A/44/958	Letter dated 20 June 1990 from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	
A/44/959	Letter dated 27 June 1990 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General	
A/44/964	Letter dated 12 July 1990 from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration of the Central American Governments concerning the events in the fraternal Republic of Nicaragua, adopted on 10 July 1990	
A/44/969-S/21478	Letter dated 8 August 1990 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1990*, document S/21478
A/44/970-S/21504	Letter dated 13 August 1990 from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Security Commission Agreement adopted at San José, Costa Rica, on 31 July 1990	*Ibid.*, document S/21504
A/44/971-S/21541	Note verbale dated 14 August 1990 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Agreement on Human Rights signed at San José, Costa Rica, on 26 July 1990 between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional	*Ibid.*, document S/21541
A/44/L.14	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua: draft resolution	Replaced by document A/44/L.14/Rev.1
A/44/L.62	Cuba and Nicaragua: draft resolution	Withdrawn by the sponsors

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 36

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 36: Question of Namibia*

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DOCUMENT A/44/24/ADD.1*

Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia: draft resolutions

[*Original: English*]
[*25 June 1990*]

A

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it decided to establish a United Nations Council for South West Africa[1] as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence,

Recalling also its resolution S-18/1 of 23 April 1990, by which it admitted the Republic of Namibia to membership in the United Nations,

Taking note of the declaration of the United Nations Council for Namibia adopted at its special plenary meetings, held at Windhoek from 9 to 11 April 1990 (A/44/940-S/21270, annex), by which the Council decided to recommend to the General Assembly its own dissolution as a result of Namibia's attainment of freedom and independence,

Taking note also of the decision taken by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its special plenary meetings immediately to arrange, with the agreement of the Government of the Republic of Namibia, to co-ordinate the smooth transfer of the relevant programmes and activities of the Council to the Government of Namibia,

Taking note further of the decision of the United Nations Council for Namibia requesting the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and the United Nations Institute for Namibia to organize in Namibia a seminar on programme planning for the national reconstruction and development of Namibia,

1. *Commends* the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence, for the fulfilment of the important responsibilities entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 2248 (S-V) and for its unrelenting efforts to ensure the attainment by the Namibian people of self-determination and national independence;

2. *Decides* that the United Nations Council for Namibia, having fulfilled the important mandate entrusted to it by General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) relating to the Territory, is hereby dissolved;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the necessary resources in order to complete the implementation of the programme activities approved by the United Nations Council for Namibia for 1990, as set forth in annex I to the present resolutions;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General immediately to arrange, in consultation with the Government of Namibia, to co-ordinate the transfer to the Government of Namibia of the programmes, activities and assets of the United Nations Council for Namibia, including archival collections consisting of, *inter alia*, major resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia and other relevant documents and official correspondence, as well as, in particular, those relating to the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia[2] and to the accession to international conventions and representation of Namibia in specialized agencies of the United Nations and intergovernmental organizations;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in recognition of the unique and direct responsibility that the United Nations had assumed over Namibia prior to independence, to ensure the continued role of the United Nations in the reconstruction

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 96th meeting, and *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 66th meeting, and corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 29.

* Incorporating document A/44/24/Add.1/Corr.1/Rev.1 of 6 September 1990.

[1] By its resolution 2372 (XXII) of 12 June 1968, the General Assembly proclaimed that South West Africa should thenceforth be known as "Namibia". By the same resolution, the Assembly decided that the United Nations Council for South West Africa should be called "United Nations Council for Namibia".

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24* (A/35/24), vol. I, annex II.

and development of the newly independent State of Namibia by providing the necessary resources and staff within the Secretariat for the delivery of such programmes of assistance;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide assistance as may be requested by the Government of Namibia in the preparation of a comprehensive national census in order to determine accurate demographic and other relevant socio-economic statistics on Namibia;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to consider as a matter of priority the redeployment within the United Nations Secretariat and other organizations of the United Nations system of the staff of the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.

B

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the parts of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia relating to the United Nations Fund for Namibia (A/44/24, part four, chaps. III and IV, sect. B),

Recalling its resolution 2679 (XXV) of 9 December 1970, by which it established the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Recalling also its resolution 3112 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, by which it appointed the United Nations Council for Namibia trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Recalling further its resolution 31/153 of 20 December 1976, by which it decided to launch the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, a comprehensive assistance programme within the United Nations system, covering both the period of the struggle for independence and the initial years of independence of Namibia,

Noting that the current programmes under the General Account, the United Nations Institute for Namibia Account and the Nationhood Programme Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia should be completed,

1. *Takes note* of the relevant parts of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;

2. *Takes note also* of the declaration of the United Nations Council for Namibia adopted at its special plenary meetings held at Windhoek from 9 to 11 April 1990 (A/44/940-S/21270, annex), by which the Council recognized that some of its current programmes and activities remain incomplete;

3. *Decides* that the United Nations Fund for Namibia shall continue to operate in order to ensure the orderly completion of all programmes and activities currently financed from it and as set forth in annex II to the present resolutions and that a report in this respect shall be made to the General Assembly at an appropriate time;

4. *Decides also* that the United Nations Fund for Namibia shall operate under the custody of the Secretary-General;

5. *Decides further* to establish the United Nations Trust Committee for the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the composition and guidelines of which shall follow the pattern of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia, to serve as the trustee of the Fund until its dissolution;

6. *Requests* the Committee, with the agreement of the Government of Namibia, to take the necessary measures to ensure the completion of ongoing programmes and activities currently financed from the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

7. *Decides* that the United Nations Institute for Namibia, having fulfilled its mandate to provide substantive support in its areas of competence in the struggle for freedom of the Namibians and the establishment of an independent Namibia and in view of the critical financial difficulties which it is experiencing, shall cease its operations on 30 September 1990;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations Trust Committee for the United Nations Fund for Namibia, and in co-operation with the Governments of Namibia and Zambia, to implement the closure of the United Nations Institute for Namibia as provided for in paragraph 7 above, and to liquidate its assets and discharge its liabilities and, having regard to the needs of Namibia and the successor institution to the Institute, to make available any residual net assets for utilization by such successor institution;

9. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the Government of Zambia for accommodating the United Nations Institute for Namibia prior to Namibia's independence and extending services, courtesies and privileges to facilitate the Institute's operations in Zambia;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Governments concerned, to co-ordinate the transfer to Namibia of the United Nations Vocational Training Centre for Namibia at Cuacra, Angola, and to determine the future status of the Namibia Secondary Technical School at Loudima, the Congo, and expresses its deep appreciation to the Governments of Angola and the Congo for the courtesies and hospitality that they have extended to these institutions;

11. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States, specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system, and to governmental and non-governmental organizations that have made contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, as well as to all individuals who have done so;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appeal to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

13. *Invites* Governments to appeal once more to their national organizations and institutions for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

14. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Development Programme for its contribution to the financing and administration of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and the financing of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, and calls upon it to continue its contribution to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

15. *Decides* that Namibians currently benefiting from assistance through the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and through the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa shall continue to be eligible for such assistance until they complete their programmes;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to credit as soon as possible to the United Nations Fund for Namibia the sum

of 1.5 million United States dollars already appropriated for 1990 under the regular budget;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the necessary resources for the performance of the activities financed from the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

ANNEX I

Programme activities approved by the United Nations Council for Namibia for 1990 to be carried out following the dissolution of the Council

The United Nations Council for Namibia approved the programme activities enumerated below for 1990:

1. **Preparation of reports on the political, military and social situation in Namibia, and on the activities of foreign economic interests in the Territory, for the period from 1 April 1989 until independence;**

2. **Preparation of a report on contacts between Member States and South Africa to cover the period from 1 April 1989 until independence;**

3. **Preparation of a report on the activities of the Council for the period from 1 September 1989 until independence;**

4. **Organization of a seminar on programme planning for the national reconstruction and development of Namibia and preparation of its final report;**

5. **Preparation of draft chapters on Namibia for inclusion in the *Yearbook of the United Nations* for the years 1986 to 1990;**

6. **Preparation of a draft study of Article 81 of the Charter of the United Nations for inclusion in Supplement No. 7 of the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs;***

7. Compilation of archival materials relating to United Nations action on Namibia and deemed to be of use or interest to Namibia, including major resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia and other relevant documents and official correspondence;

8. Drafting of a historical account of the responsibilities and programmes undertaken by the Council since its inception.

ANNEX II

Programmes and activities financed from the United Nations Fund for Namibia

A. NATIONHOOD PROGRAMME ACCOUNT

1. The Nationhood Programme Account of the Fund finances sixteen training and education projects for Namibians in various fields of study. Two of these projects provide funding for the United Nations Vocational Training Centre for Namibia at Cuacra, Angola, which is to be relocated to Namibia in late 1990 or early 1991.

B. GENERAL ACCOUNT

2. The individual scholarship programme of the General Account provides sponsorship for one hundred and eighty-five Namibian students, the majority of whom are studying at university level in the United States of America.

3. The General Account also supports six training projects similar to those of the Nationhood Programme and one project that makes a major contribution to the operating expenses of the Namibia Secondary Technical School at Loudima, the Congo.

4. The General Account provides social and medical assistance for expatriate Namibians in need, generally students, and covers the return travel expenses of scholarship holders who have completed their degrees.

C. INSTITUTE FOR NAMIBIA ACCOUNT

5. The Institute for Namibia Account of the Fund provided most of the funding for the budget of the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka. The Institute shall cease its operations on 30 September 1990.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 September 1990, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A and B contained in the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia (A/44/24/Add.1). For the final text, see resolutions 44/243 A and B.[3]

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[3] *Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49A.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/23 (Part V) and A/44/23 (Part V)/Add.1	Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23*, chap. IX and addendum
A/44/24 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1/Rev.1	Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia	*Ibid., Supplement No. 24*
A/44/89-S/20414	Letter dated 23 January 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General	See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989*, document S/20414
A/44/90-S/20415	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/20415
A/44/215-S/20573	Letter dated 6 April 1989 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement issued at Madrid on the same day by the 12 States members of the European Community on the subject of the situation in Namibia	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1989*, document S/20573
A/44/216-S/20580 and Corr.1	Letter dated 7 April 1989 from the representative of Mali to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the second session of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa of the Organization of African Unity, held at Harare on 21 and 22 March 1989	*Ibid.*, document S/20580
A/44/231-S/20595	Letter dated 6 April 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20595
A/44/235-S/20600	Letter dated 18 April 1989 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Riyadh from 13 to 16 March 1989	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/280-S/20635	Letter dated 15 May 1989 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council	*Ibid.*, document S/20635
A/44/303-S/20672	Letter dated 5 June 1989 from the representative of Mali to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement by the current President of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in commemoration of the twenty-sixth anniversary of the establishment of that organization, on 25 May 1989	
A/44/306	Letter dated 2 June 1989 from the representative of Saint Lucia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communique of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Castries on 8 and 9 May 1989	
A/44/355-S/20704	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions adopted by the heads of State or Government of the 12 member States of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Madrid on 26 and 27 June 1989	
A/44/361	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Caracas Declaration, adopted at the special ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, held at Caracas from 21 to 23 June 1989, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Group	
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/458-S/20784	Letter dated 10 August 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1989*, document S/20784
A/44/471-S/20803	Letter dated 21 August 1989 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	
A/44/477	Letter dated 22 August 1989 from the representative of Grenada to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the tenth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Grand Anse from 3 to 7 July 1989	
A/44/501-S/20831	Letter dated 31 August 1989 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the concluding statement of the fourth meeting of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa, held at Canberra from 7 to 9 August 1989	
A/44/521	Letter dated 23 May 1989 from the Secretary-General to the President of Zimbabwe and Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries	
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	
A/44/567	Letter dated 25 September 1989 from the representative of Norway to the Secretary-General	
A/44/578-S/20868	Letter dated 25 September 1989 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Secretary of State of the United States of America to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint American-Soviet statement of 23 September 1989	
A/44/597	Letter dated 2 October 1989 from the representative of Zambia to the Secretary-General	
A/44/598	Letter dated 2 October 1989 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of resolutions adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 145th session, held in London from 4 to 9 September 1989	
A/44/617-S/20889	Letter dated 6 October 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1989	
A/44/656-S/20909	Letter dated 18 October 1989 from the representative of Kenya to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement by the Group of African States on the Secretary-General's report of 6 October 1989 (S/20883) on the implementation of Security Council resolution 640 (1989) concerning the question of Namibia	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1989*, document S/20909
A/44/672-S/20914	Letter dated 23 October 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Kuala Lumpur Statement on Southern Africa adopted by the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting on 21 October 1989	*Ibid.*, document S/20914
A/44/694	Letter dated 23 October 1989 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Ica Declaration and Communique, issued at the Third Presidential Meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action, held at Ica, Peru, on 11 and 12 October 1989	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/700-S/20934	Letter dated 31 October 1989 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the communiqué of the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the Declaration of the Fourth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the plight of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria, both held in New York on 4 October 1989	
A/44/795-S/20986	Letter dated 22 November 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué dated 20 November 1989 of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the situation in Namibia	
A/44/929	Letter dated 21 March 1990 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General	
A/44/935-S/21227	Letter dated 3 April 1990 from the representative of Bolivia to the Secretary-General	
A/44/940-S/21270	Letter dated 20 April 1990 from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Secretary-General	
A/44/974	Letter dated 27 August 1990 from the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the President of the General Assembly	
	Programme budget implications of the draft resolutions contained in document A/44/24/Add.1	
A/C.5/44/56/Rev.1	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/44/975	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 123

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Agenda item 37

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 37: The situation in the Middle East*

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Document A/44/L.47 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Albania, Bahrain, Cuba, Djibouti, Indonesia, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman and Pakistan: draft resolution 1

Document A/44/L.48 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Djibouti, Indonesia, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan and Syrian Arab Republic: draft resolution 3

Document A/44/L.49 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Kuwait, Mali, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia: draft resolution 4

Action taken by the General Assembly 5

List of other documents pertaining to the item 5

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 64th to 66th and 73rd meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 40.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.47 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Albania, Bahrain, Cuba, Djibouti, Indonesia, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman and Pakistan: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*27 November 1989*]

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Reaffirming its resolutions 36/226 A and B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/123 F of 20 December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983, 38/180 A to D of 19 December 1983, 39/146 A to C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 A to C of 16 December 1985, 41/162 A to C of 4 December 1986, 42/209 A to D of 11 December 1987 and 43/54 A to C of 6 December 1988,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 511 (1982) of 18 June 1982, 512 (1982) of 19 June 1982, 513 (1982) of 4 July 1982, 515 (1982) of 29 July 1982, 516 (1982) of 1 August 1982, 517 (1982) of 4 August 1982, 518 (1982) of 12 August 1982, 519 (1982) of 17 August 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, 521 (1982) of 19 September 1982 and 555 (1984) of 12 October 1984 and other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 27 October 1989 (A/44/690 and Add.1), 16 November 1989 (A/44/731-S/20968), and 22 November 1989 (A/44/737-S/20971),

Reaffirming the need for continued collective support for the decisions adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982,[1] which were confirmed by subsequent Arab summit conferences, including the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 23 to 26 May 1989, reiterating its previous resolutions on the question of Palestine and its support for the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and considering that the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/58 C and other resolutions related to the question of Palestine, would contribute to the promotion of peace in the region,

Welcoming all efforts contributing towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, in accordance with the United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and to the situation in the Middle East,

Welcoming the world-wide support extended to the just cause of the Palestinian people and the other Arab countries in their struggle against Israeli aggression and occupation in order to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights, as affirmed by previous resolutions of the General Assembly on the question of Palestine and on the situation in the Middle East,

Gravely concerned that the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied

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* Document A/44/L.47/Add.1 was issued to add five States to the list of sponsors.

[1] See A/37/696-S/15510, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1982*, document S/15510, annex.

Arab territories still remain under Israeli occupation, that the relevant resolutions of the United Nations have not been implemented and that the Palestinian people is still denied the restoration of its land and the exercise of its inalienable national rights in conformity with international law, as reaffirmed by resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[2] to the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

Reaffirming also all relevant United Nations resolutions which stipulate that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law and that Israel must withdraw unconditionally from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

Reaffirming further the imperative necessity of establishing a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region, based on full respect for the Charter and the principles of international law,

Gravely concerned also at the continuing Israeli policies involving the escalation and expansion of the conflict in the region, which further violate the principles of international law and endanger international peace and security,

Stressing once again the great importance of the time factor in the endeavours to achieve an early comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms its conviction* that the question of Palestine is the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region will be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights and the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories;

2. *Reaffirms* that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people;

3. *Declares once more* that peace in the Middle East is indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem, under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of its relevant resolutions, which ensures the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and which enables the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to exercise its inalienable rights, including the right to return and the right to self-determination, national independence and the establishment of its independent sovereign State in Palestine, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to the question of Palestine, in particular General Assembly resolutions ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 36/120 A to F of 10 December 1981, 37/86 A to D of 10 December 1982, 37/86 E of 20 December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A to D of 11 December 1984, 40/96 A to D of 12 December 1985, 41/43 A to D of 2 December 1986, 42/66 A to D of 2 December 1987, 43/54 A to C of 6 December 1988, and 43/175 A to C, 43/176 and 43/177 of 15 December 1988;

4. *Considers* the Arab peace plan adopted unanimously at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982,[1] which was confirmed by subsequent Arab summit conferences, including the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 23 to 26 May 1989, as well as relevant efforts and action to implement the Fez plan, as an important contribution towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

5. *Condemns* Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and demands the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied since 1967;

6. *Rejects* all agreements and arrangements which violate the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and contradict the principles of a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem to ensure the establishment of a just peace in the area;

7. *Deplores* Israel's failure to comply with Security Council resolutions 476 (1980) of 30 June 1980 and 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980 and General Assembly resolutions 35/207 of 16 December 1980 and 36/226 A and B of 17 December 1981; determines that Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to declare it as its "capital" as well as the measures to alter its physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status are null and void and demands that they be rescinded immediately; and calls upon all Member States, the specialized agencies and all other international organizations to abide by the present resolution and all other relevant resolutions and decisions;

8. *Condemns* Israel's aggression, policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and outside this territory, including expropriation, establishment of settlements, annexation and other terrorist, aggressive and repressive measures, which are in violation of the Charter and the principles of international law and the relevant international conventions;

9. *Strongly condemns* the imposition by Israel of its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, its annexationist policies and practices, the establishment of settlements, the confiscation of lands, the diversion of water resources and the imposition of Israeli citizenship on Syrian nationals, and declares that all these measures are null and void and constitute a violation of the rules and principles of international law relative to belligerent occupation, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

10. *Considers* that the agreements on strategic co-operation between the United States of America and Israel, signed on 30 November 1981, and the continued supply of modern arms and *matériel* to Israel, augmented by substantial economic aid, including the Agreement on the Establishment of a Free Trade Area between the two Governments, have encouraged Israel to pursue its aggressive

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[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

and expansionist policies and practices in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and have had adverse effects on efforts for the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and pose a threat to the security of the region;

11. *Calls once more upon* all States to put an end to the flow to Israel of any military, economic, financial and technological aid, as well as of human resources, aimed at encouraging it to pursue its aggressive policies against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people;

12. *Strongly condemns* the continuing and increasing collaboration between Israel and the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields, which constitutes a hostile act against the African and Arab States and enables Israel to enhance its nuclear capabilities, thus subjecting the States of the region to nuclear blackmail;

13. *Reaffirms its call* for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on an equal footing, and that the Conference should be effective with full authority, in order to achieve a comprehensive and just solution based on the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with United Nations resolutions relevant to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East;

14. *Endorses the call* for setting up a preparatory committee, within the framework of the Security Council, with the participation of the permanent members of the Council, to take the necessary action to convene the Conference;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.48 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Djibouti, Indonesia, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan and Syrian Arab Republic: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*27 November 1989*]

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 22 November 1989 (A/44/737-S/20971),

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming its resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/123 A of 16 December 1982, 38/180 A of 19 December 1983, 39/146 B of 14 December 1984, 40/168 B of 16 December 1985, 41/162 B of 4 December 1986, 42/209 C of 11 December 1987 and 43/54 B of 6 December 1988,

Recalling its resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, in which it defined an act of aggression, *inter alia*, as "the invasion or attack by the armed forces of a State of the territory of another State, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another State or part thereof" and provided that "no consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as a justification for aggression",

Reaffirming the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Reaffirming once more the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[2] to the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

Noting that Israel's record, policies and actions establish conclusively that it is not a peace-loving Member State and that it has not carried out its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting also that Israel has refused, in violation of Article 25 of the Charter, to accept and carry out the numerous relevant decisions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 497 (1981), thus failing to carry out its obligations under the Charter,

1. *Strongly condemns* Israel for its failure to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and General Assembly resolutions 36/226 B, ES-9/1, 37/123 A, 38/180 A, 39/146 B, 40/168 B, 41/162 B, 42/209 C and 43/54 B;

2. *Declares once more* that Israel's continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan and its decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan constitute an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX);

3. *Declares once more* that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

4. *Declares* all Israeli policies and practices of, or aimed at, annexation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and of the other occupied Arab territories to be illegal and in violation of international law and of the relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. *Determines once more* that all actions taken by Israel to give effect to its decision relating to the occupied Syrian Arab Golan are illegal and invalid and shall not be recognized;

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* Document A/44/L.48/Add.1 was issued to add five States to the list of sponsors.

6. *Reaffirms its determination* that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,[3] and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, continue to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect for their obligations under these instruments in all circumstances;

7. *Determines once more* that the continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan since 1967 and its annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981, following Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on that territory, constitute a continuing threat to international peace and security;

8. *Strongly deplores* the negative vote by a permanent member of the Security Council which prevented the Council from adopting against Israel, under Chapter VII of the Charter, the "appropriate measures" referred to in resolution 497 (1981) unanimously adopted by the Council;

9. *Further deplores* any political, economic, financial, military and technological support to Israel that encourages it to commit acts of aggression and to consolidate and perpetuate its occupation and annexation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories;

10. *Firmly emphasizes once more* its demand that Israel, the occupying Power, rescind forthwith its illegal decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Arab Golan, which resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

11. *Reaffirms once more* the overriding necessity of the total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, which is an essential prerequisite for the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East;

12. *Determines once more* that Israel's record, policies and actions confirm that it is not a peace-loving Member State, that it has persistently violated the principles contained in the Charter and that it has carried out neither its obligations under the Charter nor its commitment under General Assembly resolution 273 (III) of 11 May 1949;

13. *Calls once more upon* all Member States to apply the following measures:

(*a*) To refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons and related equipment and to suspend any military assistance that Israel receives from them;

(*b*) To refrain from acquiring any weapons or military equipment from Israel;

(*c*) To suspend economic, financial and technological assistance to and co-operation with Israel;

(*d*) To sever diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel;

14. *Reiterates its call* to all Member States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with Israel in order totally to isolate it in all fields;

15. *Urges* non-member States to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

16. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other international organizations to conform their relations with Israel to the terms of the present resolution;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[3] Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915), p. 100.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.49 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Kuwait, Mali, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*27 November 1989*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/120 E of 10 December 1981, 37/123 C of 16 December 1982, 38/180 C of 19 December 1983, 39/146 C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 C of 16 December 1985, 41/162 C of 4 December 1986, 42/209 D of 11 December 1987 and 43/54 C of 6 December 1988, in which it determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which had altered or purported to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular the so-called "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith,

Recalling Security Council resolution 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided not to recognize the "Basic Law" and called upon those States that had established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 22 November 1989 (A/44/737-S/20971),

1. *Determines* that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

2. *Deplores* the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980), and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution;

3. *Calls once more upon* those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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* Document A/44/L.49/Add.1 was issued to add five States to the list of sponsors.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 4 December 1989, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions A/44/L.47 and Add.1, L.48 and Add.1 and L.49 and Add.1. Paragraph 10 of draft resolution A/44/L.47 was adopted by a separate vote of 63 to 35, with 47 abstentions,* and the draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a vote of 109 to 18, with 31 abstentions.* Draft resolution A/44/L.48 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 84 to 22, with 49 abstentions.* Draft resolution A/44/L.49 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 147 to 2, with 8 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 44/40 A to C.[4]

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* Recorded vote.

[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/61-S/20359	Letter dated 30 December 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1988*, document S/20359
A/44/62-S/20361	Letter dated 3 January 1989 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989*, document S/20361
A/44/70-S/20379	Letter dated 9 January 1989 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20379
A/44/78-S/20393	Letter dated 12 January 1989 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20393
A/44/81-S/20401	Letter dated 16 January 1989 from the representative of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20401
A/44/83-S/20406	Letter dated 17 January 1989 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final statement issued at Tunis on 12 January 1989 by the Special Arab Ministerial Committee to support the Intifadah	*Ibid.*, document S/20406
A/44/84-S/20407	Letter dated 17 January 1989 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final statement and the Manama Declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at its ninth session, held at Manama from 19 to 22 December 1988	
A/44/95-S/20425	Letter dated 26 January 1989 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20425
A/44/110-S/20440	Letter dated 1 February 1989 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20440
A/44/111-S/20445	Letter dated 3 February 1989 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	
A/44/117-S/20451	Letter dated 7 February 1989 from the representative of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20451
A/44/128-S/20467	Letter dated 16 February 1989 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20467
A/44/151-S/20493	Letter dated 28 February 1989 from the representative of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20493
A/44/152-S/20494	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/20494
A/44/154-S/20495 and Corr.1	Letter dated 1 March 1989 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20495
A/44/155-S/20496	Letter dated 1 March 1989 from the representative of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20496
A/44/157-S/20498	Letter dated 28 February 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/44/160-S/20502	Letter dated 1 March 1989 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20502
A/44/161-S/20503 and Corr.1	Letter dated 6 March 1989 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20503
A/44/166-S/20507	Letter dated 7 March 1989 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20507
A/44/167-S/20510	Letter dated 8 March 1989 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a press communiqué issued at the thirtieth session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council, held at Riyadh from 5 to 7 March 1989	*Ibid.*, document S/20510
A/44/176-S/20527	Letter dated 14 March 1989 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20527
A/44/179-S/20535	Letter dated 20 March 1989 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20535

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/182-S/20537	Letter dated 21 March 1989 from the representative of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20537
A/44/186-S/20540	Letter dated 21 March 1989 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration made by the 12 States members of the European Community on 20 March 1989 concerning the situation in Lebanon	*Ibid.*, document 20540
A/44/207-S/20562	Letter dated 3 April 1989 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement issued on 31 March 1989 by the 12 States members of the European Community on the situation in Lebanon	*Ibid.*, document S/20562
A/44/208-S/20563 and A/43/1004-S/20563	Letter dated 3 April 1989 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20563
A/44/220-S/20584	Letter dated 10 April 1989 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué issued by the Central Council of the Palestine Liberation Organization on 3 April 1989	*Ibid.*, document S/20584
A/44/227-S/20591	Letter dated 13 April 1989 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20591
A/44/232-S/20596	Letter dated 17 April 1989 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement made by the 12 States members of the European Community in connection with the tragic death of Mr. Pedro de Arístegui, Ambassador of Spain to Lebanon	*Ibid.*, document S/20596
A/44/235-S/20600	Letter dated 18 April 1989 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Riyadh from 13 to 16 March 1989	
A/44/240 and Corr.1	Letter dated 24 April 1989 from the representative of Hungary to the Secretary General transmitting the texts of resolutions adopted at the 81st Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Budapest from 10 to 18 March 1989	
A/44/259-S/20611	Letter dated 27 April 1989 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20611
A/44/282-S/20637	Letter dated 16 May 1989 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20637
A/44/298-S/20661	Letter dated 31 May 1989 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20661
A/44/299-S/20667	Letter dated 1 June 1989 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement on the closing of schools in the West Bank issued by the 12 member States of the European Community at Madrid on 31 May 1989	*Ibid.*, document S/20667
A/44/302-S/20671	Letter dated 2 June 1989 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20671
A/44/303-S/20672	Letter dated 5 June 1989 from the representative of Mali to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement by the current President of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in commemoration of the twenty-sixth anniversary of the establishment of that organization, on 25 May 1989	
A/44/309-S/20681	Letter dated 8 June 1989 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at its thirty first session, held at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 6 and 7 June 1989	
A/44/317-S/20688	Letter dated 13 June 1989 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement made on 12 June 1989 by the 12 States members of the European Community on the situation in Lebanon	*Ibid.*, document S/20688
A/44/323-S/20693	Letter dated 15 June 1989 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20693
A/44/337-S/20697	Letter dated 21 June 1989 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20697
A/44/345-S/20700	Letter dated 26 June 1989 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20700
A/44/354-S/20703	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Madrid Declaration on the Middle East, adopted by the heads of State or Government of the 12 member States of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Madrid on 26 and 27 June 1989	*Ibid.*, document S/20703
A/44/355-S/20704	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions adopted by the heads of State or Government of the 12 member States of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Madrid on 26 and 27 June 1989	
A/44/361	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Caracas Declaration, adopted at the special ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, held at Caracas from 21 to 23 June 1989, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Group	
A/44/364-S/20706	Letter dated 27 June 1989 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the report issued pursuant to the recommendation of the Permanent Arab Committee for Human Rights, adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its ninety-first session under resolution 4907 of 30 March 1989	
A/44/365-S/20708	Letter dated 29 June 1989 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20708
A/44/366-S/20712	Letter dated 1 July 1989 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1989*, document S/20712

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/384-S/20727	Letter dated 11 July 1989 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20727
A/44/385-S/20728	Letter dated 11 July 1989 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20728
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/415-S/20749	Letter dated 25 July 1989 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting excerpts from the joint communiqué of the twenty-second Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Bandar Seri Begawan on 3 and 4 July 1989	
A/44/427-S/20759	Letter dated 31 July 1989 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20759
A/44/436-S/20767	Letter dated 1 August 1989 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20767
A/44/447-S/20775	Letter dated 8 August 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20775
A/44/483-S/20811	Letter dated 23 August 1989 from the representative of France to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the European Community on Lebanon, issued on the same day	*Ibid.*, document S/20811
A/44/489-S/20816	Letter dated 28 August 1989 from the representative of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20816
A/44/491-S/20819	Letter dated 28 August 1989 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20819
A/44/493-S/20822	Letter dated 29 August 1989 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20822
A/44/494-S/20824	Letter dated 30 August 1989 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at the end of its thirty-second session, held at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 28 and 29 August 1989	
A/44/503-S/20833	Letter dated 6 September 1989 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20833
A/44/517-S/20842	Letter dated 11 September 1989 from the representative of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20842
A/44/538-S/20852	Letter dated 18 September 1989 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20852
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	
A/44/570-S/20866	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20866
A/44/579-S/20869	Letter dated 25 September 1989 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Secretary of State of the United States of America to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the American-Soviet statement on Lebanon of 23 September 1989	*Ibid.*, document S/20869
A/44/610-S/20886	Letter dated 5 October 1989 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1989*, document S/20886
A/44/687-S/20920 and Corr.1	Letter dated 23 October 1989 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20920
A/44/689-S/20921	Letter dated 26 October 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué adopted at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Kuala Lumpur from 18 to 24 October 1989	
A/44/690 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/691-S/20925 and Corr.1	Letter dated 30 October 1989 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20925
A/44/700-S/20934	Letter dated 31 October 1989 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the communiqué of the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the Declaration of the Fourth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the plight of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria, both held in New York on 4 October 1989	
A/44/714-S/20957	Letter dated 8 November 1989 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20957
A/44/721-S/20960	Letter dated 10 November 1989 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20960
A/44/731-S/20968	Report of the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20968
A/44/735-S/20969	Letter dated 15 November 1989 from the representatives of France and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the Franco-Soviet statement on the Middle East and Lebanon of 14 November 1989	*Ibid.*, document S/20969
A/44/737-S/20971	Report of the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20971

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/759-S/20983	Letter dated 20 November 1989 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20983
A/44/796-S/20987	Note verbale dated 22 November 1989 from the Mission of Egypt to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20987
A/44/797-S/20990	Letter dated 24 November 1989 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20990
A/44/804-S/20992	Letter dated 27 November 1989 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20992
A/44/805-S/20993	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/20993
A/44/836-S/21001	Letter dated 1 December 1989 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21001
A/44/845-S/21007	Letter dated 4 December 1989 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21007
A/44/879-S/21025	Letter dated 14 December 1989 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21025

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 38

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 38: Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations*

CONTENTS

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Document A/44/L.53: Australia, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution 1
Document A/44/L.54: Malaysia: draft decision 2
Document A/44/L.58: Bolivia: draft resolution 3
Document A/44/901: Report of the Fifth Committee 4
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List of other documents pertaining to the item 6

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Fifth Committee*, 11th to 16th, 18th, 46th, 49th and 59th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 80th and 84th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 49.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.53

Australia, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution*

[*Original: English*]
[*1 December 1989*]

RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FIELDS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 42/170 of 11 December 1987, 43/174 of 9 December 1988 and 43/213 of 21 December 1988 and its decision 43/432 of 20 December 1988,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/77 of 29 July 1988 on the revitalization of the Council and endorsing Council resolution 1989/114 of 28 July 1989 on further measures for its implementation,

Desiring to strengthen further the role and effectiveness of the United Nations through better international co-operation in resolving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character,

Reaffirming that all Member States must honour in full their financial obligations as set out in the Charter of the United Nations, and emphasizing that the financial stability of the Organization will facilitate its effective operation in the economic and social fields,

Emphasizing the need for more effective and efficient functioning of the intergovernmental structure of the United Nations and its secretariat support structures in the economic and social fields in order to enhance international economic and social co-operation and efforts to promote the development of developing countries,

Conscious of the new demands that are likely to be placed on the intergovernmental system in the economic and social fields by, *inter alia*, the special session of the General Assembly on international economic co-operation, the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, the proposed 1992 United Nations conference on environment and development, the special session of the Assembly on the question of narcotic drugs and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,[1]

Emphasizing the need to strengthen co-operation and understanding between the United Nations and the other organizations of the United Nations system as a whole in order to enable the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council to carry out their responsibilities for promoting international economic and social co-operation in accordance with the relevant Articles of the Charter,

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* At the 80th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1989, the President of the General Assembly informed the Assembly that this draft resolution had been withdrawn.

[1] Resolution S-13/2, annex.

Noting the important role assigned to the Economic and Social Council in Article 63 of the Charter in co-ordinating the activities of the agencies of the United Nations system,

Emphasizing the importance of the receipt by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council from their subsidiary bodies in the economic and social fields of timely and well-considered advice presented in a format that will assist them in the effective performance of their duties,

Conscious of the special responsibilities in the field of human rights assigned to the Economic and Social Council in the Charter,

Emphasizing that a high level of commitment and political support on the part of Member States will be necessary if measures agreed upon to improve the functioning of the intergovernmental system in the economic and social sectors are to be effectively implemented and truly realized,

1. *Reaffirms* that the reform of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations, including the revitalization of the Economic and Social Council, is a continuing process aimed at strengthening those economic and social sectors, and that the implementation of that reform requires sustained effort and constant review;

2. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council at its 1990 sessions to consider further ways and means to improve and rationalize its own functioning and the structure of the subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and of the Council in the economic and social fields and, where appropriate, to ensure a more integrated approach to economic and social questions;

3. *Also requests* the Economic and Social Council to consider, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, options for its organizational and sessional arrangements, including, *inter alia*, the following:

(*a*) Holding the spring session on social and humanitarian affairs at Geneva and the summer session on economic affairs in New York;

(*b*) Holding a single consolidated session with a high-level segment alternately at Geneva and in New York;

(*c*) Considering other ideas for better use of current arrangements to ensure better focused and better prepared debates;

4. *Further requests* the Economic and Social Council to make recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on appropriate and rational organizational frameworks for the intergovernmental structure in the economic and social fields, as well as possible criteria and procedures for making those adjustments which may be required by changing economic and social circumstances and the emergence of new problems;

5. *Decides* that the structure of the Secretariat in the economic and social fields shall be the subject of further consideration and, to that end, requests the Secretary-General to keep the situation under review and to report to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly through their relevant subsidiary organs;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to consider ways of ensuring more effective and efficient functioning of the United Nations in the economic and social fields and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session through the Economic and Social Council;

7. *Decides* to keep this matter under constant review and to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item on the restructuring and revitalization of the intergovernmental structure in the economic and social fields.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.54

Malaysia: draft decision*

[*Original: English*]
[*1 December 1989*]

The General Assembly

(*a*) Takes note of the note of the Secretary-General on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (A/44/747);

(*b*) Decides to review the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations in the economic and social fields, including the secretariat support structure, in the light of the outcome of the major intergovernmental deliberations scheduled to take place in the early 1990s, including the special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation, the special session of the Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of developing countries, the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, the elaboration of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the proposed United Nations conference on environment and development;

(*c*) Stresses the need for the full implementation of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/77 of 29 July 1988 and 1989/114 of 28 July 1989, including the provisions related to the secretariat support structure of the Council.

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*At the 80th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1989, the President of the General Assembly informed the Assembly that this draft decision had been withdrawn.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.58

Bolivia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*8 December 1989*]

Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 42/170 of 11 December 1987, 43/174 of 9 December 1988 and 43/213 of 21 December 1988 and its decision 43/432 of 20 December 1988,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/77 of 29 July 1988 on the revitalization of the Council and endorsing Council resolution 1989/114 of 28 July 1989 on further measures for its implementation,

Desiring to strengthen further the role and effectiveness of the United Nations as a whole through enhanced multilateral co-operation in the economic, social and related fields in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that Member States must honour, promptly and in full, their financial obligations as set out in the Charter, and emphasizing that the financial stability of the Organization will facilitate its effective functioning in the economic, social and related fields,

Emphasizing the need for more effective and efficient functioning of the intergovernmental structure of the United Nations and its secretariat support structure in the economic, social and related fields in order to enhance international co-operation and efforts to promote the development of the developing countries,

Affirming that the goal of restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields is to ensure effective and efficient use of resources in support of the objectives determined by Member States and not to make financial savings,

Conscious of the new demands that are likely to emerge in the economic, social and related fields from major intergovernmental deliberations scheduled to take place in the early 1990s and the consequent need to adapt the intergovernmental system to these demands,

Emphasizing the need to strengthen co-operation and enhance understanding between the United Nations and the other organizations of the United Nations system as a whole in order to enable the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council to carry out their responsibilities for promoting international economic and social co-operation in accordance with the relevant articles of the Charter,

Reaffirming the central role assigned to the Economic and Social Council in co-ordinating the activities of the agencies of the United Nations system, as set out in Article 63 of the Charter,

Conscious of the special responsibilities assigned to the Economic and Social Council in chapters IX and X of the Charter,

Emphasizing that a high level of commitment and political support on the part of Member States will be necessary if measures agreed upon to improve the functioning of the intergovernmental system in the economic and social sectors are to be effectively implemented and truly realized,

1. *Stresses* the common interest of all countries in the effective functioning of the United Nations in the economic and social fields so that it is more responsive not only to current issues but also to emerging problems and issues, particularly those relating to the development of developing countries;

2. *Takes note* of the note of the Secretary-General on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (A/44/747) and the view expressed therein that more time is required before submission to the Assembly of the detailed report requested in resolution 43/174;

3. *Decides* to review the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, including the secretariat support structure, taking into account the major intergovernmental conferences scheduled to take place in the early 1990s, including the special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation, the special session of the Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries, the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as well as the elaboration of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade;

4. *Stresses* the need for the full implementation of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/77 and 1989/114, including the provisions related to the secretariat support structure of the Council, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of those resolutions to the Economic and Social Council so that the Council can review the question at its second regular session of 1990;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the follow-up and implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Decides* to review the question at its forty-fifth session.

DOCUMENT A/44/901

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*20 December 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 38, the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report. The General Assembly also decided to consider directly in plenary meeting under this item the report on the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields. The Assembly took those decisions on the understanding that they would in no way prejudge the arrangements to be made for the future consideration of the item.

2. The Fifth Committee considered agenda item 38 in conjunction with agenda item 123 (Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991) and agenda item 124 (Programme planning), at its 11th to 16th and 18th meetings between 13 and 24 October 1989. Comments and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of these items are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/44/SR.11-16 and 18). The Fifth Committee also considered agenda item 38 at its 46th, 49th and 59th meetings on 22 and 27 November and 19 December 1989. Comments and observations made during the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/44/SR.46, 49 and 59).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Final report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213 (A/44/222 and Corr.1);

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on all aspects of priority-setting in future outlines of the proposed programme budget (A/44/272);

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General on the establishment and operation of a reserve fund (A/44/665) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/729);

(*d*) First report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/7 and Corr.1 and 2);

(*e*) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (A/44/16 and Add.1).

4. At the 59th meeting, on 19 December, a Vice-Chairman of the Fifth Committee, Mr. Ado Vaher, introduced three draft resolutions, A to C (A/C.5/44/L.24), following informal consultations.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolutions without a vote (see para. 7 below, draft resolutions A to C).

6. Statements in explanation of position were made by the representatives of Cuba, Algeria, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uganda and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

7. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to C below:

IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 41/213

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986 on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations and its resolutions 42/211 of 21 December 1987 and 43/213 of 21 December 1988 on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213,

Reaffirming that measures to improve the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations and to improve the planning, programming and budgeting process should aim at and contribute to strengthening the effectiveness of the Organization in dealing with political, economic and social issues in order better to achieve the purposes of and respect for the principles set out in the Charter of the United Nations,

Emphasizing that this process requires careful monitoring and the continuing support of Member States, including in financial terms, so as to permit its orderly and balanced implementation and to avoid negative impact on programmes,

Recognizing that the process of implementation of its resolution 41/213 has taken place in a situation of persistent financial crisis,

Reaffirming that all Member States must honour, promptly and in full, their financial obligations as set out in the Charter,

Reiterating its support for the Secretary-General in the fulfilment of his responsibilities as chief administrative officer of the Organization,

Noting the progress made in the implementation of its resolution 41/213, including in the new budgetary process,

Noting also that further efforts are required in implementing, in a balanced manner, the various recommendations approved in its resolution 41/213, including those related to personnel issues,

Recognizing that the implementation of certain recommendations approved in its resolution 41/213 depends upon further review by intergovernmental bodies,

Recalling its request contained in its resolution 43/213 for the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session an analytical report on the implementation of resolution 41/213,

Having considered the relevant reports of the Secretary-General (A/44/222 and Corr.1, A/44/272, A/44/665 and A/44/747) and noting that the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 41/213 (A/44/222 and Corr.1) did not cover the entire three-year period foreseen in recommendation 71 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the

Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations,[2]

Having considered also the relevant parts of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-ninth session (A/44/16), and of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/729),

Taking into account the views expressed by Member States during the consideration of this item at its forty-fourth session,

1. *Renews its appeal* to Member States to demonstrate their commitment to the United Nations by, *inter alia*, meeting their financial obligations on time and in full, in accordance with the Charter and the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

2. *Stresses* that, in order to carry out successfully the process of reform and restructuring, it is essential that the present financial uncertainties be dispelled;

3. *Encourages* the Secretary-General and Member States to intensify their efforts with respect to implementation of the provisions of its resolution 41/213 that fall within their respective purviews, particularly those aspects which have not been implemented;

4. *Stresses* that implementation of its resolution 41/213 must not have a negative impact on mandated programmes and activities;

5. *Emphasizes* in this respect that, in accordance with the existing regulations and rules, while output revisions in programme budgets may be proposed in order to comply more efficiently with the objectives of those programmes and activities, outputs specifically requested in mandates should be fully delivered;

6. *Reiterates* that further implementation of its resolution 41/213 should be carried out in a balanced way and with flexibility, so as to improve, *inter alia*, the structure and composition of the Secretariat;

7. *Decides*, with regard to recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations:[2]

(*a*) To recognize the progress achieved to date in the implementation of the overall post reduction mandated by the General Assembly in resolution 43/213;

(*b*) To acknowledge that the Secretary-General is not in a position at the present stage to propose further post reductions;

(*c*) To consider, in the light of the analytical report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, proposals that may be put forward by the Secretary-General for further implementation of recommendation 15 as approved by the Assembly in resolution 41/213;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General to implement recommendation 37 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-ninth session, as contained in paragraph 19 of its report (A/44/16);

9. *Concurs* with the observations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, in paragraph 21 of its report, regarding the provision of conference services;

10. *Reiterates its request* that, in implementation of recommendation 5 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, the Secretary-General should ensure close adherence to the schedule outlined in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;[3]

11. *Stresses* the need for greater transparency and coherence in personnel management, especially in the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, as set out in paragraph 18 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

12. *Also stresses* the need to strengthen the role of the Secretary-General with respect to co-ordination within the United Nations system, as well as the role of Member States through the relevant intergovernmental bodies throughout the United Nations system;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to consider appropriate organizational arrangements for the secretariat of the Committee with a view to ensuring its adequacy in addressing the increasing responsibilities of the Committee;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a compendium of mandates of subsidiary administrative and budgetary bodies of the Assembly, together with information on relevant reviews carried out over the past five years, on the understanding that the decisions of the Assembly relating to those mandates remain valid;

15. *Renews its request* to the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session an analytical report assessing the effect of the implementation of its resolution 41/213 on the Organization and its activities, as a whole, and the way in which it has enhanced the efficiency of its administrative and financial functioning;

16. *Recommends* that the report should be structured along the following lines:

(*a*) The first part should be an exhaustive presentation of recommendations fully implemented, partially implemented and not implemented, as well as those which, in the view of the Secretary-General, could not be implemented;

(*b*) The second part of the report should provide explanations with regard to such implementation and an assessment of its impact on programmes, giving particular emphasis to those programmes which have been terminated or completed;

(*c*) The final part should provide a general critical assessment of the implementation of its resolution 41/213 in the light of the objective of that resolution, namely, the enhancement of the administrative and financial functioning of the Organization.

B

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the need for improvement in the format and methodology of the programme budget and its outline, including the question of comparability of estimates in those two instruments,

Mindful of the fact that the operation and use of the contingency fund is still at an experimental stage and that statements of programme budget implications play an important role in the budget process,

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/41/49).

[3] A/C.5/43/16.

Recognizing the need for a comprehensive solution to the problem of all additional expenditures, including those deriving from inflation and currency fluctuation,

Recognizing also the growing level of extrabudgetary resources available to the United Nations and the need to define more precisely their impact on the activities and programmes of the Organization,

1. *Endorses* the relevant conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the relevant observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take into account the relevant comments and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the format and methodology of the programme budget and its outline, when submitting the outline and the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to extend progressively, in accordance with paragraph 28 of his report on statements of programme budget implications (A/44/234) and in so far as feasible, the provision of statements of programme budget implications to all subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, in order to facilitate their decision-making process, and to keep under review the format and context of statements of programme budget implications in the context of the new budgetary process;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, and in the light of the experience gained during the implementation of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, a single report on the review of the procedures for the provision of statements of programme budget implications and for the use and operation of the contingency fund;

5. *Decides*, given the shortcomings of the present system, to keep under review the question of a comprehensive solution to the problem of all additional expenditures, including those deriving from inflation and currency fluctuation, and to consider it again at its forty-sixth session;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take fully into account the conclusions, recommendations and observations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the treatment of extrabudgetary resources when preparing and presenting the outline and the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

C

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the importance of technological innovations in relation to the search for efficiency in the Organization,

Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, a report on the status of the introduction of electronic data-processing and new technologies in the United Nations, which should include:

(*a*) A review and assessment of current policies and processes;

(*b*) A review and assessment of co-ordinating mechanisms, including those between the Department of Conference Services of the Secretariat and other units within the United Nations system;

(*c*) A preliminary assessment of the results obtained with the introduction of technological innovations, including cost-benefit analyses, utilization capacity and budgeting and accounting practices;

(*d*) An outline of future plans and anticipated results for the efficiency of the Organization.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 80th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/44/L.58. For the final text, see resolution 44/103.[4]

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A to C submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/44/901, para. 7). For the final text, see resolutions 44/200 A to C.[4]

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[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/7 and Corr.1 and 2	First report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7* and corrigenda
A/44/16 and Add.1	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-ninth session	*Ibid., Supplement No. 16* and addendum
A/44/222 and Corr.1	Final report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 41/213	
A/44/272	All aspects of priority-setting in future outlines of the proposed programme budget: report of the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/361	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Caracas Declaration, adopted at the special ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, held at Caracas from 21 to 23 June 1989, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Group	
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/665	Establishment and operation of a reserve fund: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/689-S/20921	Letter dated 26 October 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué adopted at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Kuala Lumpur from 18 to 24 October 1989	
A/44/729	Establishment and operation of a reserve fund: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/44/747	United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/L.24	Draft resolutions	See A/44/901, paras. 4 and 7, draft resolutions A to C

United Nations
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Official Records

Agenda item 39
ANNEXES
FORTY-FOURTH SESSION
NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 39: Question of Palestine*

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Document A/44/L.43 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Yugoslavia: draft resolution 2

Document A/44/L.44 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Yugoslavia: draft resolution 3

Document A/44/L.45 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Yugoslavia: draft resolution 3

Document A/44/L.50: Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution 4

Document A/44/L.51: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Yugoslavia: draft resolution 4

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List of other documents pertaining to the item 6

DOCUMENT A/44/L.2/Rev.1

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*6 October 1989*]

THE UPRISING (*intifadah*) OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The General Assembly,

Aware of the uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people since 9 December 1987 against Israeli occupation, which has received significant attention and sympathy from world public opinion,

Deeply concerned at the alarming situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, as a result of the continued occupation by Israel, the occupying Power, and of its persistent policies and practices against the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[1] is applicable to the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and to the other occupied Arab territories,

Expressing its profound shock at the continued measures by Israel, the occupying Power, including the killing and wounding of Palestinian civilians and the recent action of ransacking the houses of defenceless civilians in the Palestinian town of Beit Sahour,

Stressing the need to promote international protection to the Palestinian civilians in the occupied Palestinian territory,

Recognizing the need for increased support to, aid for and solidarity with the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation,

Having considered the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General (S/19443),

Recalling its relevant resolutions as well as the relevant Security Council resolutions,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 23rd, 67th to 71st, 73rd and 76th meetings; and *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 53rd meeting, and corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 37.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

1. *Condemns* those policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which violate the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and, in particular, such acts as the opening of fire by the Israeli army and settlers that result in the killing and wounding of defenceless Palestinian civilians, the beating and breaking of bones, the deportation of Palestinian civilians, the imposition of restrictive economic measures, the demolition of houses, the ransacking of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, collective punishment and detentions, and so forth;

2. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, abide scrupulously by the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and desist immediately from those policies and practices which are in violation of the provisions of the Convention;

3. *Calls upon* all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention in all circumstances, in conformity with their obligation under article 1 thereof;

4. *Strongly deplores* the continuing disregard by Israel, the occupying Power, of the relevant decisions of the Security Council;

5. *Reaffirms* that the occupation by Israel of the Palestinian territory since 1967, including Jerusalem, and of the other Arab territories in no way changes the legal status of those territories;

6. *Requests* the Security Council to examine with urgency the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory with a view to considering measures needed to provide international protection to the Palestinian civilians in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

7. *Invites* Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and the mass communications media to continue and enhance their support for the Palestinian people;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to examine the present situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, by all means available to him and to submit periodic reports thereon, the first such report as soon as possible.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.43 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*20 November 1989*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 3375 (XXX) and 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/20 of 24 November 1976, 32/40 of 2 December 1977, 33/28 of 7 December 1978, 34/65 A and B of 29 November 1979 and 34/65 C and D of 12 December 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/169 of 15 December 1980, 36/120 of 10 December 1981, ES-7/4 of 28 April 1982, ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982, ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982, 37/86 A of 10 December 1982, 38/58 A of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A of 11 December 1984, 40/96 A of 12 December 1985, 41/43 A of 2 December 1986, 42/66 A of 2 December 1987 and 43/175 A of 15 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (A/44/35),

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly;

2. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee contained in paragraphs 110 to 118 of its report and draws the attention of the Security Council to the fact that action on the Committee's recommendations, as repeatedly endorsed by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session and subsequently, is still awaited;

3. *Requests* the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine as well as the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights[2] and to report and make suggestions to the General Assembly or the Security Council, as appropriate;

4. *Authorizes* the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations, including representation at conferences and meetings and the sending of delegations, to make such adjustments in its approved programme of seminars and symposia and meetings for non-governmental organizations as it may consider necessary, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session and thereafter;

5. *Also requests* the Committee to continue to extend its co-operation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution towards heightening international awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine and creating a more favourable atmosphere for the full implementation of the Committee's recommendations, and to take the necessary steps to expand its contacts with those organizations;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, established under General Assembly resolution 194 (III), as well as other United Nations bodies associated with the question of Palestine, to continue to co-operate fully with the Committee and to make available to it, as its request, the relevant information and documentation which they have at their disposal;

7. *Decides* to circulate the report of the Committee to all the competent bodies of the United Nations and

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* Document A/44/L.43/Add.1 was issued to add four States to the list of sponsors.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I, sect. B).

urges them to take the necessary action, as appropriate, in accordance with the Committee's programme of implementation;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Committee with all the necessary facilities for the performance of its tasks.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.44 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*20 November 1989*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (A/44/35),

Taking note, in particular, of the relevant information contained in paragraphs 64 to 93 of that report,

Recalling its resolutions 32/40 B of 2 December 1977, 33/28 C of 7 December 1978, 34/65 D of 12 December 1979, 35/169 D of 15 December 1980, 36/120 B of 10 December 1981, 37/86 B of 10 December 1982, 38/58 B of 13 December 1983, 39/49 B of 11 December 1984, 40/96 B of 12 December 1985, 41/43 B of 2 December 1986, 42/66 B of 2 December 1987 and 43/175 B of 15 December 1988,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by the Secretary-General in compliance with General Assembly resolution 43/175 B;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat with the necessary resources and to ensure that it continues to discharge the tasks detailed in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 32/40 B, paragraph 2 (*b*) of resolution 34/65 D, paragraph 3 of resolution 36/120 B, paragraph 3 of resolution 38/58 B, paragraph 3 of resolution 40/96 B and paragraph 2 of resolution 42/66 B, in consultation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and under its guidance;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the continued co-operation of the Department of Public Information and other units of the Secretariat in enabling the Division for Palestinian Rights to perform its tasks and in covering adequately the various aspects of the question of Palestine;

4. *Invites* all Governments and organizations to lend their co-operation to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Division for Palestinian Rights in the performance of their tasks;

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by Member States to observe annually on 29 November the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People.

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* Document A/44/L.44/Add.1 was issued to add four States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.45 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*20 November 1989*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (A/44/35),

Taking note, in particular, of the information contained in paragraphs 94 to 109 of that report,

Recalling its resolutions 43/175 C, 43/176 and 43/177 of 15 December 1988,

Convinced that the world-wide dissemination of accurate and comprehensive information and the role of non-governmental organizations and institutions remain of vital importance in heightening awareness of and support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent sovereign Palestinian State,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in compliance with General Assembly resolution 43/175 C;

2. *Requests* the Department of Public Information, in full co-operation and co-ordination with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to continue its special information programme on the question of Palestine for the biennium 1990-1991, with particular emphasis on public opinion in Europe and North America and, in particular:

(*a*) To disseminate information on all the activities of the United Nations system relating to the question of Palestine, including reports of the work carried out by the relevant United Nations organs;

(*b*) To continue to issue and update publications on the various aspects of the question of Palestine, including Israeli violations of the human rights of the Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories as reported by the relevant United Nations organs;

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* Document A/44/L.45/Add.1 was issued to add four States to the list of sponsors.

(*c*) To expand its audio-visual material on the question of Palestine, including the production of special series of radio programmes and television broadcasts;

(*d*) To organize fact-finding news missions to the area for journalists;

(*e*) To organize regional and national encounters for journalists.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.50

Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*29 November 1989*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 43/160 A of 9 December 1988 and 43/177 of 15 December 1988,

Taking into consideration that the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in accordance with a decision by the Palestine National Council, has the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of the State of Palestine,

Noting the increased number of States Members of the United Nations that have recognized the State of Palestine,

Taking note of the decision of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, to welcome the State of Palestine as a full-fledged member of the Movement (see A/44/551-S/20870, annex),

Taking note of the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (A/44/35),

1. *Decides* that the designation Palestine shall be construed, within the United Nations, as the State of Palestine, without prejudice to the acquired rights of the Palestine Liberation Organization in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions and practice;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.51

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*30 November 1989*]

The General Assembly,

[*Same text as draft resolution A/44/L.51/Rev.1 below, with the exception of the third preambular paragraph.*]

Stressing that achieving a just solution to the question of Palestine and comprehensive peace in the Middle East will constitute a significant contribution to international peace and security,

. . .

DOCUMENT A/44/L.51/REV.1 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia: revised draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*1 December 1989*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 16 November 1989 (A/44/731-S/20968),

Having heard the statement made on 29 November 1989 by the chairman of the observer delegation of Palestine,[3]

Stressing that achieving a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict, the core of which is the question of Palestine, will constitute a significant contribution to international peace and security,

Aware of the overwhelming support for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East,

Noting with appreciation the endeavours of the Secretary-General to achieve the convening of the Conference,

Preoccupied by the increasingly serious situation in the occupied Palestinian territory as a result of persistent policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, and by the continuing lack of progress in achieving peace in the Middle East,

Aware of the ongoing uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people since 9 December 1987, aimed at ending Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory occupied since 1967,

1. *Reaffirms* the urgent need to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the core of which is the question of Palestine;

2. *Calls once again* for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, on an equal footing, and the five permanent members of the Security Council, based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination;

3. *Reaffirms* the following principles for the achievement of comprehensive peace:

(*a*) The withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and from the other occupied Arab territories;

(*b*) Guaranteeing arrangements for security of all States in the region, including those named in resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, within secure and internationally recognized boundaries;

(*c*) Resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and subsequent relevant resolutions;

(*d*) Dismantling the Israeli settlements in the territories occupied since 1967;

(*e*) Guaranteeing freedom of access to Holy Places, religious buildings and sites;

4. *Notes* the expressed desire and endeavours to place the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, under the supervision of the United Nations for a limited period, as part of the peace process;

5. *Once again invites* the Security Council to consider measures needed to convene the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, including the establishment of a preparatory committee, and to consider guarantees for security measures agreed upon by the Conference for all States in the region;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, to facilitate the convening of the Conference, and to submit progress reports on developments in this matter.

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* Document A/44/L.51/Rev.1/Add.1 was issued to add one State to the list of sponsors.

[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 67th meeting.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 23rd plenary meeting, on 6 October 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/44/L.2/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 140 to 2, with 6 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 44/2.[4]

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 6 December 1989, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of draft resolution A/44/L.50 and took action on the other draft resolutions before it: draft resolution A/44/L.43 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 132 to 3, with 21 abstentions,* draft resolution A/44/L.44 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 133 to 3, with 20 abstentions;* draft resolution A/44/L.45 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 136 to 3, with 17 abstentions;* and draft resolution A/44/L.51/Rev.1 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 151 to 3, with 1 abstention.* For the final text, see resolutions 44/41 A to C and 44/42.[4]

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* Recorded vote.

[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/35	Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 35*
A/44/81-S/20401	Letter dated 16 January 1989 from the representative of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989*, document S/20401
A/44/83-S/20406	Letter dated 17 January 1989 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final statement issued at Tunis on 12 January 1989 by the Special Arab Ministerial Committee to Support the Intifadah	*Ibid.*, document S/20406
A/44/84-S/20407	Letter dated 17 January 1989 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final statement and the Manama Declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at its ninth session, held at Manama from 19 to 22 December 1988	
A/44/117-S/20451	Letter dated 7 February 1989 from the representative of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20451
A/44/151-S/20493	Letter dated 28 February 1989 from the representative of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20493
A/44/152-S/20494	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/20494
A/44/155-S/20496	Letter dated 1 March 1989 from the representative of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20496
A/44/157-S/20498	Letter dated 28 February 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/44/166-S/20507	Letter dated 7 March 1989 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20507
A/44/167-S/20510	Letter dated 8 March 1989 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a press communiqué issued at the thirtieth session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council, held at Riyadh from 5 to 7 March 1989	*Ibid.*, document S/20510
A/44/176-S/20527	Letter dated 14 March 1989 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20527
A/44/182-S/20537	Letter dated 21 March 1989 from the representative of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20537
A/44/183	Letter dated 21 March 1989 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	
A/44/209-S/20564	Letter dated 3 April 1989 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	
A/44/220-S/20584	Letter dated 10 April 1989 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué issued by the Central Council of the Palestine Liberation Organization on 3 April 1989	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1989*, document S/20584
A/44/227-S/20591	Letter dated 13 April 1989 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20591
A/44/235-S/20600	Letter dated 18 April 1989 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Riyadh from 13 to 16 March 1989	
A/44/259-S/20611	Letter dated 27 April 1989 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20611
A/44/282-S/20637	Letter dated 16 May 1989 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20637
A/44/299-S/20667	Letter dated 1 June 1989 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement on the closing of schools in the West Bank issued by the 12 member States of the European Community at Madrid on 31 May 1989	*Ibid.*, document S/20667
A/44/303-S/20672	Letter dated 5 June 1989 from the representative of Mali to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement by the current President of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in commemoration of the twenty-sixth anniversary of the establishment of that organization, on 25 May 1989	
A/44/306	Letter dated 2 June 1989 from the representative of Saint Lucia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Castries on 8 and 9 May 1989	
A/44/309-S/20681	Letter dated 8 June 1989 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at its thirty-first session, held at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 6 and 7 June 1989	
A/44/354-S/20703	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Madrid Declaration on the Middle East, adopted by the heads of State or Government of the 12 member States of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Madrid on 26 and 27 June 1989	*Ibid.*, document S/20703

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/355-S/20704	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions adopted by the heads of State or Government of the 12 member States of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Madrid on 26 and 27 June 1989	
A/44/361	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Caracas Declaration, adopted at the special ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, held at Caracas from 21 to 23 June 1989, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Group	
A/44/364-S/20706	Letter dated 27 June 1989 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the report issued pursuant to the recommendation of the Permanent Arab Committee for Human Rights, adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its ninety-first session under resolution 4907 of 30 March 1989	
A/44/365-S/20708	Letter dated 29 June 1989 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20708
A/44/384-S/20727	Letter dated 11 July 1989 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1989*, document S/20727
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/415-S/20749	Letter dated 25 July 1989 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting excerpts from the joint communiqué of the twenty-second Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Bandar Seri Begawan on 3 and 4 July 1989	
A/44/489-S/20816	Letter dated 28 August 1989 from the representative of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20816
A/44/493-S/20822	Letter dated 29 August 1989 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20822
A/44/494-S/20824	Letter dated 30 August 1989 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at the end of its thirty second session, held at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 28 and 29 August 1989	
A/44/517-S/20842	Letter dated 11 September 1989 from the representative of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20842
A/44/547-S/20860	Letter dated 21 September 1989 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20860
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	
A/44/570-S/20866	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20866
A/44/610-S/20886	Letter dated 5 October 1989 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1989*, document S/20886
A/44/612	Letter dated 5 October 1989 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the General Assembly	
A/44/617-S/20889	Letter dated 6 October 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communique of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1989	
A/44/666-S/20912	Letter dated 19 October 1989 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20912
A/44/687-S/20920 and Corr.1	Letter dated 23 October 1989 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20920
A/44/689-S/20921	Letter dated 26 October 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communique adopted at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Kuala Lumpur from 18 to 24 October 1989	
A/44/691-S/20925 and Corr.1	Letter dated 30 October 1989 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20925
A/44/700-S/20934	Letter dated 31 October 1989 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the communique of the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the Declaration of the Fourth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the plight of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria, both held in New York on 4 October 1989	
A/44/721-S/20960	Letter dated 10 November 1989 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20960
A/44/731-S/20968	Report of the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20968

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/735-S/20969	Letter dated 15 November 1989 from the representatives of France and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Franco-Soviet statement on the Middle East and Lebanon on 14 November 1989	*Ibid.*, document S/20969
A/44/796-S/20987	Note verbale dated 22 November 1989 from the Permanent Mission of Egypt to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20987
A/44/851-S/21009	Letter dated 6 December 1989 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21009
A/44/879-S/21025	Letter dated 14 December 1989 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21025
A/44/914-S/21089	Letter dated 15 January 1990 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1990*, document S/21089
A/44/920-S/21151	Letter dated 15 February 1990 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21151
A/44/943-S/21281	Letter dated 1 May 1990 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1990*, document S/21281
A/44/947-S/21303	Letter dated 21 May 1990 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21303
A/44/951-S/21322	Letter dated 29 May 1990 from the representative of Madagascar to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21322
A/44/955-S/21362	Letter dated 15 June 1990 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21362
A/44/L.2	Algeria, Bahrain, Colombia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	Replaced by document A/44/L.2/Rev.1

Programme budget implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/44/L.43 to L.45

A/C.5/44/43	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/44/846	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 123

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda items 40 and 125*

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 40: Current financial crisis of the United Nations
Agenda item 125: Financial emergency of the United Nations

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Fifth Committee*, 56th to 59th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 84th meeting. For the prior consideration of the questions, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda items 50 and 116.

DOCUMENT A/44/899

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 40

[*Original: English*]
[*19 December 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 40, the item entitled "Current financial crisis of the Untied Nations" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered this item concurrently with agenda item 125 entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations" at its 56th to 59th meetings between 14 and 19 December 1989. The Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the current situation and funding prospects for 1990 (A/44/857 and Corr.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/873).

3. At the 58th meeting, on 18 December, the representative of India, following informal consultations, introduced two draft resolutions, A and B, under both agenda items 40 and 125 (A/C.5/44/L.21) and orally revised draft resolution B by adding, after the words "payment in full of all" in paragraph 3, the term "outstanding". At its 59th meeting, on 19 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A, and draft resolution B, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 5 below, draft resolutions A and B).

4. Comments and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the items are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/44/SR.56 to 59).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

5. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

CURRENT FINANCIAL CRISIS AND FINANCIAL EMERGENCY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and, in particular, Article 17,

Recalling also its resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 42/211 and 42/212 of 21 December 1987 and 43/215 of 21 December 1988,

Deeply concerned that the current financial crisis threatens the financial solvency, stability and work of the Organization,

Reaffirming the need for a durable, reliable and lasting financial foundation for the Organization, in accordance with the Charter,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the current financial crisis of the United Nations (A/44/857 and Corr.1) and of the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/873),

Taking note also of the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee on the financial situation, especially the current financial crisis of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* the legal obligation of all Member States, under the Charter of the United Nations, to finance the expenses of the Organization as apportioned by the General Assembly;

2. *Urges* all Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full and in a timely manner in accordance with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

3. *Requests* those Member States which are in arrears to make every effort to pay their outstanding contributions;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the financial situation of the United Nations and to keep the President of the General Assembly and the Chairmen of the regional groups informed so as to facilitate consideration by Member States if the situation so requires;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to communicate to all Member States the latest information on the current financial crisis facing the Organization and to submit a report thereon in a timely and comprehensive manner to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/220 of 21 December 1988 and all previous relevant resolutions,

Noting the increased importance of the role of the Organization in peace-keeping and other related activities,

Mindful of the report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations[1] and of the views expressed by Member States thereon in the Fifth Committee at the thirty-second session of the General Assembly,[2]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations (A/C.5/44/27), and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/873),

Noting with concern that the short-term deficit of the Organization, although marginally reduced during the year, is expected to reach approximately 315 million United States dollars as at 31 December 1989,

Concerned at the precarious financial situation of all peace-keeping operations and noting that troop-contributing Member States, including the developing-country troop contributors of past and present peace-keeping operations, have borne most of the burden of the deficit,

Noting with concern long delays in and partial payments and non-payment of assessed contributions to past and current peace-keeping operations,

Reiterating earlier appeals to Member States, without prejudice to their position of principle, to make voluntary contributions to the Special Account referred to in annex VI to the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations,

Taking note of the proposal of the Secretary-General in paragraph 29 of his report on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations to increase the level of the Working Capital Fund,

Taking into account the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee during the forty-fourth session,

1. *Reaffirms* its commitment to seek a comprehensive and generally acceptable solution to the financial problems of the United Nations, based on the principle of the collective financial responsibility of Member States and in strict compliance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Urges* all Member States to meet their financial obligations under the Charter by paying promptly and in full all assessed contributions and advances to the Working Capital Fund;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in addition to sending his official communications to the permanent representatives of Member States, to approach, as and when appropriate, the Governments of Member States for the purpose of encouraging expeditious payment in full of all outstanding assessed contributions to all peace-keeping operations, as well as seeking further voluntary contributions for peace-keeping operations;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Member States that pay their assessed contributions in full within thirty days of the receipt of the Secretary-General's communication, in accordance with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

5. *Requests* the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations to keep the financial situation of the Organization under review and to report, as and when appropriate, to the General Assembly;

6. *Concurs* with the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 12 of its report (*ibid.*);

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the financial emergency of the United Nations to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session by 10 October 1990, including therein a comprehensive analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations and results of his efforts in implementation of paragraph 3 of the present resolution.

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 37* (A/31/37).

[2] *Ibid., Thirty-second Session, Fifth Committee*, 32nd, 33rd, 35th, 37th, 39th and 60th meetings; and *ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum.

DOCUMENT A/44/900

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 125

[*Original: English*]
[*19 December 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 125, the item entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations", and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered this item concurrently with agenda item 40 entitled "Current financial crisis of the United Nations" at its 56th to 59th meetings, between 14 and 19 December 1989. The Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations (A/C.5/

44/27) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/873).

3. At the 58th meeting, on 18 December, the representative of India, following informal consultations, introduced two draft resolutions, A and B, under both agenda items 40 and 125 (A/C.5/44/L.21) and orally revised draft resolution B by adding, after the words "payment in full of all" in paragraph 3, the term "outstanding". At its 59th meeting, on 19 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A, and draft resolution B, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 5 below, draft resolutions A and B).

4. Comments and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the items are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/44/SR.56-59).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

5. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

[*Same text as draft resolutions A and B in paragraph 5 of document A/44/899 above.*]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A and B submitted under agenda items 40 and 125 by the Fifth Committee in its reports (A/44/899, para. 5 and A/44/900, para. 5). For the final text, see resolutions 44/195 A and B.[3]

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	40 and 125	
A/44/857 and Corr.1	Current financial crisis of the United Nations—Current situation and funding prospects for 1990: report of the Secretary-General	40	
A/44/873	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	40 and 125	
A/C.5/44/27	Financial emergency of the United Nations—Analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General	125	
A/C.5/44/L.21	Draft resolutions	40 and 125	See A/44/899, paras. 3 and 5 and A/44/900, paras. 3 and 5

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda items 49 to 69 and 151*

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 49: Implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/62 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

Agenda item 50: Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions

Agenda item 51: Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water

Agenda item 52: Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty: report of the Conference on Disarmament

Agenda item 53: Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

Agenda item 54: Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

Agenda item 55: Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

Agenda item 56: Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

Agenda item 57: Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

Agenda item 58: Prevention of an arms race in outer space

Agenda item 59: Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

Agenda item 60: Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

Agenda item 61: Reduction of military budgets

Agenda item 62: Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

Agenda item 63: General and complete disarmament:

- **(*a*) Notification of nuclear tests;**
- **(*b*) Relationship between disarmament and development;**
- **(*c*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;**
- **(*d*) Conventional disarmament;**
- **(*e*) Nuclear disarmament;**
- **(*f*) Objective information on military matters;**
- **(*g*) Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament;**
- **(*h*) International arms transfers;**
- **(*i*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;**
- **(*j*) Naval armaments and disarmament;**
- **(*k*) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes for hostile purposes;**
- **(*l*) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;**
- **(*m*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale;**
- **(*n*) Dumping of radioactive wastes**

Agenda item 64: Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

- **(*a*) Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;**
- **(*b*) Disarmament and international security;**

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, First Committee*, 3rd to 41st and 53rd meetings and corrigendum; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 48th and 54th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 81st meeting. For the prior consideration of these questions, see the annex fascicle for items 51 to 69, 139, 141 and 145 of the agenda of the forty-third session (*ibid., Forty-third Session, Annexes*).

- **(*c*) Nuclear-arms freeze;**
- **(*d*) World Disarmament Campaign;**
- **(*e*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa;**
- **(*f*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;**
- **(*g*) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme: report of the Secretary-General;**
- **(*h*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia;**
- **(*i*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean**

Agenda item 65: Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security

Agenda item 66: Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:

- **(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;**
- **(*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;**
- **(*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;**
- **(*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;**
- **(*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;**
- **(*f*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;**
- **(*g*) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war;**
- **(*h*) Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter;**
- **(*i*) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament;**
- **(*j*) Prevention of nuclear war;**
- **(*k*) Disarmament Week;**
- **(*l*) Comprehensive programme of disarmament;**
- **(*m*) Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade**

Agenda item 67: Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

Agenda item 68: Israeli nuclear armament

Agenda item 69: Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements

Agenda item 151: Education and information for disarmament

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DOCUMENT A/44/194

Costa Rica: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session

[Original: Spanish]
[17 August 1989]

LETTER DATED 16 AUGUST 1989 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request, in accordance with rule 14 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly of a supplementary item entitled "Education and information for disarmament".

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, an explanatory memorandum concerning this request is attached hereto.

(*Signed*) Carlos José GUTIERREZ
Permanent Representative of Costa Rica
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

1. The situation of the world with regard to disarmament and international security is at present ambiguous. While there is an apparent relaxation of tensions between the two great super-Powers, the climate on the regional level is one of insecurity and precarious balance, because of wars in progress or still-unresolved peace negotiations. It seems that for the great Powers war is no longer "a mere continuation of policy by other means", in Clausewitz's harsh phrase, while, in Zbigniew Brzezinski's equally harsh phrase, "War today is a luxury that only the weak and the poor can afford". Owing to the dangerous balance of terror that still dominates the international scene, and perhaps precisely because of it, it seems safe to say that war could occur today only because of error or madness. But error and madness are the subject-matter of psychology and education. They are not the province of military analysts or negotiators.

2. Moreover, there can be no doubt that the two centuries of senseless, economically disastrous and, above all, destructive and annihilating war which culminated in the development and proliferation of nuclear weapons and other more complex arms have not affected the consciousness of the leaders and peoples of the entire developing world, who are doing everything they can to follow the bad example of the old Powers and those of more recent vintage.

3. We cannot be sure that war has been completely ruled out between the two greatest military Powers. For "objective" economic and political reasons, as well as for "subjective" ones related to the age-old hatred between entire peoples, the lack of confidence between States, the still very widespread presence of ethnic or religious prejudice, and the existence of rivalry and competition among the powerful, the reduction of international tension is a temporary phenomenon which can become irreversible only to the extent that the causes of war and the arms mentality are attacked at their deepest roots, that is to say, those which can be traced to aggression, violence and the culture of violence.

4. At the level of the third world countries, perhaps what has happened is something like what Robert L. O'Connell says rather ironically in a recent book: ". . . beneath the baleful but helpless gaze of the nuclear few, the small fish are left to fight among themselves with relative impunity" (*Of Arms and Men: a History of War, Weapons and Aggression*, New York, Oxford University Press, 1989, p. 4). But the impunity is really relative in terms of the cost the peoples of the developing world have had to pay in violence and military expenditure, which can be measured in terms of millions of deaths and billions of dollars of foreign debt. Moreover, the arms race, which until recently seemed only a dangerous game played by the great Powers, has taken hold of the minds of many of the leaders and peoples of the developing world, in a cultural and social climate of violence which is difficult to uproot.

5. In the face of these sad realities of consciousness alienated by war and its underlying causes, it is surprising that little attention has been paid to education and communication for disarmament in the agendas of the First Committee of the General Assembly and other United Nations forums. The annihilation and mass destruction of persons and resources that the armed conflicts of the last 50 years have left behind them, the emergence of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, the probability that in the immediate future many States or groups within States will have available to them even more destructive and deadly weapons systems, and the possibility that a mere accident or error may at any moment plunge the world into an irreparable chemical, bacteriological or nuclear disaster are reason enough to emphasize the need to replace armed conflict or violent solutions by dialogue, co-operation and conciliation among nations. That the question is a vital one for the future of the human race was recognized by the General Assembly in the Final Document of its tenth special session (resolution S-10/2), the first special session devoted to disarmament, which states that "Mankind today is confronted with an unprecedented threat of self-extinction arising from the massive and competitive accumulation of the most destructive weapons ever produced" (para. 11) and which urges Member States and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to take steps to develop programmes of disarmament education and peace studies at all levels (paras. 106 and 107).

6. As has been eloquently stated by the World Veterans' Federation in a paper presented at the World Congress on Disarmament Education, sponsored by UNESCO in 1980, "the progress made in international co-operation will . . . remain precarious and inadequate as long as the only guarantee of peace is based on the necessarily unstable and constantly shifting 'balance of terror', until people everywhere are convinced that their national security can be ensured in a real climate of confidence by means other than arms, and as long as the mistrust-breeding arms race continues to develop" ("The role of education and information in overcoming psychological obstacles to disarmament", document SS-80/CONF.401/25, p. 2-3).

7. Indeed, many statesmen and widening sectors of world public opinion have become aware of these problems. Examples of this new awareness can be seen in the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, held in 1978, and the World Congress on Disarmament Education, to which we have already referred, although no meaningful progress has been made in this area since that time. If anything, there has been stagnation in the consideration of the issues discussed at those meetings. The reason for this is that, despite the World Disarmament Campaign and the tireless efforts of non-governmental organizations in particular, the progress achieved with détente and co-operation is fragile and can be suddenly reversed by an aggravation of the international situation. The weight of intellectual patterns and habits of thinking, according to which resort to force is, in the final analysis, the only way of settling international disputes, mistrust, fears that a reduction in armaments would endanger individual security by weakening the possibility of striking back in the event of any threat, and the apparent audacity of the new solutions proposed, all give rise to psychological obstacles which are more difficult to overcome than those of a technical nature. Hence the urgent need for the General Assembly to consider these problems from now on, both in the First Committee and in the Disarmament Commission and other forums, particularly with a view towards the declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade.

8. Education and communication are together essential factors in the process of combating the underlying psychological and cultural causes of war, the arms mentality and violence. Only by making use of the formal and informal means which these two social institutions provide is it possible to find solutions to the underlying problems of world and regional disarmament. Consequently, combined action must be taken by the different United Nations forums to institute disarmament education and information programmes both in the various organs of the world Organization and in different regions of the world, with the assistance of Member States and non-governmental organizations. But this will be possible only if the General Assembly considers the underlying problems of disarmament which stem from humankind's aggressive and violent tendencies.

DOCUMENT A/44/771

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 49

[*Original: English*]
[*29 November 1989*]

1. The item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/62 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 43/62 of 7 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 69 and 151. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 16 October to 1 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 41st meetings, from 2 to 17 November.

4. For its consideration of item 49, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 27 October, the Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.5), which was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 26th meeting, on 2 November.

6. At its 33rd meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.5 by a recorded vote of 132 to none, with 3 abstentions[1] (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Cuba, France.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 43/62 CONCERNING THE SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL I OF THE TREATY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN LATIN AMERICA (TREATY OF TLATELOLCO)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, 3262 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3473 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 32/76 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/58 of 14 December 1978, 34/71 of 11 December 1979, 35/143 of 12 December 1980, 36/83 of 9 December 1981, 37/71 of 9 December 1982, 38/61 of 15 December 1983, 39/51 of 12 December 1984, 40/79 of 12 December 1985, 41/45 of 3 December 1986, 42/25 of 30 November 1987 and 43/62 of 7 December 1988 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),[2]

Taking into account that within the zone of application of that Treaty, to which twenty-three sovereign States are already parties, there are some territories which, in spite of not being sovereign political entities, are nevertheless in a position to receive the benefits deriving from the Treaty through its Additional Protocol I, to which the four States that *de jure* or *de facto* are internationally responsible for those territories may become parties,

Considering that it is not fair that the peoples of some of those territories are deprived of such benefits without being given the opportunity to express their opinion in this connection,

Recalling that three of the States to which Additional Protocol I is open—the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of America—became parties to the Protocol in 1969, 1971 and 1981, respectively,

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[1] The delegation of Mauritania subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

1. *Deplores* that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which took place on 2 March 1979, has not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time already elapsed and the pressing invitations which the General Assembly has addressed to it;

2. *Once more urges* France not to delay any further such ratification, which has been requested so many times and which appears all the more advisable, since France is the only one of the four States to which the Protocol is open that is not yet party to it;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/ . . . concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

DOCUMENT A/44/772

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 50

[*Original: English*]
[*29 November 1989*]

1. The item entitled "Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 43/63 A of 7 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 69 and 151. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 16 October to 1 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 41st meetings, from 2 to 17 November.

4. For its consideration of item 50, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 30 October, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Indonesia, Ireland, Mexico, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.11), which was later also sponsored by Myanmar. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

6. At its 38th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.11 by a recorded vote of 117 to 3, with 13 abstentions (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, China, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Turkey.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CESSATION OF ALL NUCLEAR-TEST EXPLOSIONS

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests, which has been examined for more than thirty years and on which the General Assembly has adopted more than fifty resolutions, is a basic objective of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament, to the attainment of which it has repeatedly assigned the highest priority,

Stressing that on eight different occasions it has condemned such tests in the strongest terms and that, since 1974, it has stated its conviction that the continuance of nuclear-weapon testing will intensify the arms race, thus increasing the danger of nuclear war,

Recalling that the Secretary-General, addressing a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 12 December 1984, after appealing for a renewed effort towards a comprehensive test-ban treaty, emphasized that no single multilateral agreement could have a greater effect on limiting the further refinement of nuclear weapons and that a comprehensive test-ban treaty is the litmus test of the real willingness to pursue nuclear disarmament,[3]

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 97th meeting, para. 302.

Taking into account that the three nuclear-weapon States that act as depositaries of the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water[4] undertook in article I of that Treaty to conclude a treaty resulting in the permanent banning of all nuclear-test explosions, including all those explosions underground, and that such an undertaking was reiterated in 1968 in the preamble to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[5] article VI of which further embodies their solemn and legally binding commitment to take effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear-arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament,

Noting that the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in its Final Declaration[6] adopted on 21 September 1985, called upon the nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty to resume trilateral negotiations in 1985 and upon all the nuclear-weapon States to participate in the urgent negotiation and conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, as a matter of the highest priority, in the Conference on Disarmament,

Recalling the disarmament document adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, which underlined that the immediate suspension of and comprehensive ban on nuclear tests remained one of the highest priorities of nuclear disarmament (see A/44/551-S/20870, annex, p. 22, para. 10),

Recalling also that the leaders of the States associated with the Six-Nation Initiative on peace and disarmament affirmed in the Stockholm Declaration,[7] adopted on 21 January 1988, that "Any agreement that leaves room for continued testing would not be acceptable",

Taking note with satisfaction of the continuing progress made in the Conference on Disarmament by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events on the seismic verification of a comprehensive test ban (A/44/27, para. 29),

Expressing its concern that, after six years of efforts, the Conference on Disarmament has not yet succeeded in establishing an *ad hoc* committee on item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear test ban",

1. *Reiterates once again its grave concern* that nuclear-weapon testing continues unabated, against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States;

2. *Reaffirms its conviction* that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States for all time is a matter of the highest priority;

3. *Reaffirms also its conviction* that such a treaty would constitute a contribution of the utmost importance to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race;

4. *Urges once more* all nuclear-weapon States, in particular the three depositary Powers of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to expedite negotiations to this end;

5. *Appeals* to all States members of the Conference on Disarmament to promote the establishment by the Conference at the beginning of its 1990 session of an *ad hoc* committee with the objective of carrying out the multilateral negotiation of a treaty on the complete cessation of nuclear-test explosions;

6. *Recommends* to the Conference on Disarmament that such an *ad hoc* committee should comprise two working groups dealing, respectively, with the following interrelated questions: contents and scope of the treaty, and compliance and verification;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions".

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[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480, No. 6964.

[5] *Ibid.*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

[6] *Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, Part I* (NPT/CONF.III/64/I) (Geneva, 1985), annex. I.

[7] A/43/125-S/19478, annex.

DOCUMENT A/44/773

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 51

[*Original: English*]
[*5 December 1989*]

1. The item entitled "Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 43/63 B of 7 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 69 and 151. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 16 October to 1 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 41st meetings, from 2 to 17 November.

4. For its consideration of item 51, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 30 October the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Liberia, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan,

Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Singapore, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.25), which was later also sponsored by Afghanistan, Benin, Cape Verde, Colombia, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, the Gambia, Honduras, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mongolia, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, Uruguay and Zimbabwe. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 26th meeting, on 2 November.

6. On 15 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.25/Rev.1), which was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 40th meeting, on 17 November. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(*a*) A new paragraph was added as the eighth preambular paragraph;

(*b*) Paragraph 1, which had read:

> "1. *Recommends* that a preparatory committee be established, open to all parties to the Treaty, and that such a preparatory committee meet from 22 to 26 January 1990 to make arrangements for the amendment conference to be convened for an initial two-to-three-week session in May/June 1990;"

was replaced by a new paragraph;

(*c*) Two new operative paragraphs were added as paragraphs 2 and 4, and original paragraphs 2 and 3 were renumbered as paragraphs 3 and 5.

7. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary of the Committee, at the 41st meeting, on 17 November, made a statement on its programme budget implications.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.25/Rev.1, as follows:

(*a*) The third preambular paragraph was adopted by a recorded vote of 116 to 6, with 10 abstentions.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Denmark, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain.

(*b*) The phrase "at United Nations Headquarters" in paragraph 1 was adopted by a recorded vote of 105 to 1, with 22 abstentions.[8] The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

(*c*) Paragraph 1, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 106 to 10, with 13 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand,

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[8] The delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the phrase "at United Nations Headquarters".

Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(*d*) Paragraph 2 was adopted by a recorded vote of 105 to 9, with 14 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(*e*) Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.25/Rev.1, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 108 to 2, with 21 abstentions (see para. 9 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

Recommendation of the First Committee

9. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

AMENDMENT OF THE TREATY BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS IN THE ATMOSPHERE, IN OUTER SPACE AND UNDER WATER

The General Assembly,

Reiterating its conviction that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is the highest-priority step towards nuclear disarmament,

Recalling its resolution 1910 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, in which it noted with approval the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water,[4] signed on 5 August 1963, and requested the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament[9] to continue with a sense of urgency its negotiations to achieve the objectives set forth in the preamble to the Treaty,

Convinced that, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, the nuclear-weapon States should suspend all nuclear-test explosions through an agreed moratorium or unilateral moratoria,

Noting that article II of the Treaty provides a procedure for convening a conference of the parties to the Treaty to consider amendments to the Treaty,

Noting also that, in its resolution 42/26 B of 30 November 1987, it recommended that the non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty formally submit an amendment proposal to the Depositary Governments with a view to convening a conference at the earliest possible date to consider amendments to the Treaty that would convert it into a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty and that, by its resolution 43/63 B of 7 December 1988, it welcomed the submission of such an amendment proposal,

Noting further that the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, supported the initiative to convene, as soon as possible in 1990, an amendment conference to convert the Treaty into a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (see A/44/551-S/20870, annex, p. 22, para. 10),

Considering that more than one third of the parties have requested the convening of a conference to consider such an amendment, and that Depositary Governments have announced their intention to comply with their obligations under the Treaty,

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[9] The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

Convinced that such a conference will serve to strengthen the Treaty,

1. *Recommends* that a preparatory committee, open to all parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, should be established to make arrangements for the amendment conference and that such preparatory committee should meet at United Nations Headquarters from 29 May to 1 June 1990, followed by a one-week session of the conference from 4 to 8 June 1990 and a second substantive session from 7 to 18 January 1991;

2. *Recommends also* that the costs of the amendment conference and its preparatory committee should be shared among the States parties to the Treaty, on the basis of the present scale of assessments of the United Nations;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and provide such services, including summary records, as may be required for the amendment conference and its preparation;

4. *Invites* the amendment conference to transmit to the General Assembly the documents it deems appropriate to keep the Assembly duly informed of its ongoing work;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water".

DOCUMENT A/44/774

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 52

[*Original: English*]
[*29 November 1989*]

1. The item entitled "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty: report of the Conference on Disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 43/64 of 7 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 69 and 151. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 16 October to 1 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 41st meetings, from 2 to 17 November.

4. For its consideration of item 52, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 30 October Australia, Austria, Barbados, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sweden, Vanuatu and Zaire submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.50), which was later also sponsored by Thailand. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of New Zealand at the 29th meeting, on 7 November.

6. On 15 November the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.50/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by the Bahamas. The revised draft resolution contained a new paragraph, which was added as the sixth preambular paragraph.

7. At its 38th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.50/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 124 to 2, with 7 abstentions[10] (see para. 8 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, China, Egypt,[10] India, Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

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[10] The delegation of Egypt subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

URGENT NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

The General Assembly,

Convinced that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Convinced also of the consequent urgent need for an end to the nuclear-arms race and the immediate and verifiable reduction and ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons,

Convinced further that an end to nuclear testing by all States in all environments for all time is an essential step in order to prevent the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons and their further proliferation and to contribute, along with other concurrent efforts to reduce nuclear arms, to the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing the recent progress made in the negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as reflected in their joint statement of 23 September 1989 (A/44/578-S/20868, annex), towards improved verification arrangements and the ratification of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapons Tests,[11] signed on 3 July 1974, and the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes,[12] signed on 28 May 1976, and urging both countries to complete that process,

Welcoming the ongoing implementation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles[13] and the agreement in principle on and further progress made towards an agreement for 50 per cent reductions in their strategic nuclear forces,

Recalling the disarmament document adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989 (A/44/551-S/20870, annex, pp. 20-25),

Recalling also the proposals by the leaders of the Six-Nation Initiative to promote an end to nuclear testing,[14]

Convinced that the most effective way to achieve the discontinuance of all nuclear tests by all States in all environments for all time is through the conclusion, at an early date, of a verifiable, comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty that will attract the adherence of all States,

Reaffirming the particular responsibilities of the Conference on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

Taking note of the work being undertaken within the Conference on Disarmament by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events in preparation for the next phase of the technical test, to take place in 1990, concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data (A/44/27, para. 54),

1. *Reaffirms its conviction* that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States in all environments for all time is a matter of fundamental importance;

2. *Urges*, therefore, that the following actions be taken in order that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty may be concluded at an early date:

(*a*) The Conference on Disarmament should intensify its consideration of item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear test ban", and initiate substantive work on all aspects of a nuclear-test-ban treaty at the beginning of its 1990 session;

(*b*) States members of the Conference on Disarmament, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, and all other States should co-operate in order to facilitate and promote such work;

(*c*) The nuclear-weapon States, especially those which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, should agree promptly to appropriate verifiable and militarily significant interim measures, with a view to realizing a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(*d*) Those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet done so should adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water;[4]

3. *Also urges* the Conference on Disarmament:

(*a*) To take immediate steps for the establishment, with the widest possible participation, of an international seismic monitoring network with a view to the further development of its potential to monitor and verify compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(*b*) To take into account, in this context, the progress achieved by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, including work on the routine exchange and use of wave-form data, and other relevant initiatives of experiments by individual States and groups of States;

(*c*) To encourage the widest possible participation by States in the technical test that will take place in 1990 concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data;

(*d*) To initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity;

4. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on progress made;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty".

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[11] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/9627), annex II, document CCD/431.

[12] *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 1: 1976 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.IX.2), appendix III.

[13] *Ibid.*, vol. 12: 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII

[14] See the Joint Declaration issued on 22 May 1984 by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/39/277-S/16587, annex; for the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1984*, document S/16587, annex), reaffirmed in the Delhi Declaration issued on 28 January 1985 (A/40/114-S/16921, annex; for the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985*, document S/16921, annex), the Mexico Declaration issued on 7 August 1986 (A/41/518-S/18277, annex I), the Stockholm Declaration issued on 21 January 1988 (A/43/125-S/19478, annex) and the Declaration issued on 22 May 1989 on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the launching of the Six-Nation Initiative (A/44/318-S/20689, annex).

DOCUMENT A/44/775

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 53

[*Original: English*]
[*29 November 1989*]

1. The item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 43/65 of 7 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 69 and 151. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 16 October to 1 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 41st meetings, from 2 to 17 November.

4. For its consideration of item 53, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 30 October Egypt submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.9), which was introduced by its representative at the 26th meeting, on 2 November.

6. At its 33rd meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.9 without a vote (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN THE REGION OF THE MIDDLE EAST

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3474 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/71 of 10 December 1976, 32/82 of 12 December 1977, 33/64 of 14 December 1978, 34/77 of 11 December 1979, 35/147 of 12 December 1980, 36/87 of 9 December 1981, 37/75 of 9 December 1982, 38/64 of 15 December 1983, 39/54 of 12 December 1984, 40/82 of 12 December 1985, 41/48 of 3 December 1986, 42/28 of 30 November 1987 and 43/65 of 7 December 1988 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also the recommendations for the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East consistent with paragraphs 60 to 63, and in particular paragraph 63 (*d*), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[15]

Emphasizing the basic provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, which call upon all parties directly concerned to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East and, pending and during the establishment of such a zone, to declare solemnly that they will refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, to agree to place all their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to declare their support for the establishment of the zone and deposit such declarations with the Security Council for consideration, as appropriate,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all States to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Emphasizing also the need for appropriate measures on the question of the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities,

Bearing in mind the consensus reached by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

Desirous of building on that consensus so that substantial progress can be made towards establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Emphasizing further the essential role of the United Nations in the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/430 and Add.1 and 2),

1. *Urges* all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;[5]

2. *Calls upon* all countries of the region that have not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. *Takes note* of the request made by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency to its Director General in resolution GC(XXXIII)/RES/506 "to consult with the States concerned in the Middle East area with a view to applying Agency safeguards to all nuclear installations in the area, keeping in mind the relevant recommendations contained in paragraph 75 of the report attached to document GC(XXXIII)/887 and the situation in the area of the Middle East, and to report on the matter to

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[15] Resolution S-10/2.

the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its thirty-fourth regular session";

4. *Invites* all countries of the region, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with paragraph 63 (*d*) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council;

5. *Also invites* those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;

6. *Invites* the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and the spirit of the present resolution;

7. *Extends its thanks* to the Secretary-General for his report containing the views of parties concerned regarding the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East;

8. *Takes note* of the above-mentioned report;

9. *Requests* parties of the region to submit to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions with respect to the measures called for in paragraph 8 of resolution 43/65;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

DOCUMENT A/44/776

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 54

[*Original: English*]
[*29 November 1989*]

1. The item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 43/66 of 7 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 69 and 151. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 16 October to 1 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 41st meetings, from 2 to 17 November.

4. For its consideration of item 54, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 30 October Bangladesh and Pakistan submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.48), which was introduced by the representative of Pakistan at the 33rd meeting, on 10 November.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.48 by a recorded vote of 102 to 3, with 30 abstentions[16] (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Bhutan, India, Mauritius.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Iceland, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN SOUTH ASIA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3476 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/73 of

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[16] The delegation of Mauritania subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

10 December 1976, 32/83 of 12 December 1977, 33/65 of 14 December 1978, 34/78 of 11 December 1979, 35/148 of 12 December 1980, 36/88 of 9 December 1981, 37/76 of 9 December 1982, 38/65 of 15 December 1983, 39/55 of 12 December 1984, 40/83 of 12 December 1985, 41/49 of 3 December 1986, 42/29 of 30 November 1987 and 43/66 of 7 December 1988 concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Reiterating its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures that can contribute effectively to the objectives of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament,

Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, as in other regions, will assist in the strengthening of the security of the States of the region against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting with appreciation the declarations issued at the highest level by the Governments of South Asian States that are developing their peaceful nuclear programmes, reaffirming their undertaking not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples,

Welcoming the recent proposal for the conclusion of a bilateral or regional nuclear-test-ban agreement in South Asia,

Taking note of the proposal to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, a conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia, as soon as possible, with the participation of the regional and other concerned States,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[15] regarding the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, including in the region of South Asia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/363 and Corr.1),

1. *Reaffirms* its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

2. *Urges once again* the States of South Asia to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the mean time, from any action contrary to that objective;

3. *Calls upon* those nuclear-weapon States which have not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary co-operation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and to promote consultations among them with a view to exploring the best possibilities of furthering the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia".

DOCUMENT A/44/777

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 55

[*Original: English*]
[*29 November 1989*]

1. The item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 43/67 of 7 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 69 and 151. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 16 October to 1 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 41st meetings, from 2 to 17 November.

4. For its consideration of item 55, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 27 October Sweden submitted a draft decision (A/C.1/44/L.6), which was introduced by its representative at the 28th meeting, on 6 November.

6. At its 32nd meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.1/44/L.6 without a vote (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR TO HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/67 of 7 December 1988,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/569),

Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

DOCUMENT A/44/778

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 56

[Original: English]
[29 November 1989]

1. The item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 43/68 of 7 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 69 and 151. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 16 October to 1 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 41st meetings, from 2 to 17 November.

4. For its consideration of item 56, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*.]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 30 October Bulgaria and Nigeria submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.23).

6. On 7 November the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.23/Rev.1), which was introduced by the representative of Bulgaria at the 30th meeting, on 7 November. The revised draft resolution contained the following change: in paragraph 2, the phrase "and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective" was added to the end of the paragraph.

7. At its 35th meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.23/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 113 to 1, with 20 abstentions[17] (see para. 8 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Turkey[17].

Abstaining: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CONCLUSION OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS ON THE STRENGTHENING OF THE SECURITY OF NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Considering that, until complete nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective arrangements to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting the general desire to conclude effective international measures to that end at an early date,

Taking note of the unilateral declarations on the security of non nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, made by all nuclear-weapon States,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[15] the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Recognizing that effective measures of such security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States would constitute an important contribution to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,

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[17] The delegations of Barbados and Costa Rica subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution, and the delegation of Turkey, that it had intended to abstain.

Aware of the in-depth negotiations on this subject in the Conference on Disarmament during the past ten years,

Recalling the relevant parts of the special report of the Committee on Disarmament[9] submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session,[18] the second special session devoted to disarmament, and of the special report of the Conference on Disarmament submitted to the Assembly at its fifteenth special session,[19] the third special session devoted to disarmament, as well as of the annual report of the Conference on its 1989 session (A/44/27, sect. III.F),

Welcoming the unanimous support in the Conference on Disarmament for continuing the search for a common approach to the substance of negative security assurances, which could be included in a legally binding instrument,

Recognizing the need for a fresh look at the issue, in particular by the nuclear-weapon States, in order to overcome the difficulties encountered at the negotiations in previous years,

Taking note of the proposals on this subject submitted to the Conference on Disarmament (*ibid.*),

1. *Reaffirms* the urgent need, pending the achievement of complete nuclear disarmament, to reach an early agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. *Recommends* that the Conference on Disarmament pursue intensive negotiations in its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons at the beginning of its 1990 session, with a view to reaching such an agreement, taking into account the widespread support in the Conference for conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

3. *Appeals* to all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate willingness and to exercise the flexibility necessary to reach agreement on a common approach to, including the possibility of a common formula in, an international instrument or instruments of a legally binding character to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

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[18] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 2* (A/S-12/2), sect. III.C.

[19] *Ibid., Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 2* (A/S-15/2), sect. III.F.

DOCUMENT A/44/779

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 57

[*Original: English*]
[*29 November 1989*]

1. The item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 43/69 of 7 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 69 and 151. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 16 October to 1 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 41st meetings, from 2 to 17 November.

4. For its consideration of item 57, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 30 October Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar and Pakistan submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.49), which was later also sponsored by Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Pakistan at the 35th meeting, on 13 November.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.49 by a recorded vote of 133 to none, with 3 abstentions[20] (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda,

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[20] The delegations of Barbados and Costa Rica subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Brazil, India, United States of America.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CONCLUSION OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS TO ASSURE NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need to allay the legitimate concern of the States of the world with regard to ensuring lasting security for their peoples,

Convinced that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

Deeply concerned at the continuing escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Also convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Taking into account the principle of the non-use of force or threat of force enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned also about the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States need to be safeguarded against the use or threat of use of force, including the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

Recognizing also that effective measures to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can constitute a positive contribution to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Recalling its resolutions 3261 G (XXIX) of 9 December 1974 and 31/189 C of 21 December 1976,

Bearing in mind paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[15] in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

Recalling also its resolutions 33/72 B of 14 December 1978, 34/85 of 11 December 1979, 35/155 of 12 December 1980, 36/95 of 9 December 1981, 37/81 of 9 December 1982, 38/68 of 15 December 1983, 39/58 of 12 December 1984, 40/86 of 12 December 1985, 41/52 of 3 December 1986, 42/32 of 30 November 1987 and 43/69 of 7 December 1988,

Recalling further paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, which states, *inter alia*, that all efforts should be exerted by the Committee on Disarmament[9] urgently to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting the in-depth negotiations undertaken in the Conference on Disarmament and its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons,[21] with a view to reaching agreement on this item,

Taking note of the proposals submitted under that item in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention,

Taking note also of the decision of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989 (see A/44/551-S/20870, annex), as well as the relevant recommendations of the Organization of the Islamic Conference reiterated in the Final Communiqué of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Riyadh from 13 to 16 March 1989, calling upon the Conference on Disarmament to reach an urgent agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (see A/44/235-S/20600, annex, para. 36),

Noting also the support expressed in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, as well as the difficulties pointed out in evolving a common approach acceptable to all,

1. *Reaffirms* the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that in the Conference on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all have also been pointed out;

3. *Appeals* to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate the political will necessary to reach agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;

4. *Recommends* that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including, in particular, those considered in the Conference

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[21] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 27* and corrigendum (A/40/27 and Corr.1), sect. III.F.

on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties;

5. *Recommends also* that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

DOCUMENT A/44/780

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 58

[*Original: English*]
[*5 December 1989*]

1. The item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 43/70 of 7 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 69 and 151. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 16 October to 1 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from its 26th through 41st meetings, from 2 to 17 November.

4. For its consideration of item 58, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.10

5. On 30 October Bangladesh, Brazil, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.10), which was later also sponsored by Argentina, Cameroon, the German Democratic Republic, Ireland, Myanmar, Romania and Viet Nam. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Egypt at the 40th meeting, on 17 November.

6. At the same meeting the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.10, as follows:

(*a*) The eleventh preambular paragraph was adopted by a recorded vote of 119 to 1, with 13 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(*b*) The eighteenth preambular paragraph was adopted by a recorded vote of 117 to 1, with 13 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(*c*) Paragraph 1 was adopted by a recorded vote of 119 to 1, with 13 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(*d*) Paragraph 3 was adopted by a recorded vote of 119 to 1, with 13 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(*e*) Paragraph 8 was adopted by a recorded vote of 118 to 1, with 13 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(*f*) Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.10, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 132 to 1 (see para. 13 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi

Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.16

7. On 30 October Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainain Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.16), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its relevant resolutions and the applicable provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[15]

"*Taking into account* the discussions that took place at the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament,

"*Recalling also* the provisions of articles III and IV of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,[22]

"*Reaffirming* that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, and shall be the province of all mankind,

"*Considering* that there is a need to unite the efforts of the whole international community to draw up an 'open space' régime and to develop and intensify comprehensive co-operation for the peaceful exploitation of outer space, which would be facilitated by substantive consideration by the international community of the proposals put forward by various countries,

"*Emphasizing* the crucial significance of confidence-building measures, openness and transparency relating to space activities for the development of international co-operation in the peaceful exploitation of outer space and the strengthening of international security,

"*Noting* the significance of preventing an arms race in outer space for ensuring strategic stability and lasting international security in conditions in which the process of real nuclear disarmament has begun,

"*Emphasizing also* the paramount importance of compliance with the relevant agreements in the field of disarmament relating to outer space, including the 1972 Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems[23] and the whole existing system of international law relating to the use of outer space,

"*Emphasizing further* the need to ensure strict verification of compliance with obligations with respect to the prevention of an arms race in outer space, and to create for these purposes a system of international verification to preserve peace in outer space,

"*Noting also* the growing understanding of the need to draw up an international code of conduct for States in outer space,

"*Noting further* the progress made towards the deepening of mutual understanding in the bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on a complex of questions relating to nuclear and space weapons,

"*Desiring* that the negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America should lead as soon as possible to tangible results and should stimulate multilateral consideration of questions relating to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

"1. *Recalls* the obligation of all States, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to refrain from the threat or use of force in general and in relation to outer space;

"2. *Calls upon* all States, especially those with major space capabilities, to comply strictly with existing legal agreements, both multilateral and bilateral, including the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems, aimed at preventing an arms race in outer space;

"3. *Emphasizes* that concrete measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space should be taken by the international community;

"4. *Also calls upon* all States conducting space activities to be guided by the principles of openness and transparency and to promote the establishment and strengthening of an atmosphere of mutual trust;

"5. *Reiterates* that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the consideration of questions concerning the conclusion of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

"6. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an *ad hoc* committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space at the beginning of its 1990 session with a view to giving substantive consideration to the whole set of questions concerning the prevention of an arms race in outer space, paying particular attention to the discussion of proposals submitted by States on the establishment of international verification mechanisms to preserve peace in outer space and on the utilization of space-based means of observation to ensure compliance with international obligations with respect to disarmament and the maintenance of international security;

"7. *Further calls upon* all States to make a constructive contribution to the work of the *ad hoc* committee;

"8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled 'Prevention of an arms race in outer space'."

8. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.16.

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.19

9. On 30 October Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.19), which read as follows:

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[22] Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

[23] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 944, No. 13446.

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its relevant resolutions and the applicable provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[15]

"*Recognizing* the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

"*Reaffirming* that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and that outer space shall be the province of all mankind,

"*Recalling also* that the States parties to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,[22] have undertaken, in article III, to carry on activities in the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, in the interests of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding,

"*Reaffirming also*, in particular, article IV of the above-mentioned Treaty, which stipulates that States parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in orbit around the Earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies, or station such weapons in outer space in any other manner,

"*Recognizing* the significant role that the legal régime applicable to outer space plays in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, and further recognizing, however, that the legal régime by itself does not guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, that there is need to consolidate and reinforce that régime and to enhance its effectiveness and that it is important to comply strictly with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral,

"*Noting* the significant increase in international confidence and trust that would result from greater openness and transparency in activities carried out in outer space,

"*Convinced* that further efforts should be made in the search for effective and verifiable agreements on the interrelated questions of preventing an arms race in outer space and terminating it on Earth,

"*Noting with satisfaction* that bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have continued since 1985 on a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms, both strategic and intermediate-range, with the declared objective, endorsed in the joint statement of their leaders on 21 November 1985,[24] of working out effective agreements aimed, *inter alia*, at preventing an arms race in outer space,

"*Recognizing* that significant progress in the multilateral domain is dependent upon basic understanding achieved by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in their bilateral negotiations,

"*Recalling* the obligation of all States, in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter, to refrain from the threat or use of force, including in the area of outer space, as well as the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter,

"1. *Welcomes* the re-establishment of an *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space during the 1989 session of the Conference on Disarmament, the single multilateral negotiating forum;

"2. *Considers* that it is necessary to continue and to further the examination and identification of the subjects covered by the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee and specified in its programme of work;

"3. *Urges* all States to take into account the importance of greater openness and transparency in their space activities;

"4. *Emphasizes* that multilateral efforts related to outer space and aimed at advancing the cause of disarmament, peace, stability and international trust should be supportive of the efforts in the bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to prevent an arms race in outer space and to eliminate it on Earth;

"5. *Recognizes* the further significant contribution that the ongoing negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America could make to maintaining international peace and security;

"6. *Strongly urges* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to continue to pursue intensively their bilateral negotiations in search of effective and verifiable agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in outer space and terminating it on Earth, at drastically reducing nuclear arms and at strengthening international stability;

"7. *Calls upon* all States to make every effort to encourage an early and successful outcome to these negotiations;

"8. *Emphasizes* the necessity of preventing the erosion of relevant existing treaties, and in this context reaffirms the vital importance of a rigorous observance of the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems;[23]

"9. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to continue its work in the area of the prevention of an arms race in outer space."

10. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.19.

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.28

11. On 30 October China submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.28), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Reaffirming* that outer space is the common heritage of mankind and that the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, as a common aspiration of all countries in the world, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries, and shall be the province of all mankind,

"*Recalling* the principles and objectives of the 1967 Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,[22] and in particular articles III and IV thereof,

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[24] A/40/1070, annex.

"*Recalling also* paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[15] and its relevant resolutions since 1981,

"*Especially bearing in mind* its resolution 43/70 of 7 December 1988,

"*Convinced* that the development of space weapons entails a qualitative escalation of the already serious arms race and poses a new threat to international peace and stability, and that the prevention of an arms race in outer space has consequently become a new priority in the field of disarmament,

"*Believing* that the prohibition of space weapons constitutes an effective means to prevent an arms race in outer space,

"*Fully taking note* of the urgent demand of the international community that immediate and effective measures be taken to prevent an arms race in outer space,

"*Affirming* the need to consolidate and reinforce the legal régime applicable to outer space, and recognizing that this legal régime, as such, is not sufficient to guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

"*Recognizing* that, with a view to achieving the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space, measures may be considered in the following areas, simultaneously or separately:

"(*a*) The complete prohibition of all types of space weapons including anti-missile weapons and anti-satellite weapons, so as to realize the 'non-weaponization' of outer space;

"(*b*) The prohibition of the use or threat of force and any other hostile actions or threat of such actions within outer space, against outer space from the Earth or from outer space against the Earth,

"*Believing* that the two States with the largest space capabilities bear a special responsibility for the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

"*Noting* the bilateral negotiations on questions concerning space and nuclear arms between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America that have continued since 1985, and hoping that positive results will emerge from these negotiations as soon as possible,

"*Emphasizing* the mutually complementary nature of bilateral and multilateral efforts in the field of preventing an arms race in outer space,

"*Noting also* the consideration of the question by the Conference on Disarmament (A/44/27, sect. III.E),

"*Welcoming* the re-establishment of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space by the Conference on Disarmament during its 1989 session,

"*Noting with regret* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee so far has not been able to start negotiations on an international agreement for the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

"1. *Calls upon* all States, especially those with space capabilities, to refrain, in their activities relating to outer space, from actions contrary to the observance of the relevant existing treaties or to the objective of preventing an arms race in outer space, to contribute actively to the realization of the objective of the peaceful use of outer space, and to adopt prompt and effective measures to prevent an arms race in outer space;

"2. *Urges* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, the two major space Powers currently engaged in the development of space weapons, to refrain from developing, testing, producing and deploying space weapons, to destroy all their existing space weapons, to conduct serious bilateral negotiations on the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to keep the Conference on Disarmament properly informed of the progress of these negotiations;

"3. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament, the single multilateral disarmament negotiating body, to accelerate the consideration of the question of preventing an arms race in outer space in all its aspects as a matter of priority and urgency, taking into account all the relevant draft resolutions and proposals;

"4. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish immediately the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space with an adequate mandate at the outset of its 1990 session, with a view to initiating negotiations for concluding an international agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prohibition and destruction of all space weapons and on the prohibition of the use of force or hostile actions in, to or from outer space;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all the documents relating to the consideration of this item by the General Assembly at it forty-fourth session;

"6. *Further requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

"7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled 'Prevention of an arms race in outer space'."

12. At the request of the sponsor, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.28.

Recommendation of the First Committee

13. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

PREVENTION OF AN ARMS RACE IN OUTER SPACE

The General Assembly,

Inspired by the great prospects opening up before mankind as a result of man's entry into outer space,

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Reaffirming that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind,

Reaffirming also the will of all States that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be for peaceful purposes, *Recalling* the obligation of all States, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to refrain from the threat or use of force, including in their space activities,

Recalling also that the States parties to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies[22] have undertaken, in article III, to carry on activities in the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, in the interests of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding,

Reaffirming, in particular, article IV of the above-mentioned Treaty, which stipulates that States parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in orbit around the Earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies or station such weapons in outer space in any other manner,

Reaffirming also paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[15] in which it is stated that in order to prevent an arms race in outer space further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty,

Noting its resolutions 36/97 C and 36/99 of 9 December 1981, as well as resolutions 37/83 of 9 December 1982, 37/99 D of 13 December 1982, 38/70 of 15 December 1983, 39/59 of 12 December 1984, 40/87 of 12 December 1985, 41/53 of 3 December 1986, 42/33 of 30 November 1987 and 43/70 of 7 December 1988 and the relevant paragraphs of the Declaration adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989 (see A/44/551-S/20870, annex),

Recognizing the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space and the readiness of all States to contribute to that common objective,

Gravely concerned at the danger posed to all mankind by an arms race in outer space and, in particular, by developments that could further undermine international peace and security and retard the pursuit of general and complete disarmament,

Encouraged by the widespread interest expressed by Member States in the course of negotiations on and following the adoption of the above-mentioned Treaty in ensuring that the exploration and use of outer space should be for peaceful purposes, and taking note of proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session and at its regular sessions and to the Conference on Disarmament,

Noting the grave concern expressed by the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at the extension of an arms race into outer space and the recommendations[25] made to the competent organs of the United Nations, in particular the General Assembly, and also to the Committee on Disarmament,[9]

Noting also that in 1989 the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, taking into account its previous efforts since its establishment, undertook the examination and identification of various issues, existing agreements and existing proposals, as well as future initiatives relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space (see A/44/27, para. 90), and that this contributed to a better understanding of a number of problems and to a clearer perception of the various positions,

Convinced that additional measures should be examined in the search for effective and verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements in order to prevent an arms race in outer space,

Emphasizing the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, and with the existing legal régime concerning the use of outer space,

Emphasizing also the necessity of maintaining the effectiveness of relevant existing treaties, and in this context reaffirming the vital importance of a strict compliance with the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems,[23]

Recognizing that bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America could facilitate the multilateral negotiations for the prevention of an arms race in outer space in accordance with paragraph 27 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

Noting the importance in this context of bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America that have continued since 1985, including at their summit meetings in Washington and Moscow on a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms,

Hopeful that concrete results would emerge from these negotiations as soon as possible,

Emphasizing the mutually complementary nature of bilateral and multilateral efforts in the field of preventing an arms race in outer space,

Taking note of that part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to this question (A/44/27, sect. III.E),

Welcoming the re-establishment of an *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space during the 1989 session of the Conference on Disarmament, in the exercise of the negotiating responsibilities of this sole multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, to continue to examine and to identify, through substantive and general consideration, issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

1. *Reaffirms* that general and complete disarmament under effective international control warrants that outer space shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it shall not become an arena for an arms race;

2. *Recognizes*, as stated in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, that the legal régime applicable to outer space by itself does not guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, that this legal regime plays a significant role in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, the need to consolidate and reinforce that régime and enhance its effectiveness, and the importance of strict compliance with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral; (*ibid.*, para. 90 (para. 77 of the quoted text));

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[25] See *Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 9-21 August 1982* (A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2), para. 426.

3. *Emphasizes* that further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space should be adopted by the international community;

4. *Calls upon* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and to take immediate measures to prevent an arms race in outer space in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding;

5. *Reiterates* that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

6. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;

7. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, taking into account relevant proposals and initiatives, including those presented in the *Ad Hoc* Committee at the 1989 session of the Conference and at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

8. *Further requests* the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an *ad hoc* committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its 1990 session, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

9. *Urges* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to pursue intensively their bilateral negotiations in a constructive spirit aimed at reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work;

10. *Calls upon* all States, especially those with major space capabilities, to refrain, in their activities relating to outer space, from actions contrary to the observance of the relevant existing treaties or to the objective of preventing an arms race in outer space;

11. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space,[26] submitted in accordance with resolution 42/33 of 30 November 1987;

12. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this subject by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".

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[26] A/43/506 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2.

DOCUMENT A/44/781

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 59

[*Original: English*]
[*29 November 1989*]

1. The item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 43/71 A and B of 7 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 69 and 151. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 16 October to 1 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 41st meetings, from 2 to 17 November.

4. For its consideration of item 59, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 30 October Kenya, on behalf of the Group of African States, submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.53), consisting of part A, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration", and part B, entitled "Nuclear capability of South Africa". The draft resolution read as follows:

"A

"*Implementation of the Declaration*

"*The General Assembly*,

"[*Same text as part A of the draft resolution in paragraph 11 below.*]

"B

"*Nuclear capability of South Africa*

"*The General Assembly*,

"[*Same text as part B of the draft resolution in paragraph 11 below, with the exception of the eleventh and twelfth preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 4 to 6, which did not appear in the original text.*]"

6. On 8 November Kenya, on behalf of the Group of African States, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.53/Rev.1), in which two new preambular paragraphs were inserted in part B after the tenth preambular paragraph.

7. On 10 November Kenya, on behalf of the Group of African States, submitted a further revision of the draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.53/Rev.2), in which, in part B, three new operative paragraphs were inserted as paragraphs 4, 5, and 6 and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

8. On 14 November, Kenya, on behalf of the Group of African States, submitted a third revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.53/Rev.3), which was introduced by the representative of Lesotho, on behalf of the Group of African States, at the 39th meeting, on 16 November. The revised draft resolution contained the following change: in paragraph 5 of part B, after the phrase "*Calls upon* the Secretary-General", the phrase ", with the assistance of a group of qualified experts," was inserted.

9. In connection with draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.53/Rev.3, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on its programme budget implications (A/C.1/44/L.65).

10. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.53/Rev.3 as follows:

(*a*) Part A was adopted by a recorded vote of 129 to none, with 4 abstentions[27] (see para. 11 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

(*b*) Part B was adopted by a recorded vote of 118 to 4, with 10 abstentions[28] (see para. 11 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain.

Recommendation of the First Committee

11. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA

A

Implementation of the Declaration

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa[29] adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Recalling its resolution 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, its earliest on the subject, as well as its resolutions 2033 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 31/69 of 10 December 1976, 32/81 of 12 December 1977, 33/63 of 14 December 1978, 34/76 A of 11 December 1979, 35/146 B of 12 December 1980, 36/86 B of 9 December 1981, 37/74 A of 9 December 1982, 38/181 A of 20 December 1983, 39/61 A of 12 December 1984, 40/89 A of 12 December 1985, 41/55 A of 3 December 1986, 42/34 A of 30 November 1987 and 43/71 A of 7 December 1988, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Recalling that in its resolution 33/63 it vigorously condemned any overt or covert attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent of Africa and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent or elsewhere,

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[27] The delegation of Mongolia subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

[28] The delegation of Ghana subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

[29] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

Bearing in mind the provisions of resolution CM/Res.1101 (XLVI)/Rev.1[30] on the denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987,

Having taken note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability",[31] undertaken in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, as well as of the report of the Disarmament Commission (A/44/42),

Noting the actions taken by those Governments which have taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields,

Expressing regret that, despite the threat that South Africa's nuclear capability constitutes to international peace and security and, in particular, to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, the Disarmament Commission, although it considered the question during its substantive session in 1989, failed once again to reach a consensus on this important item on its agenda,

1. *Strongly renews its call* upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

2. *Reaffirms* that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security;

3. *Expresses once again its grave alarm* at South Africa's possession and continued development of nuclear-weapon capability;

4. *Condemns* South Africa's continued pursuit of a nuclear capability and all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime that enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, which seeks to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons;

5. *Calls upon* all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to desist from further collaboration with the racist régime that may enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa;

6. *Demands once again* that the racist régime of South Africa refrain from manufacturing, testing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons;

7. *Appeals* to all States that have the means to do so to monitor South Africa's research on and development and production of nuclear weapons and to publicize any information in that regard;

8. *Demands once again* that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance that the Organization of African Unity may seek regarding the modalities and elements for the preparation and implementation of the relevant convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".

B

Nuclear capability of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear capability (A/44/655),

Recalling its resolutions 34/76 B of 11 December 1979, 35/146 A of 12 December 1980, 36/86 A of 9 December 1981, 37/74 B of 9 December 1982, 38/181 B of 20 December 1983, 39/61 B of 12 December 1984, 40/89 B of 12 December 1985, 41/55 B of 3 December 1986, 42/34 B of 30 November 1987 and 43/71 B of 7 December 1988,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa[29] adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Recalling that, in paragraph 12 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[15] it noted that the massive accumulation of armaments and the acquisition of armaments technology by racist régimes, as well as their possible acquisition of nuclear weapons, present a challenging and increasingly dangerous obstacle to a world community faced with the urgent need to disarm,

Recalling also that, in its resolution 33/63 of 14 December 1978, it vigorously condemned any overt or covert attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent of Africa and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent or elsewhere,

Bearing in mind the provisions of resolution CM/Res.1101(XLVI)/Rev.1[30] on the denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987,

Noting with regret the non-implementation by *apartheid* South Africa of resolution GC(XXX)/RES/468[32] adopted on 3 October 1986 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency during its thirtieth regular session,

Having taken note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability",[31] undertaken in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity,

Expressing regret that, despite the threat that South Africa's nuclear capability constitutes to international peace and security and, in particular, to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, the Disarmament Commission, although it considered the question during its substantive session in 1989, failed once again to reach a consensus on this important item on its agenda,

Alarmed that South Africa's nuclear facilities, particularly those that remain unsafeguarded, enable it to develop and acquire the capability of producing fissionable material for nuclear weapons,

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[30] See A/42/699, annex I.

[31] A/39/470.

[32] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Thirtieth Regular Session*, 29 September–3 October 1986.

Also alarmed that, by its own public admission at Vienna on 13 August 1988, the *apartheid* South African régime has now acquired nuclear-weapon capability,

Deeply concerned about recent reports of *apartheid* South Africa's active military collaboration with Israel in the production of nuclear-tipped medium-range missiles with completed testing facilities and the consequences for the peace and security of African States,

Gravely concerned that South Africa, in flagrant violation of international law and the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, has continued its acts of aggression and subversion against the peoples of the independent States of southern Africa,

Deeply indignant at the persistent policy of hostility by the racist régime of South Africa as demonstrated by its constant encroachment into the territory of neighbouring States, which constitutes an act of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of those countries,

Expressing its grave disappointment that, despite appeals by the international community, certain Western States and Israel have continued to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields and that some of these States have, by a ready recourse to the use of veto, consistently frustrated every effort in the Security Council to deal decisively with the question of South Africa,

Recalling its decision taken at the tenth special session that the Security Council should take appropriate effective steps to prevent the frustration of the implementation of the decision of the Organization of African Unity for the denuclearization of Africa,[33]

Stressing the need to preserve peace and security in Africa by ensuring that the continent is a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear capability;

2. *Condemns* the massive buildup of South Africa's military machine, in particular its frenzied acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability for repressive and aggressive purposes and as an instrument of blackmail;

3. *Also condemns* all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa, in particular the decision by some Member States to grant licences to several corporations in their territories to provide equipment and technical and maintenance services for nuclear installations in South Africa;

4. *Takes note with great concern* of recent reports that collaboration between Israel and South Africa has resulted in the development by South Africa of a nuclear-tipped missile;

5. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of qualified experts, to investigate those reports, bearing in mind their implications for the implementation of the policy of denuclearization of Africa and for the security of African States and, in particular, the front-line and other neighbouring States;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a preliminary report on his investigation to the Disarmament Commission at its substantive session in 1990 and a final report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

7. *Reaffirms* that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime constitutes a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardizes the security of African States and increases the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons;

8. *Expresses its full support* for the African States faced with the danger of South Africa's nuclear capability;

9. *Commends* the actions taken by those Governments which have taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields;

10. *Demands* that South Africa and all other foreign interests put an immediate end to the exploration for and exploitation of uranium resources in Namibia;

11. *Calls upon* all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime;

12. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider once again as a matter of priority during its substantive session in 1990 South Africa's nuclear capability, taking into account, *inter alia*, the findings of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on South Africa's nuclear capability;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance that the Organization of African Unity may seek regarding the modalities and elements for the preparation and implementation of the relevant convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa;

14. *Commends* the adoption by the Security Council of resolutions 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 and 591 (1986) of 28 November 1986 on the question of South Africa, with a view to blocking the existing loopholes in the arms embargo so as to render it more effective and to prohibiting, in particular, all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field;

15. *Demands once again* that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

17. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the military assistance that *apartheid* South Africa is receiving from Israel and any other sources in advanced missile technology as well as the supporting technical facilities.

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[33] See resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (c).

DOCUMENT A/44/782

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 60

[Original: English]
[29 November 1989]

1. The item entitled "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference

on Disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 43/72 of 7 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 69 and 151. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 16 October to 1 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 41st meetings, from 2 to 17 November.

4. For its consideration of item 60, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. No proposals were submitted for consideration by the First Committee under agenda item 60.

DOCUMENT A/44/783

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 61

[*Original: English*]
[*29 November 1989*]

1. The item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 43/73 of 7 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 69 and 151. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 16 October to 1 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 41st meetings, from 2 to 17 November.

4. For its consideration of item 61, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.36

5. On 30 October the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, the German Democratic Republic, Indonesia, Nigeria, Peru, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution entitled "Reduction of military budgets" (A/C.1/44/L.36), which was later also sponsored by Angola, Benin, the Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Gambia, Lesotho, the Philippines and Suriname. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Romania at the 27th meeting, on 6 November.

6. At its 38th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.36 by a recorded vote of 94 to 10, with 18 abstentions[34] (see para. 10 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria,[34] Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Brazil, Denmark, Egypt, Iceland, India, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Norway, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.44 and Rev.1

7. On 30 October the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and the Union

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[34] The delegation of Algeria subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution.

of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution entitled "Military budgets" (A/C.1/44/L.44), which was later also sponsored by Gabon, Luxembourg, Nigeria and Turkey. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

8. On 14 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.44/Rev.1), containing the following changes:

(*a*) In the first preambular paragraph, the phrase "arms control" was replaced by "arms limitations";

(*b*) In paragraph 1, the word "*Stresses*" was replaced by "*Considers*", and the phrase "requires the elaboration of agreed mehtods" was revised to read "requires also agreed methods".

9. At its 38th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.44/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 105 to none, with 16 abstentions[35] (see para. 10 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain,[35] Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Cuba, Egypt, India, Iraq, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Zambia.

Recommendation of the First Committee

10. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS

A

Reduction of military budgets

The General Assembly,

Desirous of reversing the arms race and military expenditures, which constitute a heavy burden for the economies of all nations and have harmful effects on world peace and security,

Convinced that the reduction of military expenditures as a result of the progress in disarmament negotiations will have favourable consequences on the world economic and financial situation,

Reaffirming that the resources released through the reduction of military expenditures could be reallocated to the economic and social development of all States, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries,

Firmly convinced that the reduction of military expenditures will have a positive impact on the process of strengthening confidence and improving international security and co-operation among States,

Desirous of bringing its contribution to the achievement of these goals,

1. *Welcomes* the work of the Disarmament Commission on the identification and elaboration of a set of principles that should govern further action of States in the field of the freezing and reduction of military budgets (see A/44/42, para. 41);

2. *Takes note* of these principles, as annexed to the present resolution, and decides to bring them to the attention of Member States and of the Conference on Disarmament as useful guidelines for further action in the field of the freezing and reduction of military budgets;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets".

ANNEX

Principles that should govern further actions of States in the field of the freezing and reduction of military budgets

1. Concerted efforts should be made by all States, in particular by those States with the largest military arsenals and by the appropriate negotiating forums, with the objective of concluding international agreements to freeze and reduce military budgets, including adequate verification measures acceptable to all parties. Such agreements should contribute to genuine reductions of armed forces and armaments of States parties, with the aim of strengthening international peace and security at lower levels of armed forces and armaments. Definite agreements on the freezing and reduction of military expenditures are assuming special importance and should be reached within the shortest period of time in order to contribute to the curbing of the arms race, alleviate international tensions and increase the possibilities of reallocation of resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries.

2. All efforts in the field of the freezing and reduction of military expenditures should take into account the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly.[15]

3. Pending the conclusion of agreements to freeze and reduce military expenditures, all States, in particular the most heavily armed States, should exercise self-restraint in their military expenditures.

4. The reduction of military expenditures on a mutually agreed basis should be implemented gradually and in a balanced manner, either on a percentage or on an absolute basis, so as to ensure that no individual State or group of States may obtain advantages over others at any stage, and without prejudice to the right of all States to undiminished security and sovereignty and to undertake the necessary measures of self-defence.

5. While the freezing and reduction of military budgets is the responsibility of all States, to be implemented in stages in accordance with the principle of greatest responsibility, the process should begin with those

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[35] The delegation of Bahrain subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution.

nuclear-weapon States with the largest military arsenals and the biggest military expenditures, to be followed immediately by other nuclear-weapon States and militarily significant States. This should not prevent other States from initiating negotiations and reaching agreements on the balanced reduction of their respective military budgets at any time during this process.

6. Human and material resources released through the reduction of military expenditures should be devoted to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries.

7. Meaningful negotiations on the freezing and reduction of military budgets would require that all parties to such negotiations have accepted and implemented transparency and comparability. The elaboration of agreed methods of measuring and comparing military expenditures between specified periods of time and between countries with different budgeting systems would be required. To this end States should utilize the reporting system adopted by the General Assembly in 1980.[16]

8. Armaments and military activities that would be the subject of physical reductions within the limits provided for in any agreement to reduce military expenditures will be identified by every State party to such agreements.

9. The agreements to freeze and reduce military expenditures should contain adequate and efficient measures of verification, satisfactory to all parties, in order to ensure that their provisions are strictly applied and fulfilled by all States parties. The specific methods of verification or other compliance procedure should be agreed upon in the process of negotiation depending upon the purposes, scope and nature of the agreement.

10. Unilateral measures undertaken by States concerning the freezing and reduction of military expenditures, especially when they are followed by similar measures adopted by other States on the basis of mutual example, could contribute to favourable conditions for the negotiation and conclusion of international agreements to freeze and reduce military expenditures.

11. Confidence-building measures could help to create a political climate conducive to the freezing and reduction of military expenditures. Conversely, the freezing and reduction of military expenditures could contribute to the increase of confidence among States.

12. The United Nations should play a central role in orienting, stimulating and initiating negotiations on freezing and reducing military expenditures, and all Member States should co-operate with the Organization and among themselves, with a view to solving the problems implied by this process.

13. The freezing and reduction of military expenditures may be achieved, as appropriate, on a global, regional or subregional level, with the agreement of all States concerned.

14. The agreements on the freezing and reduction of military budgets should be viewed in a broader perspective, including respect for and implementation of the security system of the United Nations, and be interrelated with other measures of disarmament, within the context of progress towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control. The reduction of military budgets should therefore be complementary to agreements on the limitation of armaments and disarmament and should not be considered as a substitute for such agreements.

15. The adoption of the above principles should be regarded as a means of facilitating meaningful negotiations on concrete agreements on the freezing and reduction of military budgets.

B

Military budgets

The General Assembly,

Welcoming the encouraging progress achieved in arms limitations and disarmament,

Noting that further progress in disarmament negotiations could also lead to reductions in military expenditures,

Stressing that increased information on military matters is an important prerequisite for achieving agreements on the reduction of armed forces,

Recalling that an international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures[16] has been introduced in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 35/142 B of 12 December 1980, and that national reports on military expenditures have been received from a number of Member States belonging to different geographic regions and having different budgeting and accounting systems,

Convinced that more transparency and comparability could be reached through broader participation in the standardized system of the United Nations for reporting military expenditures,

1. *Considers* that transparency requires also agreed methods of measuring and comparing military expenditures between specified periods of time and between countries with different budgeting systems;

2. *Accordingly calls upon* all States to make use of the reporting system adopted by the General Assembly;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Transparency and reduction of military budgets".

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[16] See *Reduction of Military Budgets. International reporting of military expenditures* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.9), para. 98.

DOCUMENT A/44/784

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 62

[*Original: English*]
[*8 December 1989*]

1. The item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 43/74 A to C of 7 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 69 and 151. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 16 October to 1 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 41st meetings, from 2 to 17 November.

4. For its consideration of item 62, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.38 and Rev.1

5. On 30 October Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mon-

golia, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" (A/C.1/44/L.38), which was later also sponsored by Costa Rica. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Canada at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

6. On 15 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.38/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Myanmar. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(*a*) In the fifth preambular paragraph, "world's" was deleted before "chemical industry";

(*b*) In the sixth preambular paragraph, "to strengthen and expand the dialogue between the Government and the chemical industry" was replaced by "to strengthen and expand the co-operation of the chemical industry with Governments";

(*c*) A new preambular paragraph was added as the eleventh;

(*d*) In paragraph 7, "world's" was deleted before "chemical industry", and "assist" was replaced by "co-operate with";

(*e*) Paragraph 8, which had read:

> "8. *Commends* the national initiatives discussed at Canberra to help to contribute momentum to the Geneva negotiations and assist in the conclusion and early implementation of such a convention;"

was replaced by a new paragraph.

7. At its 41st meeting, on 17 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.38/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 16 below, draft resolution A).

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.47 and Rev.1

8. On 30 October Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Chemical and bateriological (biological) weapons" (A/C.1/44/L.47), which was later also sponsored by Costa Rica, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece and Thailand.

9. On 15 November Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America submitted a revised draft resolution entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol and to support the conclusion of a chemical weapons convention" (A/C.1/44/L.47/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Antigua and Barbuda. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Australia at the 37th meeting, on 15 November, and contained the following changes:

(*a*) The fifth preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "*Expressing deep dismay* at the existence and use of chemical weapons, at indications of their emergence in an increasing number of national arsenals and at the risk that they may be used again,"

was replaced by a new paragraph;

(*b*) A new preambular paragraph was added as the eighth;

(*c*) In paragraph 4, "relevant" was added before "rules of customary international law";

(*d*) A new operative paragraph was added as paragraph 7 and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly;

(*e*) Paragraph 8, which had read:

> "7. *Urges* all States to be guided in their national policies by the need to curb the spread of chemical weapons, pending the conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;"

was revised.

10. At the 41st meeting, on 17 November, the representative of Australia stated that after consultations with the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.47/Rev.1 and other interested delegations, it had been agreed that a footnote should be added at the end of paragraph 7, the addition to be incorporated in the report of the First Committee to be submitted to the General Assembly under agenda item 62 (see para. 16 below, draft resolution B).

11. At the same meeting, in connection with the revised draft resolution, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement concerning its programme budget implications.

12. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.47/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 16 below, draft resolution B).

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.52

13. On 30 October, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mongolia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the recommendations of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction" (A/C.1/44/L.52), which was later also sponsored by Argentina and Bolivia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Austria at the 20th meeting, on 30 October.

14. At the 32nd meeting, on 9 November, in connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement concerning its programme budget implications.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.52 without a vote (see para. 16 below, draft resolution C).

Recommendation of the First Committee

16. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to C below:

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

A

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and to their destruction,

Reaffirming the urgent necessity, particularly following recent United Nations reports, of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,[37]

Welcoming the broad participation in and the positive results of the Conference of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and other Interested States on the prohibition of chemical weapons, held in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989, and noting with satisfaction the resulting additional accession of States to the 1925 Protocol,

Endorsing the Final Declaration of the Paris Conference (A/44/88, annex) as an important contribution to the aim of the total elimination of chemical weapons,

Recognizing that the effectiveness of a convention for the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and for their destruction will benefit from the support and co-operation of the chemical industry,

Commending, in that regard, the initiative of the Government of Australia to strengthen and expand the co-operation of the chemical industry with Governments (see A/C.1/44/4 and A/C.1/44/5) by convening at Canberra from 18 to 22 September 1989 a Government-Industry Conference against Chemical Weapons,

Reaffirming the urgent necessity of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972,[38]

Taking note of the Final Document of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, adopted by consensus on 26 September 1986,[39] and, in particular, of article IX of the Final Declaration of the Conference,[40]

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/44/27), which incorporates, *inter alia*, the report of its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons (*ibid.*, para. 87), and noting that, following the precedents set over the past five years, consultations are continuing during the inter-sessional period, thus increasing the time devoted to negotiation,

Convinced of the necessity that all efforts be exerted for the continuation and successful conclusion of negotiations on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

Emphasizing the importance of the widest possible participation of States in the negotiations on the draft convention in order to ensure universal adherence on its conclusion,

Conscious of the need to share data relevant to the negotiations on a future convention banning all chemical weapons on a global basis and of the fact that the provision of such data would be an important confidence-building measure,

Noting the bilateral and other discussions, including the ongoing exchange of views between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in the framework of the multilateral negotiations, on issues related to the prohibition of chemical weapons,

Noting with appreciation the efforts made at all levels by States to facilitate the earliest conclusion of a convention for the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction and, in particular, the concrete steps designed to promote confidence and to contribute directly to that goal,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1989 session regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons, and, in particular, appreciates the progress in the work of its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons on that question and the tangible results recorded in its report;

2. *Notes*, while regretting that a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction has not yet been concluded, that there exists an ever-growing will to resolve the pending problems at the earliest possible date;

3. *Again urges* the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its 1990 session, which will be of pivotal importance, the negotiations on such a convention and to reinforce its efforts further by, *inter alia*, increasing the time that it devotes to such negotiations, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, with a view to the final elaboration of a convention at the earliest possible date, and to re-establish its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons for that purpose with the mandate to be agreed upon by the Conference at the beginning of its 1990 session;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to use the political momentum generated by the Conference of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and other Interested States and the recognition by that Conference that a global ban on chemical weapons is of universal concern and interest, to achieve the conclusion at the earliest possible date of such a convention;

5. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the results of its negotiations;

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[37] League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

[38] Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

[39] BWC/CONF.II/13.

[40] *Ibid.*, part II.

6. *Calls upon* all States to abide by the commitments undertaken in the Final Declaration of the Paris Conference;

7. *Welcomes* the renewed declarations of commitment by Governments represented at the Government-Industry Conference against Chemical Weapons to conclude and implement a convention at the earliest possible date, and welcomes also the first collective statement by representatives of the chemical industry of their commitment to co-operate with Governments to that end (A/C.1/44/4, annex II);

8. *Recognizes* that constructive proposals were discussed at the Government-Industry Conference against Chemical Weapons that could contribute momentum to the Geneva negotiations and assist in the conclusion and early implementation of such a convention;

9. *Recognizes also* the importance of declarations made by States on whether or not they possess chemical weapons and of further international exchanges of data in connection with the negotiations on such a convention;

10. *Encourages* Member States to take further initiatives to promote confidence and openness in the negotiations and to provide further information to facilitate prompt resolution of outstanding issues, thus contributing to an early agreement on, and universal adherence to, such a convention.

B

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol and to support the conclusion of a chemical weapons convention

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, and those adopted by the Security Council, on the use of chemical weapons,

Recalling also the provisions of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,[37] and of other rules and principles of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflict,

Welcoming in that regard the reaffirmation in the Final Declaration of the Conference of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and other Interested States (A/44/88, annex), held in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989, of the importance and the continuing validity of the 1925 Protocol,

Recalling further the necessity of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972,[38]

Expressing deep dismay at the use and the risk of use of chemical weapons as long as such weapons remain and are spread,

Acknowledging that prompt and impartial investigation of reports of possible use of chemical and bacteriological weapons will further enhance the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/56 and Add.1 and 2) on the proposals of the group of qualified experts established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 42/37 C of 30 November 1987, concerning technical guidelines and procedures available to the Secretary-General for the timely and efficient investigation of reports of the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons,

Noting that, upon conclusion of a chemical weapons convention, these guidelines and procedures should be adapted in the light of the obligations under the convention,

1. *Renews its call* to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, and condemns vigorously all actions that violate that obligation;

2. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet done so to accede to the 1925 Geneva Protocol;

3. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to pursue as a matter of continuing urgency its negotiations on a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to carry out promptly investigations in response to reports that may be brought to his attention by any Member State concerning the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons that may constitute a violation of the 1925 Geneva Protocol or other relevant rules of customary international law in order to ascertain the facts of the matter, and to report promptly the results of any such investigation to all Member States;

5. *Welcomes*, in that regard, the proposals of the group of qualified experts concerning technical guidelines and procedures to guide the Secretary-General in the conduct of timely and efficient investigation of the reports of use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons (A/44/561, annex);

6. *Calls upon* all States to consider the implementation of those guidelines and procedures for investigation, *inter alia*, by putting at the disposal of the Secretary-General qualified experts and/or consultants as well as laboratories for analysis;

7. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Security Council decided to consider immediately, taking into account the investigations of the Secretary-General, appropriate and effective measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;[41]

8. *Urges* all States to exercise restraint and to act responsibly in accordance with the need for the early conclusion and entry into force of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons".

C

Implementation of the recommendations of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2826 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, in which it commended the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction,[38]

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[41] Security Council resolution 620 (1988).

Recalling also that the Second Review Conference of States Parties to the Convention was held at Geneva from 8 to 26 September 1986 in order to review the operation of the Convention with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble to and the provisions of the Convention, including the provisions concerning negotiations on chemical weapons, were being realized,

Taking note of the confidence-building measures agreed upon by the Second Review Conference for further strengthening the authority of the Convention and for enhancing confidence among States,

Acknowledging that the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference[40] expressed the need to give further consideration to, *inter alia*, the implementation of the Convention in all its aspects,

Confirming the common interest in strengthening the authority and the effectiveness of the Convention to promote confidence and co-operation among Member States as well as the necessity to comply with the obligations set forth in the Convention,

1. *Notes with appreciation* that, in accordance with the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, an *Ad Hoc* Meeting of Scientific and Technical Experts from States parties to the Convention was held at Geneva from 31 March to 15 April 1987, which adopted by consensus a report[42] finalizing the modalities for the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration, thus enabling States parties to follow a standardized procedure,

2. *Calls upon* all States parties to the Convention to provide such information and data to the Secretary-General on an annual basis and not later than 15 April;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be required for the implementation of the relevant parts of the Final Declaration,

4. *Notes* that the Second Review Conference decided, in its Final Declaration, that a Third Review Conference should be held at Geneva at the request of a majority of States parties not later than 1991;

5. *Recalls* in that regard the decision that the Third Review Conference should consider, *inter alia*, the issues set out in article XII of the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to circulate to the States parties to the Convention not later than four months prior to the convening of the Third Review Conference a report on the implementation of the confidence-building measures agreed upon by the *Ad Hoc* Meeting of Scientific and Technical Experts from States parties,

7. *Welcomes* the fact that there are more than one hundred States parties to the Convention, including all the permanent members of the Security Council, and that since the holding of the Second Review Conference four more States have forwarded their instruments of ratification of the Convention, two more States have declared their accession to the Convention and one State has withdrawn its reservations to it;

8. *Calls upon* all States that have not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention and to the strengthening of international confidence.

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[42] BWC/CONF.II/EX/2.

DOCUMENT A/44/785

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 63

[*Original: English*]
[*6 December 1989*]

1. The item entitled:

"General and complete disarmament:

"(*a*) Notification of nuclear tests;

"(*b*) Relationship between disarmament and development;

"(*c*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;

"(*d*) Conventional disarmament;

"(*e*) Nuclear disarmament;

"(*f*) Objective information on military matters;

"(*g*) Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament;

"(*h*) International arms transfers;

"(*i*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

"(*j*) Naval armaments and disarmament;

"(*k*) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes for hostile purposes;

"(*l*) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;

"(*m*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale;

"(*n*) Dumping of radioactive wastes"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 42/38 C of 30 November 1987 and 43/75 B to J, L, and Q to T of 7 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report. In addition, the General Assembly decided that the relevant paragraphs of the annual report of IAEA (see A/44/450), which was to be considered directly in plenary meeting under item 14, should be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of item 63.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely items 49 to 69 and 151. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 16 October to 1 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 41st meetings, from 2 to 17 November.

4. For its consideration of item 63, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.1

5. On 26 October Iraq, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Yemen submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons" (A/C.1/44/L.1), which was later also sponsored by Oman. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Iraq at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

6. At its 35th meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.1 by a recorded vote of 104 to 2, with 28 abstentions (see para. 65 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.12

7. On 30 October Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations" (A/C.1/44/L.12), which was later also sponsored by Iceland and Luxembourg. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom at the 29th meeting, on 7 November.

8. At its 35th meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.12 by a recorded vote of 71 to none, with 64 abstentions[43] (see para. 65 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde,[43] Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire,[43] Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.13 and Rev.1

9. On 30 October China submitted a draft resolution entitled "Conventional disarmament" (A/C.1/44/L.13), which was introduced by its representative at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

10. On 10 November, the sponsor submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.13/Rev.1), in which paragraph 4, which had read:

> "4. *Urges* the countries with the largest military arsenals, which bear a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions, and the member States of the two major military alliances to accelerate negotiations on conventional disarmament through appropriate forums, with a view to reaching early agreement on the limitation and gradual and balanced reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons under effective international control in their respective re-

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[43] The delegation of Zaire subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution, and the delegation of Cape Verde, that it had intended to abstain.

> gions, particularly in Europe, which has the largest concentrations of arms and forces in the world;",

was revised.

11. At its 35th meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.13/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 65 below, draft resolution C).

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.14

12. On 30 October China submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear disarmament" (A/C.1/44/L.14), which was introduced by its representative at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

13. At its 33rd meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.14 without a vote (see para. 65 below, draft resolution D).

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.15 and Rev.1

14. On 30 October Australia, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution entitled "Objective information on military matters" (A/C.1/44/L.15), which was later also sponsored by Luxembourg and the Philippines.

15. On 6 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.15/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Austria, Samoa and Thailand. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom at the 29th meeting, on 7 November, and contained the following changes:

(*a*) In the second preambular paragraph, the phrase "the question of openness" was revised to read: "the questions of openness";

(*b*) The fifth preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "*Believing* that the adoption of confidence-building measures to promote openness and transparency would reduce the risk of misperceptions of military capabilities and intentions, which would induce military rivalries between States, leading to their undertaking armaments programmes and accelerating the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, to heightened international tensions and, ultimately, to conflict,",

was revised;

(*c*) In the eleventh preambular paragraph, the phrase "military matters for consideration" was revised to read: "military matters, for consideration";

(*d*) In paragraph 4, the phrase "military expenditures" was replaced by "military expenditure";

(*e*) Paragraph 6, which had read:

> "6. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider at its 1990 session the question of objective information on military matters;",

was revised.

16. At its 36th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.15/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 110 to none, with 15 abstentions (see para. 65 below, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Egypt, India, Iraq, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Zambia.

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.20 and Rev.1

17. On 30 October Denmark submitted a draft resolution entitled "Conventional disarmament" (A/C.1/44/L.20).

18. On 14 November, the sponsor submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.20/Rev.1), in which the second preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "*Taking into account* that the United Nations has a central role in facilitating and encouraging all disarmament measures,",

was replaced.

19. At its 38th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.20/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 65 below, draft resolution F).

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.22 and Rev.1

20. On 30 October Czechoslovakia and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament" (A/C.1/44/L.22), which was later also sponsored by Cameroon. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic at the 27th meeting, on 6 November.

21. On 10 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.22/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(*a*) The fourth preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "*Welcoming* the increasing tendency to adopt resolutions in the field of disarmament by consensus, which facilitates the process of their appropriate implementation.",

was deleted;

(*b*) Paragraph 2, which had read:

> “2. *Invites* all Member States to promote, in so far as possible, the elaboration and adoption of the resolutions of the General Assembly in the field of disarmament by consensus;”,

was revised.

22. At its 36th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.22/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 105 to 1, with 27 abstentions (see para. 65 below, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.24

23. On 30 October, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Botswana, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Romania, Samoa, Sweden and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled “Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes” (A/C.1/44/L.24), which was later also sponsored by the German Democratic Republic. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Canada at the 29th meeting, on 7 November.

24. At its 34th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.24 by a recorded vote of 126 to 1, with 6 abstentions[44] (see para. 65 below, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, China, India, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.26 and Rev.1 and 2

25. On 30 October France and the Federal Republic of Germany submitted a draft resolution entitled “Confidence- and security-building measures and conventional disarmament in Europe” (A/C.1/44/L.26). The draft resolution read as follows:

> “*The General Assembly*,
>
> “*Determined* to achieve progress in disarmament,
>
> “*Recalling* its resolution 43/75 P of 7 December 1988,
>
> “1. *Notes with satisfaction* the successful conclusion of the deliberations of the Vienna Follow-up Meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe;
>
> “2. *Welcomes* the opening of negotiations on two subjects, both within the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, the first on the elaboration of new confidence- and security-building measures, the second on conventional armed forces in Europe.”.

26. On 13 November the sponsors, which had been joined by Austria, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg and Sweden submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.26/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Belgium and Poland. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(*a*) Paragraph 2 was revised to read:

> “2. *Welcomes* the opening of two negotiations in the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, one on the elaboration of new confidence- and security-building measures, the other on conventional armaments and forces in Europe;”;

(*b*) A new paragraph was added as paragraph 3.

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[44] The delegation of Romania subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

27. On 14 November the sponsors submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.26/Rev.2), which was later also sponsored by Cyprus, the German Democratic Republic and Yugoslavia. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of France at the 41st meeting, on 17 November, and contained the following change: at the end of paragraph 2, the phrase, "conventional armaments and forces in Europe" was replaced by "conventional armed forces in Europe".

28. At its 41st meeting, on 17 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.26/Rev.2 without a vote (see para. 65 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.29

29. On 30 October Bulgaria submitted a draft resolution entitled "Conversion of military resources" (A/C.1/44/L.29), which was later also sponsored by the German Democratic Republic. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Bulgaria at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

30. At the 37th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Bulgaria orally revised the draft resolution as follows: in the second preambular paragraph, the word "specificities" was replaced by "details".

31. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.29, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 134 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 65 below, draft resolution J). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.31 and Rev.1

32. On 30 October Yugoslavia, on behalf of those States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations" (A/C.1/44/L.31), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Stressing* that the general *rapprochement* between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America contributes to the relaxation of international tensions and the creation of basic prerequisites for establishing lasting peace,

"*Aware* of the fact that the disarmament process cannot be carried out without a contribution by all States and especially by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and their military alliances, which have the greatest responsibility in that regard,

"*Stressing also* the importance of the strengthening of international security through disarmament and restraint of the qualitative and quantitative escalation of the arms race,

"*Expressing its strong expectation* that future talks between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on nuclear arms and space would also be geared towards the well-being and interests of all countries, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality and the Charter of the United Nations,

"*Emphasizing* that, since nuclear war threatens the very right to live, the ongoing process of disarmament could be accelerated and its coverage widened through the common endeavour of the entire international community,

"*Mindful* of the responsibilities and obligations of all States to speed up the emerging process and to channel it in a direction that would benefit all,

"*Stressing* that the world of today and the world of tomorrow require that doctrines of power politics be replaced by a policy of co-operation aimed at fulfilling the legitimate expectations of the entire international community,

"*Affirming* that bilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament should facilitate and complement each other and that the new atmosphere in bilateral negotiations should be adequately reflected in multilateral negotiations,

"*Stressing also* that general and complete disarmament under effective international control is by its very nature unattainable unless all countries join in its implementation,

"1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the positive developments in the bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on disarmament issues;

"2. *Calls upon* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to accelerate their efforts to achieve a 50 per cent reduction in strategic offensive nuclear arms as early as possible, as part of the process leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons;

"3. *Also calls upon* the two Governments to reach agreement to ensure that outer space is kept free of all weapons;

"4. *Further calls upon* the two Governments to intensify their efforts with the objective of achieving early agreements in other areas, in particular, the issue of a nuclear-test ban;

"5. *Invites* the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to keep the General Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament duly informed of progress made in their negotiations."

33. On 9 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.31/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Romania. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 35th meeting, on 13 November.

34. At the same meeting the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.31/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 119 to none, with 19 abstentions (see para. 65 below, draft resolution K). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.32

35. On 30 October Yugoslavia, on behalf of those States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development" (A/C.1/44/L.32), which was later also sponsored by the German Democratic Republic and Romania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

36. At its 32nd meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.32 without a vote (see para. 65 below, draft resolution L).

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.35

37. On 30 October, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, China, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Iceland, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Sri Lanka, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a daft resolution entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament" (A/C.1/44/L.35), which was later also sponsored by Nigeria. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 28th meeting, on 6 November.

38. At its 37th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.35 by a recorded vote of 132 to 1[45] (see para. 65 below, draft resolution M). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.37

39. On 30 October, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Samoa, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "International arms transfers" (A/C.1/44/L.37), which was later also sponsored by Canada, Fiji, Greece and Singapore. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Colombia at the 29th meeting, on 7 November.

40. At its 38th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.37 by a recorded vote of 95 to none, with 31 abstentions (see para. 65 below, draft resolution N). The voting was as follows:

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[45] The delegation of Djibouti subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Brazil, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.43

41. On 30 October Australia, Austria, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof" (A/C.1/44/L.43), which was later also sponsored by Canada, Costa Rica, Greece, Romania and Yugoslavia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Brazil at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

42. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement at the 32nd meeting, on 9 November, concerning its programme budget implications.

43. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.43 without a vote (see para. 65 below, draft resolution O).

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.45 and Rev.1 and 2

44. On 30 October the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution entitled "Security concepts and policies aimed exclusively at defence" (A/C.1/44/L.45), which was introduced by the representative of the German Democratic Republic at the 31st meeting, on 8 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* the principle that States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

"*Reaffirming* the obligation to maintain international peace and security in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

"*Bearing in mind* the reports of the Secretary-General transmitting the study on the relationship between disarmament and international security[46] and the study undertaken by the Group of Governmental Experts to Carry Out a Comprehensive Study of Concepts of Security[47] submitted to the General Assembly in 1981 and 1985, respectively,

"*Recognizing* that since then a number of important developments have taken place in the areas of disarmament and security concepts and that new opportunities have emerged for arms limitation and disarmament, for ending regional conflicts and for developing among States constructive and co-operative relations,

"*Noting with satisfaction* the ongoing international dialogue on matters of security, including the renewed search for common security as well as for common denominators for the security requirements of different regions,

"*Convinced* that in the nuclear age only through national policies of restraint and through co-operative efforts is there a possibility eventually to eliminate the risk of war and global destruction,

"*Stressing* that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

"*Believing* that security concepts and policies should be aimed at removing the danger of war and securing peace at progressively lower levels of armaments and armed forces,

"*Welcoming* activities by States to implement this goal by negotiated disarmament measures and unilateral steps aimed at defensive military structures,

"*Bearing in mind* the specific political and security requirements in different regions,

"1. *Considers* the development of an international dialogue on security concepts and policies aimed exclusively at defence to be of great importance for promoting the process of achieving disarmament and strengthening international security;

"2. *Recommends* that States should initiate or intensify the dialogue on security concepts and policies aimed exclusively at defence at the bilateral, regional or multilateral levels and keep the General Assembly informed about the progress achieved;

"3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled 'Co-operation of

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[46] *Relationship between Disarmament and International Security* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.IX.4).

[47] *Concepts of Security* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.1).

States in the interest of security concepts and policies aimed exclusively at defence'."

45. Also on 8 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution entitled "Defensive security concepts and policies" (A/C.1/44/L.45/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(*a*) The fifth and sixth preambular paragraphs were revised;

(*b*) The eighth and ninth preambular paragraphs were deleted and a new paragraph was added as the eighth preambular paragraph;

(*c*) Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 were revised.

46. On 9 November, the sponsors submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.45/Rev.2), in which paragraph 2, which had read:

> "2. *Invites* Member States to initiate or intensify the dialogue on security concepts and policies aimed exclusively at defence at the bilateral, regional or multilateral levels and to keep the General Assembly informed about the progress achieved;",

was revised.

47. At its 40th meeting, on 17 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.45/Rev.2 by a recorded vote of 107 to none, with 18 abstentions (see para. 65 below, draft resolution P). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.51

48. On 30 October Cameroon submitted a draft resolution entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament" (A/C.1/44/L.51), which was later also sponsored by Romania.

49. At its 32nd meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.51 without a vote (see para. 65 below, draft resolution Q).

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.55 and Rev.1

50. On 30 October Kenya, on behalf of the Group of African States, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes" (A/C.1/44/L.55), which was later also sponsored by Romania. The draft resolution read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "[*Text of the first to fourth and sixth to tenth preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 1 and 2 identical to the corresponding text of draft resolution R in paragraph 65 below*.]
>
> "*Aware* of the potential hazards underlying the dumping of nuclear wastes and also the transboundary radiological consequences, which could have adverse implications on regional and international security and in particular on the security of the developing countries,
>
> "3. *Condemns* all nuclear-waste dumping practices that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States;
>
> "4. *Also condemns* any practices of dumping nuclear and industrial wastes which have grave implications on the national security of developing countries;
>
> "5. *Calls upon* all States to take appropriate measures with a view to preventing any dumping of nuclear wastes that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States;
>
> "6. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue to take into account, in the ongoing negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, the deliberate employment of nuclear wastes to cause destruction, damage or injury by means of radiation produced by the decay of such material, as well as the dumping of radioactive wastes in the territory of other States;
>
> "7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this item by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;
>
> "8. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session the developments in the ongoing negotiations on this subject;
>
> "9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled, 'Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes'."

51. On 16 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.55/Rev.1), which was introduced by the representative of Lesotho at the 41st meeting, on 17 November.

52. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.55/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 65 below, draft resolution R).

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.56 and Rev.1 and 2

53. On 30 October Bangladesh, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Romania and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale" (A/C.1/44/L.56), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and the Philippines. The draft resolution was introduced by the rep-

resentative of Peru at the 31st meeting, on 8 November, and read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"[*Text of the first to third preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 1, 3, 4, 7 and 8 identical to the corresponding text of draft resolution S in paragraph 65 below.*]

"*Convinced* that effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority and that, to this end, it is imperative to remove the threat of nuclear weapons, to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race until the total elimination of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems has been achieved and to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons,

"*Drawing attention* to the fact that, together with negotiations on nuclear disarmament measures, negotiations should be carried out on the balanced reduction of armed forces and conventional disarmament, based on the principle of equal and undiminished security of the parties with a view to promoting or enhancing stability at a lower military level, taking into account the need of all States to protect their security,

"*Concerned* that as a consequence of the continuing military application of scientific and technological developments conventional weapons have become more lethal and destructive, and that conventional weapons consume large amounts of resources, especially in militarily significant States, which could be utilized for the social and economic development of the people of all countries, particularly the developing countries,

"*Affirming* that regional and subregional disarmament processes that take into account the characteristics of each region, as well as the views of all parties concerned, and are implemented in accordance with the principles and norms embodied in the Charter of the United Nations enhance and complement global disarmament efforts,

"*Noting with satisfaction* the positive trend towards the peaceful settlement of various regional and subregional conflicts and the important role played in that regard by the United Nations,

"2. *Again expresses its firm support* for the United Nations system, and for the Secretary-General in particular, in their efforts to find solutions to conflict situations, thereby reaffirming the primary role of the United Nations in promoting peace and disarmament, and for the strict observance of the principles and norms embodied in the Charter of the United Nations;

"5. *Appeals* to all States to facilitate the progress of regional disarmament, refraining from any action, including the threat or use of force against the integrity and territorial sovereignty of States and interference in internal affairs of States, that might hinder the achievement of this objective;

"6. *Invites* all Member States to convey to the Secretary-General their views on ways and means aimed at strengthening regional and subregional disarmament and arms limitation efforts, taking into account recent developments verified in this sphere;".

54. On 15 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.56/Rev.1), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"[*Same text as draft resolution S in paragraph 65 below, with the exception of paragraph 3*].

"3. *Urges* all States to intensify their efforts in the negotiation and implementation, in appropriate multilateral forums, of regional or subregional disarmament and arms limitation measures, taking into account the principle of equal and undiminished security for all parties, the legitimate right to self-defence of States, the characteristics of each particular region, as well as the views of all parties concerned, aimed at enhancing international peace and security;".

55. On 16 November, the sponsors submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.56/Rev.2), in which paragraph 3 was revised.

56. At its 41st meeting, on 17 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.56/Rev.2 by a recorded vote of 98 to 1, with 31 abstentions (see para. 65 below, draft resolution S). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Angola, Bahrain, Belgium, Canada, Cuba, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Mozambique, Netherlands, Portugal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.57

57. On 30 October the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Hungary, the Netherlands, Peru, Sweden and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons" (A/C.1/44/L.57), which was later also sponsored by Austria. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Peru at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

58. At its 35th meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.57 without a vote (see para. 65 below, draft resolution T).

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.58 and Rev.1 and 2

59. On 30 October Australia, Austria, Belgium, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Nepal, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Togo, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Contribution of confidence- and security-building measures to international peace and security" (A/C.1/44/L.58), which was later also sponsored by Ecuador, Ireland, Peru, and Turkey. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany at the 30th meeting, on 7 November, and read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Mindful* of the importance of confidence-building, particularly in the regional context, for the peaceful settlement of existing international problems and for the improvement and promotion of international relations based on justice, co-operation and solidarity,

"*Recognizing* that commitment to confidence-building measures could significantly contribute to preparing for further progress in disarmament,

"*Recalling* previous resolutions on the subject of confidence-building, in particular resolution 43/78 H of 7 December 1988,

"1. *Welcomes* the implementation of confidence-building measures as contained in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe[48] and on that basis the positive experience gathered since 1987 with the implementation, by the thirty-five States members of the Conference, of the measures agreed at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe;

"2. *Expects* the ongoing Vienna negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures to build upon and expand the results already achieved at the Stockholm Conference with the aim of elaborating and adopting a new set of mutually complementary confidence- and security-building measures designed to reduce the risk of military confrontation in Europe;

"3. *Reaffirms* its invitation to all States to consider the possible introduction of confidence-building measures in their particular regions and, where possible, to negotiate on them in keeping with conditions and requirements prevailing in the respective region;

"4. *Also welcomes* the consideration of confidence-building measures in the framework of United Nations regional disarmament workshops such as those held at Lagos in 1989 and to be held at Kathmandu in 1990."

60. On 8 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.58/Rev.1), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"[*Same text as draft resolution U in paragraph 65 below, with the exception of paragraphs 1 and 4*].

"1. *Welcomes* the implementation of confidence-building measures as contained in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe[48] and on that basis the positive experience gathered since 1987 with the implementation, by the thirty-five States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, of the measures agreed at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe;

"4. *Also welcomes* the consideration of confidence-building measures in United Nations regional disarmament workshops and in the United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean."

61. On 9 November, the sponsors submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.58/Rev.2), which was later also sponsored by Gabon. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(*a*) In paragraph 1, "the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe" was replaced by "the Final Act of Helsinki";

(*b*) The footnote was revised;

(*c*) In paragraph 4, ", *inter alia*," was inserted after "*Also welcomes* the consideration".

62. At its 36th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.58/Rev.2 without a vote (see para. 65 below, draft resolution U).

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.60

63. On 30 October Costa Rica submitted a draft resolution entitled "International arms transfers" (A/C.1/44/L.60), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 43/75 I of 7 December 1988, particularly paragraph 1 thereof,

"*Taking into account* the disarmament priorities outlined in paragraph 45 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[15]

"*Bearing in mind* that international arms transfers involve not only conventional but also non-conventional armaments, including nuclear weapons,

"*Concerned* that international arms transfers are a central factor in the proliferation of all types of armaments, particularly non-conventional armaments, including nuclear weapons,

"1. *Reaffirms its conviction* that international arms transfers in all their aspects deserve serious consideration by the international community;

"2. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider the subject of international transfers of non-conventional armaments, including nuclear weapons, during the deliberations at its next substantive session, in 1990;

"3. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to consider the issue of international transfers of non-conventional arms, including nuclear weapons, during the negotiations at its 1990 session;

"4. *Decides* to include the question of international transfers of non-conventional arms, including nuclear weapons, in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session under the item entitled 'International arms transfers'."

64. At the request of the sponsor, no action was taken on the draft resolution.

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[48] The Final Act was signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975.

Recommendation of the First Committee

65. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to U below:

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

A

Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/99 C of 13 December 1982, 38/188 D of 20 December 1983, 39/151 J of 17 December 1984, 40/94 D of 12 December 1985, 41/59 A and I of 3 December 1986, 42/38 F of 30 November 1987 and 43/75 J of 7 December 1988 on, *inter alia*, the conclusion of an agreement prohibiting military attacks against nuclear facilities,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on this subject submitted pursuant to resolution 43/75 J (A/44/621),

Gravely concerned that armed attacks against nuclear facilities, though carried out with conventional weapons, could be tantamount to the use of radiological weapons,

Recalling also that Additional Protocol I of 1977[49] to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[50] prohibits attacks on nuclear electricity-generating stations,

Deeply concerned that the destruction of nuclear facilities by conventional weapons causes the release into the environment of huge amounts of dangerous radioactive material, which results in serious radioactive contamination,

Firmly convinced that the Israeli attack against the safeguarded nuclear facilities in Iraq constitutes an unprecedented danger to international peace and security,

Recalling further resolutions GC(XXVII)/RES/407 and GC(XXVII)/RES/409, adopted in 1983[51] by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in which the Conference urged all member States to support actions in international forums to reach an international agreement that prohibits armed attacks against nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes,

1. *Reaffirms* that armed attacks of any kind against nuclear facilities are tantamount to the use of radiological weapons, owing to the dangerous radioactive forces that such attacks cause to be released;

2. *Requests once again* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further its efforts to reach, as early as possible, an agreement prohibiting armed attacks against nuclear facilities;

3. *Requests again* the International Atomic Energy Agency to provide the Conference on Disarmament with the technical studies that could facilitate the conclusion of such an agreement;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

B

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at their meeting at Geneva in November 1985 the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America committed themselves to the objective of working out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth,[52]

Noting the progress reflected in the joint statement issued by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America following their meetings in Washington, and Wyoming from 21 to 23 September 1989 (A/44/578, annex),

Noting also that, since their meetings in Moscow from 29 May to 1 June 1988,[53] bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations have been intensified,

Noting further the importance of the verification procedures contained in the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles[54] as an example of the high standards of verification that are now achievable in arms control agreements, both bilateral and multilateral,

Believing that, through negotiations pursued in a spirit of flexibility and with full account taken of the security interests of all States, it is possible to achieve far-reaching and effectively verifiable agreements,

Firmly convinced that early agreement in these negotiations, in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments, would be of crucial importance for the strengthening of international peace and security,

Convinced that the international community should encourage the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America in their endeavours, taking into account both the importance and the complexity of their negotiations,

1. *Welcomes* the fact that the provisions of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles are being implemented by the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

2. *Calls upon* the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to spare no effort in seeking, in accordance with the security interests of all States and the universal desire for progress towards disarmament, the attainment of all the agreed objectives in the negotiations, that is, the resolution of a complex of questions concerning space and strategic nuclear arms with all these questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship;

3. *Invites* the two Governments concerned to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their negotiations, in accordance with paragraph 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;[55]

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[49] A/32/144, annex I.

[50] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[51] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Twenty-seventh Regular Session, 10-14 October 1983.*

[52] See A/40/1070, annex.

[53] See A/S-15/28, annex.

[54] *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 12: 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

4. *Expresses its firmest possible encouragement and support* for the bilateral negotiations and their successful conclusion.

C

Conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war as expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[15] and particularly its paragraph 81, which provides that, together with negotiations on nuclear disarmament measures, the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons should be resolutely pursued within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, and which stresses that States with the largest military arsenals have a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions,

Also recalling that in the same document it is stated, *inter alia*, that priorities in disarmament negotiations shall be: nuclear weapons; other weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons; conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects; and reduction of armed forces, and that it stresses that nothing should preclude States from conducting negotiations on all priority items concurrently,

Further recalling that in the same document it is stated that effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority, and that real progress in the field of nuclear disarmament could create an atmosphere conducive to progress in conventional disarmament on a world-wide basis,

Aware of the dangers to world peace and security originating from, and the loss in human life and property caused by, wars and conflicts fought with conventional weapons, as well as of their possible escalation into a nuclear war in regions with a high concentration of conventional and nuclear weapons,

Also aware that with the advance in science and technology, conventional weapons tend to become increasingly lethal and destructive and that conventional armaments consume large amounts of resources,

Believing that resources released through disarmament, including conventional disarmament, can be used for the social and economic development of people of all countries, particularly the developing countries,

Noting that the ongoing conventional disarmament negotiations in Europe have gained increasing importance,

Bearing in mind its resolution 36/97 A of 9 December 1981 and the *Study on Conventional Disarmament*[55] conducted in accordance with that resolution, as well as its resolutions 41/59 C and 41/59 G of 3 December 1986, 42/38 E and 42/38 G of 30 November 1987 and 43/75 D and 43/75 F of 7 December 1988, and the consideration by the Disarmament Commission at its 1989 session of the question of conventional disarmament,[56]

Bearing in mind also the efforts made to promote conventional disarmament and the related proposals and suggestions, as well as the initiatives taken by various countries in this regard,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the efforts aimed at resolutely pursuing the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament;

2. *Believes* that the military forces of all countries should not be used other than for the purpose of self-defence;

3. *Welcomes* the new negotiation on conventional armed forces in Europe;

4. *Urges* the countries with the largest military arsenals, which bear a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions, and the States members of the two major military alliances to continue their intensive negotiations on conventional armaments, through appropriate forums, with a view to reaching early agreement on the establishment of a stable and secure balance of conventional armaments and forces at lower levels under effective international control in their respective regions, particularly in Europe, which has the largest concentration of arms and forces in the world;

5. *Encourages* all States, while taking into account the need to protect security and maintain necessary defensive capabilities, to intensify their efforts and take, either on their own or in a regional context, appropriate steps to promote progress in conventional disarmament and enhance peace and security;

6. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider further, at its 1990 substantive session, issues related to conventional disarmament;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

D

Nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/59 F of 3 December 1986, 42/38 H of 30 November 1987 and 43/75 E of 7 December 1988,

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war as expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that the most acute and urgent task of the present day is to remove the threat of a world war – a nuclear war,

Recalling and reaffirming the statements and provisions on nuclear disarmament set forth in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[15] and, in particular, provisions that "effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority", contained in paragraph 20, and that "in the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament, all the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility", contained in paragraph 48,

Also recalling that paragraph 55 of the same document states that "Real progress in the field of nuclear disarmament could create an atmosphere conducive to progress in conventional disarmament on a world-wide basis",

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[55] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IX.1.

[56] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-15/3), para. 57.

Bearing in mind that the ultimate goal of nuclear disarmament is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Noting that the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America agreed in their joint statement issued at Geneva on 21 November 1985[52] that "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought" and the common desire they expressed in the same statement calling for early progress in areas where there is common ground, including the principle of a 50 per cent reduction in the nuclear arms of the Soviet Union and the United States appropriately applied,

Noting also that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have conducted intensive negotiations on various issues of disarmament,

Noting further that the Conference on Disarmament has not played its due role in the field of nuclear disarmament,

Believing that the qualitative aspect of the arms race needs to be addressed along with its quantitative aspect,

Bearing in mind that the Governments and peoples of various countries expect that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America will reach agreement on halting the nuclear-arms race and further reducing nuclear weapons,

1. *Welcomes* the continued implementation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles;[54]

2. *Urges* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, further to discharge their special responsibility for nuclear disarmament, to take the lead in halting the nuclear-arms race and to accelerate negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement on the drastic reduction of their nuclear arsenals;

3. *Reiterates its belief* that bilateral and multilateral efforts for nuclear disarmament should complement and facilitate each other;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Nuclear disarmament".

E

Objective information on military matters

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 105 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[15] the first special session devoted to disarmament, in which the Assembly encouraged Member States to ensure a better flow of information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information concerning armaments and to concentrate on the danger of escalation of the arms race and on the need for general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Taking into account the attention paid to the questions of openness and of ensuring an exchange of objective information in the military field at its fifteenth special session, the third special session devoted to disarmament,

Noting with satisfaction that recent agreements in the field of arms limitation and disarmament have provided for qualitatively new standards of openness,

Noting also with satisfaction an increased number of steps and proposals by different States aimed at achieving openness and transparency in military activities,

Believing that the adoption of confidence-building measures to promote openness and transparency would reduce the risk of misperceptions of military capabilities and intentions which could induce military rivalries between States, leading to their undertaking armaments programmes and the acceleration of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, to heightened international tensions, and ultimately, to conflict,

Believing also that balanced and objective information on all military matters, in particular of nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, would contribute to the building of confidence among States and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements, and thereby help to halt and reverse the arms race,

Recognizing that greater openness and transparency would contribute to enhancing security,

Convinced that greater openness on military activities, *inter alia*, through the transmittal of relevant information on these activities, including on the levels of military budgets, would contribute to increased confidence among States,

Taking into account the work undertaken in the Disarmament Commission on the reduction of military budgets (see A/44/42, para. 44),

Noting with satisfaction that an increased number of States have provided annual reports on military expenditures in conformity with the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures under the auspices of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 G of 7 December 1988, in which it invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on ways and means of further consolidating the emerging trend towards greater openness in military matters, specifically with regard to the provision of objective information on military matters, for consideration by the Disarmament Commission at its 1990 session,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on this subject to the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;[57]

2. *Reaffirms its firm conviction* that a better flow of objective information on military capabilities would help to relieve international tension and contribute to the building of confidence among States on a global, regional or subregional level and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements;

3. *Recommends* that those States and global, regional and subregional organizations which have already expressed support for the principle of practical and concrete confidence-building measures of a military nature on a global, regional or subregional level should intensify their efforts with a view to adopting such measures;

4. *Recommends also* that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, should implement the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditure, with the aim of achieving a realistic comparison of military budgets, facilitating the availability of objective information on, as well

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[57] A/S-15/7 and Add.1 and 2.

as objective assessment of, military capabilities and contributing to the process of disarmament;

5. *Invites* all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General before 30 April 1990 measures they have adopted towards these ends, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

6. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to include in the agenda for its 1990 session an item entitled "Objective information on military matters";

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Objective information on military matters".

F

Conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 D of 7 December 1988,

Taking into account the decisions and recommendations appearing in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[15] particularly in paragraph 114,

Also taking into account that conventional disarmament is a necessary part of the disarmament process,

Having examined the report of the Disarmament Commission (A/44/42),

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the extensive discussion of the question of conventional disarmament during the 1989 session of the Disarmament Commission;

2. *Recommends* that the report should provide a basis for further deliberations on the subject by the Disarmament Commission (*ibid*., para. 48.6);

3. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue at its 1990 session the substantive consideration of issues related to conventional disarmament and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session with a view to facilitating possible measures in the field of conventional arms reduction and disarmament;

4. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission for this purpose to include in the agenda for its 1990 session the item entitled "Substantive consideration of issues related to conventional disarmament";

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

G

Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/495 and Add.1),

Recalling paragraph 115 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[15] in which it is stated, *inter alia*, that the Assembly has been and should remain the main deliberative organ of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and should make every effort to facilitate the implementation of disarmament measures,

Considering that the implementation of the recommendations of the General Assembly in the field of disarmament can play a significant role in the attainment of the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Deems it important* that all Member States show their resolve to arrive at mutually acceptable, comprehensively verifiable and effective disarmament measures, including through the implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament;

2. *Invites* all Member States to contribute to the elaboration of draft resolutions in the field of disarmament that will permit, in so far as possible, their adoption without a vote, in order to facilitate their appropriate implementation;

3. *Also invites* Member States to consider the proposals and ideas contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

4. *Invites* all Member States that have not yet done so to make available to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on ways and means to enhance the implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the issue of the implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament at its forty-sixth session.

H

Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/91 H of 16 December 1978, 34/87 D of 11 December 1979, 35/156 H of 12 December 1980, 36/97 G of 9 December 1981, 37/99 E of 13 December 1982, 38/188 E of 20 December 1983, 39/151 H of 17 December 1984, 40/94 G of 12 December 1985, 41/59 L of 3 December 1986, 42/38 L of 30 November 1987 and 43/75 K of 7 December 1988, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[15] the first special session devoted to disarmament, and of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to consider urgently the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration,

Noting that the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament for 1989 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the programme of work of the Conference for both parts of its 1989 session contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament" (A/44/27, paras. 6 and 8),

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Conference on Disarmament on those items (*ibid*., sect. III A and B),

Considering that the cessation of production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and the progressive conversion and transfer of stocks to peaceful uses would be a significant step towards halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race,

Considering also that the prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other explosive devices would be an important measure in facilitating the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and explosive devices.

Requests the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the General Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration.

I

Confidence- and security-building measures and conventional disarmament in Europe

The General Assembly,

Determined to achieve progress in disarmament,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 P of 7 December 1988,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the successful conclusion of the deliberations of the Vienna Follow-up Meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe;

2. *Welcomes* the opening of two negotiations in the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, one on the elaboration of new confidence- and security-building measures and the other on conventional armed forces in Europe;

3. *Also welcomes* the progress achieved so far in those negotiations, and expresses the hope that they will be successfully concluded at an early date.

J

Conversion of military resources

The General Assembly,

Conscious that many States wish to convert their military resources to civilian purposes,

Noting that such conversion ought to be carried out gradually following a carefully study of the basic aspects and practical details of the reorientation of military production and personnel,

Noting also the importance of the appropriate knowledge and reporting of military expenditure,

Noting further that the efficient conversion of military production may require relevant administrative and legislative measures, as well as appropriate organizational, financial and other mechanisms,

Aware that economic, social, financial and other aspects ought to be taken into account in elaborating a national conversion programme,

Recalling its resolution 43/73 of 7 December 1988 on the reduction of military budgets,

Recalling also that there exist studies on certain aspects of conversion which could be used by the international community,

Desirous of promoting an exchange of experience, within the United Nations framework, on modalities for the conversion of military resources to civilian purposes,

1. *Invites* Member States to submit to the Secretary-General by 30 April 1991 their views concerning various aspects of the conversion of military resources to civilian purposes;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Conversion of military resources to civilian purposes".

K

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 A of 7 December 1988,

Recalling also the Declaration and the document on international security and disarmament of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989 (see A/44/551-S/20870, annex),

Stressing that general *rapprochement* between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America contributes to the relaxation of international tensions and the creation of basic prerequisites for establishing lasting peace,

Encouraged by the positive developments in the field of disarmament brought about by the implementation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles[54] and by recent agreements between the two sides,

Concerned, however, that the world is still threatened by the massive nuclear arsenals, which are being further refined and added to, and that the only hope for nuclear disarmament lies in discarding the balance of fear and in the nuclear-weapon Powers' embracing the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

Stressing also the importance of the strengthening of international security through disarmament and the halting of the qualitative and quantitative escalation of the arms race,

Aware of the fact that both the nuclear and the conventional disarmament processes cannot be carried out without a contribution by all States and especially by the major military Powers and their alliances, which have the greatest responsibility in that regard,

Mindful that, while it is the responsibility and obligation of all States to speed up the emerging process and to channel it in a direction that would benefit all, lasting peace and security can only be achieved by pooling the efforts of the international community and with all countries participating and contributing on the basis of equality,

Stressing further that general and complete disarmament under effective international control is by its very nature unattainable unless all countries join in its implementation,

Emphasizing that, since nuclear war threatens the very right to live, the prevention of nuclear war remains the principal task of our times,

Affirming that bilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament should facilitate and complement each other and that progress at the bilateral level should not be used to postpone or impede action at the multilateral level,

1. *Welcomes* the positive developments in the bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on disarmament issues, as well as the commencement of the implementation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles;

2. *Calls upon* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to exert every effort to achieve the goal they set themselves of a treaty on a 50 per cent reduction in strategic offensive arms as part of the

process leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons;

3. *Also calls upon* the two Governments to intensify their efforts to achieve agreements in other areas, in particular the issue of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban as a matter of urgency;

4. *Further calls upon* the two Governments to reach agreement to ensure that outer space is kept free of all weapons;

5. *Invites* the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to keep the General Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament duly informed of progress made in their negotiations.

L

Relationship between disarmament and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[15] related to the relationship between disarmament and development,

Recalling also the adoption on 11 September 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development,[58]

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/449) and actions undertaken in accordance with the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through the appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference;[59]

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development".

M

Naval armaments and disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/188 G of 20 December 1983, in which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to carry out a comprehensive study on the naval arms race,

Recalling also its resolution 40/94 F of 12 December 1985, in which it requested the Disarmament Commission to consider the issues contained in the study entitled *The Naval Arms Race*,[60] both its substantive content and its conclusions, taking into account all other relevant present and future proposals, with a view to facilitating the identification of possible measures in the field of naval arms reductions and disarmament, pursued with the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, as well as confidence-building measures in this field,

Recalling further its resolution 43/75 L of 7 December 1988, in which it requested the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its 1989 session, the substantive consideration of the question and to report on its deliberations and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session,

Having examined the report of the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission on the substantive consideration of the question of the naval arms race and disarmament during the 1989 session of the Commission,[61] which met with the approval of all delegations participating in the substantive consultations and which, in their view, could form the basis of further deliberations on the subject,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission on the substantive consideration of the question of the naval arms race and disarmament;

2. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to inscribe on the agenda for its 1990 session the item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament";

3. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its forthcoming session in 1990, the substantive consideration of the question and to report on its deliberations and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament".

N

International arms transfers

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 I of 7 December 1988,

Reaffirming its conviction that arms transfers in all their aspects deserve serious consideration by the international community,

Taking into account the growing awareness by Member States of the significance of international arms transfers for arms limitation and arms control,

Welcoming the fact that this issue has been placed on the agenda of the General Assembly and of the Disarmament Commission,

Also welcoming the views of Member States submitted to the Secretary-General in the past year on this issue (see A/44/444 and Adds. 1 to 3),

Looking forward to the United Nations study on international arms transfers and the report of the study group to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session,

Bearing in mind the substantive deliberations initiated within the Disarmament Commission on matters related to the issue of international arms transfers,

1. *Urges* all Member States that have not yet done so to make available to the Secretary-General their views and proposals on the matters contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 43/75 I;

2. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue its deliberation on the matters contained in the above-mentioned resolution during its 1990 session under the item of conventional disarmament;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to make available within the framework of resolution 43/75 I all relevant information on this matter;

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[58] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8.

[59] *Ibid.*, para. 35.

[60] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.3.

[61] A/CN.10/134.

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "International arms transfers".

O

Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2660 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, in which it commended the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof,

Convinced that the Treaty constitutes a step towards the exclusion of the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof from the arms race and towards a treaty or treaties on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Recalling also that the States parties to the Treaty met at Geneva from 19 to 28 September 1989 to review the operation of the Treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Treaty were being realized,

Noting with satisfaction that the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof concluded that the obligations assumed under article I of the Treaty had been faithfully observed by the States parties,

Noting that in its Final Declaration[42] the Third Review Conference affirmed its belief that universal adherence to the Treaty, particularly by those States possessing nuclear weapons or any other weapons of mass destruction, would enhance international peace and security,

Noting also that the States parties to the Treaty reaffirmed their strong support for and continued dedication to the principles and objectives of the Treaty, as well as their commitment to implement effectively its provisions,

Noting further that all States parties to the Treaty confirmed that they had not emplaced any nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed outside the zone of application of the Treaty as defined by its article II and had no intention to do so,

Recognizing that in the Final Declaration the States parties to the Treaty reaffirmed the commitment undertaken in article V to continue negotiations in good faith concerning further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof,

1. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the positive assessment by the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof of the effectiveness of the Treaty since its entry into force, as reflected in its Final Declaration;

2. *Reiterates its expressed hope* for the widest possible adherence to the Treaty, and invites all States that have not yet done so, particularly those possessing nuclear weapons or any other types of weapons of mass destruction, to ratify or accede to the Treaty as a significant contribution to international peace and security;

3. *Affirms* its strong interest in avoiding an arms race in nuclear weapons or any other types of weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof;

4. *Calls again upon* all States to refrain from any action which might lead to the extension of the arms race to the sea-bed and the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof;

5. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament, in consultation with the States parties to the Treaty, taking into account existing proposals and any relevant technological developments, to proceed promptly with consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly relevant to further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof;

7. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report by 1992, and every three years thereafter until the fourth Review Conference is convened, on technological developments relevant to the Treaty and to the verification of compliance with the Treaty, including dual-purpose technologies for peaceful and specified military ends, in carrying out which task he should draw from official sources and from contributions by States parties to the Treaty and may use the assistance of appropriate expertise;

9. *Urges* all States parties to the Treaty to assist the Secretary-General accordingly by providing information and drawing his attention to suitable sources;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof".

P

Defensive security concepts and policies

The General Assembly,

Recalling the principle that States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the obligation to maintain international peace and security in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the reports of the Secretary-General transmitting the study on the relationship between disarmament and international security[43] and the study undertaken by the Group of Governmental Experts to Carry Out a Comprehensive Study of Concepts of Security[47] submitted to the General Assembly in 1981 and 1985, respectively,

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[42] SBT/CONF.III/15

Recognizing that since then a number of important developments have taken place in the areas of disarmament and security concepts and that new opportunities have emerged for arms limitation and disarmament, for ending regional conflicts and for developing among States constructive and co-operative relations,

Noting the ongoing international dialogue on matters of security, including the renewed search for common security as well as for common denominators for the security requirements in different regions,

Convinced that in the nuclear age national policies of restraint and co-operative efforts are essential to eliminate eventually the risk of war and global destruction,

Stressing that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Believing that security concepts and policies should be aimed at removing the danger of war and securing peace at progressively lower levels of armaments and armed forces, and welcoming activities by States to implement this goal by negotiated disarmament measures,

Bearing in mind the specific political and security requirements in different regions,

1. *Considers* the development of an international dialogue on defensive security concepts and policies to be of great importance for promoting the process of achieving disarmament and strengthening international security;

2. *Invites* Member States to initiate or intensify the dialogue on defensive security concepts and policies at the bilateral, regional or multilateral levels and to keep the General Assembly informed about the progress achieved;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "Defensive security concepts and policies".

Q

Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 39/151 G of 17 December 1984, 40/94 O of 12 December 1985, 41/59 O of 3 December 1986, 42/38 O of 30 November 1987 and 43/75 R of 7 December 1988,

Bearing in mind that the primary purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security,

Reaffirming its conviction that genuine and lasting peace can be created only through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces, by international agreement and mutual example, leading ultimately to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Reaffirming that the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament,

Recognizing the need for the United Nations, in discharging its central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament, to play a more active role in the field of disarmament in accordance with its primary purpose under the Charter to maintain international peace and security,

Taking into account the part of the report of the Disarmament Commission relating to this question (A/44/42, para. 46), and noting the progress made in the consideration of the question at the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament,[63]

Bearing in mind the common desire expressed at the third special session devoted to disarmament on the necessity to strengthen the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and the increased reaffirmation of faith in the United Nations as an indispensable instrument for international peace and security,

1. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue its consideration of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament as a matter of priority at its next substantive session, in 1990, with a view to the elaboration of concrete recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, taking into account, *inter alia*, the views and suggestions of Member States as well as the aforementioned documents on the subject;

2. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission to submit its report on the subject, including findings, recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission".

R

Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind resolution CM/Res.1153 (XLVIII) concerning the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa, adopted on 25 May 1988 by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988,[64]

Bearing in mind also resolution CM/Res.1225 (L) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989 (see A/44/603, annex I),

Welcoming resolution GC(XXXIII)/RES/509 on the dumping of nuclear wastes, adopted on 29 September 1989 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-third regular session,

Considering its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, *inter alia*, to consider effective methods of control against the use of radiological methods of warfare,

Aware of the potential hazards underlying any use of nuclear wastes which would constitute radiological warfare and its implications for regional and international security and in particular for the security of developing countries,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[15] the first devoted to disarmament,

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[63] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-15/3), para. 47.

[64] See A/43/398, annex I.

Aware also of the consideration of the question of dumping of radioactive wastes in the Conference on Disarmament during its 1989 session,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 Q of 7 December 1988, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session the developments in the ongoing negotiations on this subject,

Recalling also its resolution 43/75 T of 7 December 1988, in which it requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, "to prepare a report, in consultation with relevant international organizations, on the dumping of radioactive wastes in all its aspects in Africa, including all steps taken or envisaged to monitor, control and put a halt to such activities",

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the dumping of radioactive wastes (A/44/652),

1. *Takes note* of the above-mentioned report;

2. *Takes note also* of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/44/27) relating to the dumping of radioactive wastes;

3. *Expresses grave concern* regarding any use of nuclear waste that would constitute radiological warfare and have grave implications for the national security of all States;

4. *Calls upon* all States to take appropriate measures with a view to preventing any dumping of nuclear wastes that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States;

5. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue to take into account, in the ongoing negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, the deliberate employment of nuclear wastes to cause destruction, damage or injury by means of radiation produced by the decay of such material;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this item by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

7. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session the developments in the ongoing negotiations on this subject;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes".

S

Conventional disarmament on a regional scale

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/94 A of 12 December 1985, 41/59 M of 3 December 1986, 42/38 N of 30 November 1987 and 43/75 S of 7 December 1988,

Taking note of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989 (A/44/551-S/20870, annex),

Reiterating the primary responsibility of nuclear-weapon States and militarily significant States for halting and reversing the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race,

Convinced that effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority,

Drawing attention to the fact that, together with negotiations on nuclear disarmament measures, negotiations should be carried out on the balanced reduction of armed forces and on conventional disarmament, based on the principle of equal and undiminished security of the parties with a view to promoting or enhancing stability at a lower level of military forces, taking into account the need of all States to protect their security,

Aware that, as a consequence of the continuing military application of scientific and technological developments, conventional weapons have become more lethal and destructive,

Taking into account the fact that conventional weapons consume large amounts of resources, especially in militarily significant States, which could be utilized for the social and economic development of the people of all countries, particularly the developing countries,

Affirming that regional and subregional disarmament processes that take into account the characteristics of each region, as well as the views of all parties concerned, and are implemented in accordance with the principles and norms embodied in the Charter of the United Nations enhance and complement global disarmament efforts,

Noting with satisfaction the positive trend towards the peaceful settlement of various regional and subregional conflicts and the important role played in that regard by the United Nations,

1. *Welcomes* the initiatives towards arms limitation and disarmament undertaken jointly or unilaterally by some countries at the regional and subregional levels, as well as the systematic implementation of confidence-building measures, limitations of the acquisition of conventional weapons and the reduction of military spending, with a view to achieving equal and undiminished security at a lower level of armaments, as well as to allocating the resources thus released to the social and economic development of the people of all countries, particularly the developing countries;

2. *Again expresses its firm support* for the United Nations system, and for the Secretary-General in particular, in the efforts to find solutions to conflict situations, thereby reaffirming a fundamental role of the United Nations in promoting peace and disarmament, and for the strict observance of the principles and norms embodied in the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Urges* all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States and militarily significant States, to intensify their efforts in the negotiation and implementation, in appropriate forums, of regional and subregional disarmament and arms limitation measures, taking into account their particular responsibility in this matter and the principle of equal and undiminished security for all parties, aimed at enhancing international peace and security;

4. *Requests* the United Nations, in conformity with its mandate to promote international peace and security, to provide assistance to States that might request it with a view to establishing disarmament measures at the regional and subregional levels;

5. *Appeals* to all States to facilitate the progress of regional disarmament, refraining from any action, including the use or threat of use of force against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and intervention or interference

in internal affairs of States, that might hinder the achievement of this objective;

6. *Invites* all Member States to convey to the Secretary-General their views on ways and means aimed at strengthening regional and subregional disarmament and arms limitation efforts, taking into account recent developments that have taken place in this sphere;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into consideration the views expressed by Member States in accordance with paragraph 6 above;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale".

T

Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 C of 7 December 1988,

1. *Takes note* of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1989 session that deals with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Radiological Weapons (A/44/27, para. 96),

2. *Recognizes* that in 1989 the *Ad Hoc* Committee made a further contribution to the clarification and better understanding of different approaches that continue to exist with regard to both of the important matters under consideration;

3. *Takes note also* of the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Radiological Weapons should be re-established at the beginning of its 1990 session;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue its substantive negotiation on the subject with a view to the prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end and drawing upon the annexes to its report as a basis of its future work, the result of which should be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant documents relating to the discussion of all aspects of the issue by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

U

Contribution of confidence- and security-building measures to international peace and security

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the importance of confidence-building in the bilateral, regional and global context for the peaceful settlement of existing international problems and for the improvement and promotion of international relations based on justice, co-operation and solidarity,

Recognizing that commitment to confidence-building measures could significantly contribute to preparing for further progress in disarmament,

Recalling previous resolutions on the subject of confidence-building, in particular resolution 43/78 H of 7 December 1988,

1. *Welcomes* the implementation of confidence-building measures as contained in the Final Act of Helsinki[65] and on that basis the positive experience gathered since 1987 with the implementation, by the thirty-five States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, of the measures agreed at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe;

2. *Expects* the ongoing Vienna negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures to build upon and expand the results already achieved at the Stockholm Conference with the aim of elaborating and adopting a new set of mutually complementary confidence- and security-building measures designed to reduce the risk of military confrontation in Europe;

3. *Reaffirms* its invitation to all States to consider the possible introduction of confidence-building measures in their particular regions and, where possible, on the basis of initiatives of the States of the region concerned, to negotiate on them in keeping with conditions and requirements prevailing in the respective region;

4. *Also welcomes* the consideration, *inter alia*, of confidence-building measures in United Nations regional disarmament workshops and in the United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean.

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[65] The Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe was signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975.

DOCUMENT A/44/786

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 64

[*Original: English*]
[*8 December 1989*]

1. The item entitled

"Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

"(*a*) Regional disarmament;

"(*b*) Disarmament and international security;

"(*c*) Nuclear-arms freeze;

"(*d*) World Disarmament Campaign;

"(*e*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa;

"(*f*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;

"(*g*) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme;

"(*h*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia;

"(*i*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 42/39 E of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 A to H of 7 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely items 49 to 69 and 151. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 16 October to 1 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 41st meetings, from 2 to 17 November.

4. For its consideration of item 64, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.4

5. On 27 October Bangladesh, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "World Disarmament Campaign" (A/C.1/44/L.4), which was later also sponsored by Mongolia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 29th meeting, on 7 November.

6. At its 32nd meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.4 by a recorded vote of 117 to none, with 9 abstentions[66] (see para. 21 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.27

7. On 30 October Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Regional disarmament" (A/C.1/44/L.27), which was later also sponsored by Malta, New Zealand and Romania.

8. At its 35th meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.27 without a vote (see para. 21 below, draft resolution B).

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.39

9. On 30 October Algeria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Romania, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons" (A/C.1/44/L.39), which was later also sponsored by Madagascar. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of India at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

10. At its 33rd meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.39 by a recorded vote of 113 to 17, with 4 abstentions[67] (see para. 21 below, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan,

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[66] The delegations of Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Kuwait, Mauritania and the Sudan subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

[67] The delegations of Afghanistan, Kenya and Mauritania subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Greece, Ireland, Israel, Japan.

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.40 and Rev.1

11. On 30 October India, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Romania and Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear-arms freeze" (A/C.1/44/L.40), which was introduced by the representative of India at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

12. On 13 November the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.40/Rev.1), which contained the following change: at the end of the seventh preambular paragraph, the phrase "and had begun the process of shutting down its reactors producing weapons-grade plutonium," was added.

13. At its 37th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.40/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 115 to 13, with 4 abstentions[68] (see para. 21 below, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: China, Costa Rica, Iceland, Spain.

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.59 and Rev.1

14. On 30 October Algeria, Argentina, Colombia, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Liberia, Morocco, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, Venezuela and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme" (A/C.1/44/L.59).

15. On 3 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.59/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia, Cuba, Germany, Federal Republic of, the Philippines and Sweden. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 32nd meeting, on 9 November, and contained the following change: at the end of paragraph 5, the phrase "within existing resources" was added.

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.59/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 21 below, draft resolution E).

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.63 and Rev.1

17. On 30 October Bangladesh, China, Democratic Yemen, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, on behalf of the Group of African States, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Peru on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, the Philippines and Sri Lanka submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament in Africa and Asia and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean" (A/C.1/44/L.63), which was later also sponsored by Japan, Myanmar and Singapore. On 9 November, Oman requested that its name be deleted from the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

18. On 14 November Bangladesh, China, Democratic Yemen, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Kenya, on behalf of the Group of African States, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, the Philippines, Singapore, and Sri Lanka submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.63/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by New Zealand. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Lesotho on behalf of the Group of African States, the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States and the Group of Asian States, as well as the other sponsors of the draft resolution, at the 38th meeting, on 16 November, and contained the following changes:

(*a*) A new preambular paragraph was added as the ninth;

(*b*) In paragraph 3, the phrase "*Decides* to establish" was replaced by the phrase "*Request* the Secretary-General to establish, as soon as practicable,";

(*c*) A new operative paragraph was added as paragraph 4, and the subsequent paragraph was renumbered accordingly.

19. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on its programme budget implications (A/C.1/44/L.64 and Rev.1).

20. At its 38th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.63/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 130 to 1, with 1 abstention (see para. 21 below, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:

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[68] The delegation of Colombia subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Recommendation of the First Committee

21. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to F below:

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A

World Disarmament Campaign

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in paragraph 15 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[15] the first special session devoted to disarmament, it declared that it was essential that not only Governments but also the peoples of the world recognize and understand the dangers in the present situation and stressed the importance of mobilizing world public opinion on behalf of disarmament,

Recalling also its resolution 43/76 C of 7 December 1988,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 20 October 1989 (A/44/647) on the implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign by the United Nations system,

Having also examined the part of the report of the Secretary-General of 26 October 1989 dealing with the activities of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters relating to the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign (A/44/654, para. 7), as well as the Final Act of the Seventh United Nations Pledging Conference for the Campaign,[69] held on 25 October 1989,

Noting with appreciation the contributions that Member States have already made to the Campaign,

1. *Reiterates its commendation* of the manner in which, as described in the above-mentioned reports, the World Disarmament Campaign has been geared by the Secretary-General in order to guarantee "the widest possible dissemination of information and unimpeded access for all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions on questions of arms limitation and disarmament and the dangers relating to all aspects of the arms race and war, in particular nuclear war";[70]

2. *Recalls* that, as was also agreed by consensus in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, it is likewise an essential requisite for the universality of the Campaign that it receive the co-operation and participation of all States;[70]

3. *Endorses once more* the statement made by the Secretary-General on the occasion of the Third United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign[71] to the effect that such co-operation implies that adequate funds be made available and that consequently the criterion of universality also applies to pledges, since a campaign without world-wide participation and funding will have difficulty in reflecting this principle in its implementation;

4. *Urges* States that have not yet done so, especially those with the largest military expenditures, to make an initial financial contribution to the Campaign;

5. *Decides* that at its forty-fifth session there should be an eighth United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, and expresses the hope that on that occasion all those Member States that have not yet announced any voluntary contributions will do so, bearing in mind the objectives of the Third Disarmament Decade and the need to ensure its success;

6. *Reiterates its recommendation* that the voluntary contributions made by Member States to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund should not be earmarked for specific activities inasmuch as it is most desirable that the Secretary-General enjoy full freedom to take the decisions he deems fit within the framework of the Campaign previously approved by the General Assembly and in exercise of the powers vested in him in connection with the Campaign;

7. *Notes with appreciation* that the Secretary-General has given permanent character to his instructions to the United Nations information centres and regional commissions to give wide publicity to the Campaign and, whenever necessary, to adapt, as far as possible, United Nations information materials to local languages;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign by the United Nations system during 1990 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1991;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to assess the achievements and shortcomings of the World Disarmament

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[69] A/CONF.149/1.

[70] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 4.

[71] See A/CONF.131/SR.1.

Campaign so far and to submit a brief report in this regard to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "World Disarmament Campaign".

B

Regional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/100 F of 13 December 1982, 38/73 J of 15 December 1983, 39/63 F of 12 December 1984, 40/94 A of 12 December 1985, 41/59 M of 3 December 1986 and 42/39 E of 30 November 1987, relating to regional disarmament,

Reaffirming that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, have the responsibility of halting and reversing the arms race,

Considering that regional disarmament measures enable all States to contribute to the general process of arms reduction and disarmament,

Confirming the importance and potential effectiveness of regional disarmament measures taken at the initiative of the region and with the participation of all the States concerned, in that they can contribute to the realization of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control and therefore to security and stability,

Stressing that any regional disarmament enterprise must take into account the specific conditions characteristic of each region,

Also stressing that it is for the countries themselves of a region to take appropriate initiatives in common and to prepare agreements that will allow the achievement of regional disarmament,

Further stressing that disarmament efforts in a region cannot be isolated either from the disarmament efforts in other regions or from global disarmament efforts both in the nuclear and conventional field,

Taking into account Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations and the decisions and recommendations appearing in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[15] particularly in paragraph 114,

Aware of those studies which have already been carried out and of the views of States which are of interest for regional disarmament,

1. *Expresses its thanks* to the Secretary-General for his report submitted pursuant to resolution 42/39 E (A/44/513);

2. *Notes with concern* that conflicts continue to threaten regional and global peace and security but that prospects are emerging for the peaceful settlement of certain regional conflicts;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the importance of the regional measures that have already been adopted and the regional efforts undertaken in the field of nuclear and conventional disarmament;

4. *Welcomes* the progress made since its forty-second session with respect to:

(*a*) The process initiated by the agreement of 7 August 1987 on the "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" (Esquipulas II) between the countries of Central America[72] in order to arrive at a lasting peace in that region and that has resulted in the Tela agreements of 7 August 1989 (see A/44/451-S/20778);

(*b*) The resumption, in Vienna, of negotiations in the area of confidence- and security-building measures, as well as the new negotiation on conventional armed forces in Europe, both within the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, which have been characterized by rapid progress since they began in March 1989;

5. *Encourages* all States to consider and develop, as far as possible, regional solutions in the matter of arms reduction and disarmament;

6. *Invites* all States and regional institutions associated with regional disarmament efforts to report thereon to the Secretary-General;

7. *Requests* the United Nations to lend its assistance to States and regional institutions that may request it, with the view to the institution of measures within the framework of an effort for regional disarmament;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly regularly informed of the implementation of resolutions on regional disarmament and of the activities which the Secretariat, in particular the Department for Disarmament Affairs, and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research are conducting in the field of regional disarmament;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General".

C

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the existence and use of nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to the survival of mankind,

Conscious that the ongoing nuclear-arms race increases the danger of the use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced also that nuclear disarmament is the only ultimate guarantee against the use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced further that a multilateral agreement prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons should strengthen international security and help to create the climate for negotiations leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recalling that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[15] it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

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[72] A/42/521-S/19085, annex. For the printed text see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19085, annex.

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 1989 session, was not able to undertake negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the text annexed to General Assembly resolution 43/76 E of 7 December 1988,

1. *Reiterates its request* to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the results of those negotiations.

ANNEX

Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The States Parties to this Convention,

Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that any use of nuclear weapons constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

Convinced that this Convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The States Parties to this Convention solemnly undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

Article 2

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

Article 3

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State that does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-five Governments, including the Governments of the five nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of the Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 4

This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Government of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at __________________ on the __________ day of __________ one thousand nine hundred and __________.

D

Nuclear-arms freeze

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[15] the first special session devoted to disarmament, adopted in 1978 and unanimously and categorically reaffirmed in 1982 during the twelfth special session of the General Assembly,[73] the second special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly expressed deep concern over the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race,

Convinced that, in this nuclear age, lasting world peace can be based only on the attainment of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Welcoming the new trends that have led to an improvement in the international security environment,

Convinced also of the urgency further to pursue negotiations for the substantial reduction and qualitative limitation of existing nuclear arms,

Considering that a nuclear-arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute an effective step to prevent the continued increase and qualitative improvement of existing nuclear weaponry during the period when the negotiations take place, and that at the same time it would provide a favourable environment for the conduct of negotiations to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons,

Convinced further that the undertakings derived from the freeze can be effectively verified,

Welcoming the announcement that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will cease production of highly enriched uranium for nuclear weapons purposes by the end of 1989 and had begun the process of shutting down its reactors producing weapons-grade plutonium,

Noting with deep concern that all nuclear-weapon States have not so far taken any collective action in response to the call made in the relevant resolutions on the question of a nuclear-arms freeze,

1. *Urges once more* both the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to reach agreement on an immediate nuclear-arms freeze, which would, *inter alia*, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any further production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

2. *Calls upon* all nuclear-weapon States to agree, through a joint declaration, to a comprehensive nuclear-arms freeze, whose structure and scope would be the following:

(*a*) It would embrace:

  (i) A comprehensive test ban on nuclear weapons and on their delivery vehicles;

  (ii) The complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

  (iii) A ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

  (iv) The complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

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[73] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32.

(*b*) It would be subject to appropriate and effective measures and procedures of verification;

3. *Requests* the nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report, or separate reports, to the General Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-fifth session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Nuclear-arms freeze".

E

United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[15] the first special session devoted to disarmament, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, as well as its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,[73] the second special session devoted to disarmament, in which it decided, *inter alia*, to continue the programme and to increase the number of fellowships from twenty to twenty-five as from 1983,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme has already trained an appreciable number of public officials selected from geographical regions represented in the United Nations system, most of whom are now in positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament affairs in their respective countries or Governments,

Recalling also its resolutions 37/100 G of 13 December 1982, 38/73 C of 15 December 1983, 39/63 B of 12 December 1984, 40/151 H of 16 December 1985, 41/60 H of 3 December 1986, 42/39 I of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 F of 7 December 1988,

Noting also with satisfaction that the programme, as designed, has enabled an increased number of public officials, particularly from the developing countries, to acquire more expertise in the sphere of disarmament,

Believing that the forms of assistance available to Member States, particularly to developing countries, under the programme will enhance the capabilities of their officials to follow ongoing deliberations and negotiations on disarmament, both bilateral and multilateral,

1. *Reaffirms* its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General[74] approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America for inviting the 1989 fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme;

3. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Nigeria for serving as host to the United Nations Regional Disarmament Workshop for Africa, which examined African security perceptions and requirements, including related regional issues, and to the Government of Norway for making financial contributions for the Workshop;

4. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme has continued to be carried out;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the implementation of the programme within existing resources;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the programme.

F

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/151 G of 16 December 1985, 41/60 D of 3 December 1986, 42/39 J of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 D of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, 41/60 J of 3 December 1986, 42/39 K of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 H of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 42/39 D of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 G of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia,

Reaffirming its resolutions 37/100 F of 13 December 1982, 38/73 J of 15 December 1983, 39/63 F of 12 December 1984, 40/94 A of 12 December 1985, 41/59 M of 3 December 1986 and 42/39 E of 30 November 1987 on regional disarmament,

Taking note of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989 (A/44/551-S/20870, annex), and noting in particular the importance placed by the Heads of State or Government on the activities of the United Nations regional centres in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean,

Convinced that the initiatives and activities mutually agreed upon by Member States of the respective regions aimed at fostering mutual confidence and security, as well as the implementation and co-ordination of regional activities under the World Disarmament Campaign, would encourage and facilitate the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament in these regions,

Expressing its gratitude to the Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations that have contributed to the trust funds of the three regional centres,

Bearing in mind the need to provide the centres with financial stability so as to facilitate the planning of their activities,

Taking note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General on the regional centres in Africa (A/44/582), Asia (A/44/583) and Latin America and the Caribbean (A/44/584), and of the efforts of the Secretary-General in providing the necessary administrative measures to permit the establishment of the three centres,

Convinced that the appointment of a Director to head each of the three regional centres is essential to ensure the continued effective functioning of the centres,

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[74] A/33/305.

Noting that the responsibilities of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia include the Asia-Pacific region,

1. *Appeals once again* to Member States, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations, to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen the effective operational activities of the centres;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General for all the efforts he has made in favour of the centres, and requests him to continue to provide all the necessary support to their activities;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish, as soon as practicable, the post of Director at each of the regional centres so as to ensure the effective functioning of the centres;

4. *Decides* to rename the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia as the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/44/787

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 65

[*Original: English*]
[*6 December 1989*]

1. The item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 43/77 A of 7 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 69 and 151. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 16 October to 1 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 41st meetings, from 2 to 17 November.

4. For its consideration of item 65, the Committee had before it the following documents.

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.41 and Rev.1 and 2

5. On 30 October the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Poland, Sri Lanka and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (A/C.1/44/L.41), which was later also sponsored by Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Romania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of India at the 31st meeting, on 8 November, and read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"[*Same text as draft resolution A in paragraph 12 below, with the exception of the preamble and paragraph 4*]

"*Recalling* its resolution 43/77 A of 7 December 1988,

"*Noting with concern* the potential in technological advances for application to military purposes, thus extending the arms race in new directions,

"*Recognizing* that such a development will have a negative impact on the security environment, while causing a major setback to disarmament efforts,

"*Stressing*, in this context, the importance of effectively addressing this problem and ensuring that scientific and technological developments are not exploited for military purposes but harnessed for the common benefit of mankind,

"*Recognizing also* the interests of the international community in the subject and the need to follow closely such developments,

"*Having noted* that the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (A/44/1) calls for 'harnessing scientific and technological progress for humanity's benefit rather than for armed confrontations' and that 'it is important to ensure that a qualitative arms race will not follow quantitative disarmament',

"*Having examined* the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/487 and Add.1) on this item,

"4. *Encourages* all Member States to participate by communicating their views to the Secretary-General and establishing panels at the national level to monitor and evaluate developments;".

6. On 14 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.41/Rev.1), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"[*Same text as draft resolution A in paragraph 12 below, with the exception of the third and fourth preambular paragraphs*]

"*Recognizing* that such a development will have a negative impact on the security environment, while causing a major setback to disarmament efforts,

"*Stressing*, in this context, the importance of effectively addressing this problem and ensuring that scientific and technological developments are not exploited for such military purposes but harnessed for the common benefit of mankind."

7. On 15 November the sponsors submitted a further revision of the draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.41/Rev.2), which was introduced by the representative of India at the 40th meeting, on 17 November. The draft resolution contained the following changes: in the third preambular par-

agraph, the phrase "while causing a major setback", was revised to read "and cause a major setback" and the fourth preambular paragraph was revised.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.41/Rev.2 by a recorded vote of 113 to 3, with 15 abstentions (see para. 12 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey.

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.46 and Rev.1

9. On 30 October the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic and Mexico submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.46) entitled "Science and technology for disarmament", which was later also sponsored by Czechoslovakia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the German Democratic Republic at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

10. On 14 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.46/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(*a*) The second preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "*Noting with concern* the dangers resulting from the use of scientific and technological achievements for weapons purposes,"

was replaced;

(*b*) In the fourth preambular paragraph, the word "the" was deleted before the word "respective";

(*c*) A new paragraph was added as the fifth preambular paragraph;

(*d*) The following words were added at the end of the former fifth preambular paragraph, now the sixth:

> "*inter alia*, in the fields of verification of compliance with agreements on arms limitation and disarmament, application of technologies for improved means of verification and conversion of military industry to civilian production.".

11. At its 39th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.46/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 133 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 12 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States of America.

Recommendation of the First Committee

12. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND THEIR IMPACT ON INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

A

Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/77 A of 7 December 1988,

Noting with concern the potential in technological advances for application to military purposes, which could lead to the emergence of an entirely new class of weapon systems,

Recognizing that such a development will have a negative impact on the security environment and cause a major setback to disarmament efforts,

Stressing, in this context, the importance of preventing this negative impact by effectively addressing this problem and ensuring that scientific and technological developments are harnessed for the common benefit of mankind, *Recognizing also* the interests of the international community in the subject and the need to follow closely such developments,

Recognizing further that scientific and technological developments can have both civilian and military applications and that progress in science and technology for civilian applications needs to be maintained and encouraged,

Emphasizing that the proposal contained in resolution 43/77 A is without prejudice to research and development efforts being undertaken for peaceful purposes,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/487 and Add.1 and 2) on this question,

1. *Takes note* of the preliminary work undertaken by the Secretary-General to follow future scientific and technological developments, especially those which have potential military applications, and to evaluate their impact on international security;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to conclude this work so that a report can be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

3. *Notes* that the process of establishing national expert panels by Member States has already begun;

4. *Encourages* Member States to participate by communicating their views to the Secretary-General, and invites them to establish panels at the national level to monitor and evaluate developments;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security".

B

Science and technology for disarmament

The General Assembly,

Considering that science and technology can profoundly contribute to solving the problems of mankind, especially to promoting its social and economic development,

Noting the interest of the international community in the peaceful uses of scientific and technological achievements,

Recognizing the vast possibilities that scientific and technological progress offers for supporting disarmament negotiations and implementing their results, *inter alia,* in the fields of verification of compliance with agreements on arms limitation and disarmament as well as conversion of military industry to civilian production,

Welcoming respective activities undertaken so far in this area by States and national and international scientific and technological institutions,

Taking into account that scientifically and technologically more advanced States bear a special responsibility for disseminating information on and promoting the application of science and technology in the field of disarmament,

Considering the need for an intensification and extension of such activities, as well as international co-operation, with a view to using scientific and technological achievements for disarmament-related purposes, *inter alia,* in the fields of verification of compliance with agreements on arms limitation and disarmament, application of technologies for improved means of verification and conversion of military industry to civilian production,

1. *Takes note* of national and international activities to use scientific and technological achievements for disarmament-related purposes;

2. *Calls upon* Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify and extend such activities, to develop international co-operation in this area and to keep the United Nations informed about progress in this field;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session as item entitled "Science and technology for disarmament".

DOCUMENT A/44/788

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 66

[*Original: English*]
[*7 December 1989*]

1. The item entitled

"Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:

"(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

"(*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;

"(*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;

"(*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;

"(*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;

"(*f*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;

"(*g*) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war;

"(*h*) Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter;

"(*i*) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament;

"(*j*) Prevention of nuclear war;

"(*k*) Disarmament Week;

"(*l*) Comprehensive programme of disarmament;

"(*m*) Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 36/92 H of 9 December 1981, 38/183 O of 20 December 1983, 39/148 H of 17 December 1984, 40/152 L of 16 December 1985 and 43/78 A to M of 7 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda

and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 69 and 151. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 16 October to 1 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 41st meetings, from 2 to 17 November.

4. For its consideration of item 66, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.2 and Rev.1

5. On 26 October Mexico submitted a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament" (A/C.1/44/L.2), which was introduced by its representative at the 27th meeting, on 6 November.

6. On 8 November, the sponsor submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.2/Rev.1), which contained the following change: in paragraph 1, the phrase "to resume, at the beginning of its 1991 session, the work of the *Ad Hoc* Committee" was revised to read "to consider, at the beginning of its 1991 session, the resumption of the work of the *Ad Hoc* Committee".

7. At its 38th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.2/Rev.1 as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 1 was adopted by a recorded vote of 112 to none, with 17 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

(*b*) Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.2/Rev.1, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 129 to none, with 1 abstention (see paragraph 27 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.3

8. On 26 October Bulgaria, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia and Romania submitted a draft resolution entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war" (A/C.1/44/L.3), which was introduced by the representative of the German Democratic Republic at the 27th meeting, on 6 November.

9. At the 33rd meeting, on 10 November, the representative of the German Democratic Republic orally revised draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.3 by adding a new paragraph as the ninth preambular paragraph.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.3, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 106 to 16, with 8 abstentions[75] (see para. 27 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia,

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[75] The delegations of Afghanistan, Kenya and Mauritania subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Spain.

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.8 and Rev.1

11. On 27 October Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, the German Democratic Republic, Haiti, Indonesia, Nigeria, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Togo and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission" (A/C.1/44/L.8), which was introduced by the representative of Zaire at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

12. On 14 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.8/Rev.1), which was introduced by the representative of Zaire at the 39th meeting, on 16 November. It contained the following changes:

(*a*) Paragraph 5, which had read:

> "5. *Notes also* that consultations on the question of ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission in the field of disarmament are under way and the result could be considered at the Commission's organizational session in December 1989;"

was revised;

(*b*) A new operative paragraph was added as paragraph 6, reading:

> "6. *Commends* the fact that as a result of the abovementioned consultations, the measures with respect to the ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission have been agreed, as annexed;",

and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

13. At the same meeting, the representative of Zaire orally revised the draft resolution by revising paragraph 6.

14. At that meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.8/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 27 below, draft resolution C).

Draft decision A/C.1/44/L.18

15. On 30 October Czechoslovakia, Mexico and New Zealand submitted a draft decision entitled "International co-operation for disarmament" (A/C.1/44/L.18), which was later also sponsored by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The draft decision was introduced by the representative of Czechoslovakia at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

16. At its 36th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.1/44/L.18 without a vote (see para. 28 below).

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.30

17. On 30 October Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament" (A/C.1/44/L.30), which was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

18. At its 37th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.30 by a recorded vote of 119 to 7, with 10 abstentions (see para. 27 below, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey.

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.34

19. On 30 October Argentina, Brazil, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Colombia, Ecuador, the German Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Romania, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and prevention of nuclear war" (A/C.1/44/L.34), which was later also sponsored by Costa Rica, Guatemala and Mongolia.

20. At its 33rd meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.34 by a recorded vote of 114 to 12, with 5 abstentions[76] (see para. 27 below, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Denmark, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Norway.

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.42

21. On 30 October Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Samoa and Solomon Islands submitted a draft resolution entitled "South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty" (A/C.1/44/L.42). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of New Zealand at the 27th meeting, on 6 November.

22. At its 33rd meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.42 by a recorded vote of 132 to none, with 5 abstentions[77] (see para. 27 below, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, France, Papua New Guinea, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.61

23. On 30 October, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Disarmament Week" (A/C.1/44/L.61), which was later also sponsored by Angola and Samoa. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mongolia at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

24. At its 32nd meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.61 without a vote (see para. 27 below, draft resolution G).

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.62

25. On 30 October Nigeria submitted a draft resolution entitled "Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade" (A/C.1/44/L.62), which was later also sponsored by Romania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 32nd meeting, on 9 November.

26. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.62 without a vote (see para. 27 below, draft resolution H).

Recommendations of the First Committee

27. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to H below:

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

A

Comprehensive programme of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it declared the decade of the 1970s as a Disarmament Decade and requested, *inter alia*, the then Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to work out "a comprehensive programme, dealing with all aspects of the problem of the cessation of the arms race and general and complete disarmament under effective international control, which would provide the Conference with a guideline to chart the course of its further work and its negotiations",

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[76] The delegations of Afghanistan, Benin, Kenya, Mauritania and Peru subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

[77] The delegations of Mauritania and Solomon Islands subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Recalling also its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, by which it adopted the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, which, *inter alia*, called for the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament with the utmost urgency,

Recalling further its resolution 43/78 K of 7 December 1988, in which it noted the agreement of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament of the Conference on Disarmament to "resume its work at the outset of the 1989 session of the Conference with the firm intention of completing the elaboration of the programme for its submission to the General Assembly, at the latest at its forty-fourth session",

Having examined the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament concerning its work during the 1989 session of the Conference on Disarmament (A/44/27, para. 100), which is an integral part of the report of the Conference,

Recognizing the efforts of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament and the substantial progress achieved thus far,

Conscious of the need to continue the work on the comprehensive programme of disarmament, building on the texts already agreed to, with a view to resolving the outstanding issues and thus concluding negotiations on it,

Recalling its resolution 43/78 L of 7 December 1988, in which it declared the decade of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade,

Considering that the conclusion of the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament would constitute an important contribution to the success of the Third Disarmament Decade and to the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament;

1. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to consider, at the beginning of its 1991 session, the resumption of the work of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament with the aim of resolving the outstanding issues in order to conclude the elaboration of the programme;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament".

B

Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in accordance with paragraph 20 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[15] the first special session devoted to disarmament, effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority and that this commitment was reaffirmed by the Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling also that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document, it is stated that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States, should consider as soon as possible various proposals designed to secure the avoidance of the use of nuclear weapons, the prevention of nuclear war and related objectives, where possible through international agreement, and thereby ensure that the survival of mankind is not endangered,

Recalling further that at its fifteenth special session, the third special session devoted to disarmament, it was generally recognized that the prevention of nuclear war was of utmost concern and that specific efforts, bilateral, regional or multilateral, should be vigorously pursued and measures should be strengthened to reduce and ultimately eliminate the risk of nuclear war,

Reaffirming that the nuclear-weapon States have the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament and for undertaking measures aimed at preventing the outbreak of nuclear war, and that in the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament all the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility,

Stressing that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Welcoming the entry into force and implementation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles[54] as a first valuable step towards the reduction of nuclear weapons, as well as measures taken by the two States to reduce the risk of nuclear war, including the establishment and operation of nuclear risk reduction centres,

Expressing the hope that further measures will be undertaken to reduce and ultimately eliminate the risk of nuclear war,

Taking note of ideas directed to that end, including the suggestion to consider the establishment of a multilateral nuclear alert centre to reduce the risk of fatal misinterpretation of unintentional nuclear launchings,

Noting that the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, stressed the need for the conclusion of an international agreement prohibiting all use of nuclear weapons (see A/44/551-S/20870, annex, p. 22, para. 9),

Welcoming recent progress in the field of disarmament, including the beginning at Vienna of new negotiations on conventional armed forces and on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe,

Emphasizing that, for the sake of international peace and security, military concepts and doctrines must be of a strictly defensive character,

1. *Considers* that the solemn declarations by two nuclear-weapon States made or reiterated at the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, concerning their respective obligations not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, offer an important avenue to decrease the danger of nuclear war;

2. *Expresses the hope* that those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet done so will consider making similar declarations with respect to not being the first to use nuclear weapons;

3. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations on the item in its agenda concerning prevention of nuclear war and to consider, *inter alia*, the

elaboration of an international instrument of a legally binding character laying down the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war".

C

Report of the Disarmament Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the annual report of the Disarmament Commission (A/44/42),

Emphasizing again the importance of an effective follow-up to the relevant recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[15] the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Taking into account the relevant sections of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,[73] the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Also taking into account widespread views expressed during the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament,

Considering the role that the Disarmament Commission has been called upon to play and the contribution that it should make in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the tenth special session,

Recalling its resolutions 33/71 H of 14 December 1978, 34/83 H of 11 December 1979, 35/152 F of 12 December 1980, 36/92 B of 9 December 1981, 37/78 H of 9 December 1982, 38/183 E of 20 December 1983, 39/148 R of 17 December 1984, 40/152 F of 16 December 1985, 41/86 E of 4 December 1986, 42/42 G of 30 November 1987 and 43/78 A of 7 December 1988,

1. *Takes note* of the annual report of the Disarmament Commission;

2. *Notes* that the Disarmament Commission has yet to conclude its consideration of some items on its agenda, but notes also with appreciation the progress achieved on some of these;

3. *Recalls* the role of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allows for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues;

4. *Stresses* the importance for the Disarmament Commission to work on the basis of a relevant agenda of disarmament topics, thereby enabling the Commission to concentrate its efforts and thus optimize its progress on specific subjects in accordance with resolution 37/78 H;

5. *Notes also* that consultations have been held on the question of ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission in the field of disarmament;

6. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the results of those consultations on ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission, as annexed to the present resolution;

7. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations, at its 1990 substantive session, on the outstanding items on its agenda, taking into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly as well as the results of its 1989 substantive session;

8. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1990 and to submit a substantive report, containing specific recommendations on the items included in its agenda, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the annual report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/44/27), together with all the official records of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure full provision to the Commission and its subsidiary bodies of interpretation and translations facilities in the official languages and to assign, as a matter of priority, all the necessary resources and services to that end;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

ANNEX

Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission

1. *Mandate*

The Disarmament Commission reaffirms its mandate contained in paragraph 118 (*a*) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[15] the first special session devoted to disarmament (hereinafter referred to as the the "Final Document").

2. *Decision-making method*

The decision-making method described in paragraph 118 (*b*) of the Final Document should be maintained.

3. *Agenda items*

1. The Disarmament Commission could have a general agenda and a working agenda for each substantive session. The working agenda should be agreed at the Commission's organizational session.

2. For each session, the working agenda should be limited to a maximum of four substantive items for in-depth consideration.

3. From 1991, no subject should, in principle, be maintained on the working agenda for more than three consecutive years. At each session, the Commission should review, for possible reconsideration, any subject that had been suspended.

4. If no agreement can be reached on a specific agenda item, the report of the Commission should contain a joint statement or a Chairman's summary of the proceedings to reflect views or positions of different delegations, particularly in the case of those agenda items to be suspended for a period of time.

5. At its 1990 session, the Commission should make every effort to conclude all its agenda items, except the new substantive items.

4. *Subsidiary bodies*

1. At each annual session, the Disarmament Commission should not establish more than four subsidiary bodies for its substantive agenda items. The allocation of the agenda items to the four subsidiary bodies and the appointment of chairmen for these subsidiary bodies should be decided at the organizational session of the Commission, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution.

2. The chairmanship of subsidiary bodies should, in principle, be rotated each year; however, at its organizational session, the Commission

may decide to extend the term of office of any chairman in the interest of effective work and the speedy conclusion of an item.

5. *Duration of the substantive session*

1. The Disarmament Commission should meet for a period not exceeding four weeks for in-depth deliberations on substantive items.

2. The duration of each substantive session, in accordance with the established practice, should be flexible and could be shortened. In order to utilize efficiently the conference-servicing resources available, the Commission should decide the duration of each substantive session at its organizational session.

6. *Organization of work of the session*

1. Each session may have a general debate on agenda items in the plenary meetings, not exceeding three days' duration.

2. Except in the case of new items, there should be no general exchange of views in the subsidiary bodies. The general exchange of views on new items should not exceed two meetings.

3. Subsidiary bodies could begin their work in parallel with the general exchange of views in the plenary meetings.

4. No more than two official meetings should be held simultaneously. This restriction, however, would not apply to informal consultations.

5. The meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies should be provided with full meeting services.

6. All the officers of the Commission should be elected at its organizational session.

7. *Consultations*

The Chairman of the Disarmament Commission should conduct consultations on matters relating to the work of the Commission, in particular on its working agenda, year round, especially during the meetings of the First Committee of the General Assembly.

D

Report of the Conference on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/83 B of 11 December 1979, 35/152 J of 12 December 1980, 36/92 F of 9 December 1981, 37/78 G of 9 December 1982, 38/183 I of 20 December 1983, 39/148 N of 17 December 1984, 40/152 M of 16 December 1985, 41/86 M of 4 December 1986, 42/42 L of 30 November 1987 and 43/78 M of 7 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/44/27),

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, should play the central role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament,

Expressing its regret that the Conference on Disarmament was not able in 1989 either to establish *ad hoc* committees or to commence negotiations on the nuclear issues on its agenda,

Expressings its expectation that the Conference on Disarmament, in view of the positive current processes in some important fields of disarmament, would be in a position to reach concrete agreements on disarmament issues to which the United Nations has assigned the greatest priority and urgency and which have been under consideration for a number of years,

Considering that it is more than ever imperative in the present circumstances to give an additional impetus to negotiations on disarmament at all levels and to achieve genuine progress in the immediate future,

1. *Reaffirms* the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that further progress has been made in the negotiations on the elaboration of a draft convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, and urges the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further its work with a view to completing negotiations on such a draft convention as soon as possible;

3. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work, to further its mandate more earnestly through substantive negotiations, within the framework of *ad hoc* committees as the most appropriate mechanism, and to adopt concrete measures on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;[15]

4. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to provide negotiating mandates to *ad hoc* committees on all agenda items, in keeping with the fundamental role of the Conference as identified in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

5. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

E

Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and prevention of nuclear war

The General Assembly,

Believing that all nations have a vital interest in negotiations on nuclear disarmament because the existence of nuclear weapons jeopardizes the vital security interests of both nuclear and non-nuclear-weapon States alike,

Recalling its resolutions 43/78 E and F of 7 December 1988,

Recalling also that the international community, through the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[15] has agreed that the nuclear-arms race, far from contributing to the strengthening of the security of all States, increases the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war,

Welcoming the reaffirmation by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (see A/44/551-S/20870, annex, p. 21, para. 5), held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, that nuclear disarmament is a process in which all nations should participate, and its view that the ongoing process of disarmament could be accelerated and its coverage widened through the common endeavour of the entire international community,

Taking into account that all nuclear-weapon States, in particular those with the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility for the fulfilment of the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament,

Convinced that the prevention of nuclear war and the reduction of the risk of nuclear war are matters of the highest priority and of vital interest to all people of the world, *Encouraged* by the continued recognition by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Aware of the fact that the prevention of nuclear war and the reduction of the risk of nuclear war are inextricably linked with the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, and that consequently they should be viewed in their interrelationship as essential elements of a process of general and complete disarmament,

Convinced that all avenues should be explored to ensure that progress is made in these two vital fields, and also convinced of the imperative need to take constructive multilateral action to complement and reinforce the bilateral process under way,

1. *Reaffirms* that multilateral and bilateral negotiations on nuclear questions should complement and facilitate each other;

2. *Believes* that efforts should be intensified in order to initiate multilateral negotiations in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

3. *Reiterates* that, in view of the importance of the matter, it is equally necessary to devise suitable steps to expedite effective action for the prevention of nuclear war;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to establish *ad hoc* committees at the beginning of its 1990 session on both the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war with adequate mandates in order to allow a structured and practical analysis of how the Conference on Disarmament can best contribute to progress on these two urgent matters;

5. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on its consideration of those subjects;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the items entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament" and "Prevention of nuclear war".

F

South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3477 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, in which it endorsed the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the South Pacific and invited the countries concerned to carry forward consultations about ways and means of realizing that objective,

Recalling also article VII of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[78] which acknowledges the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to assure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories,

Bearing in mind paragraph 60 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[15] the first special session devoted to disarmament, which states that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned constitutes an important disarmament measure,

Noting the adoption on 6 August 1985 by the heads of Government of the independent or self-governing members of the South Pacific Forum, meeting at Rarotonga, of the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty[79] (also known as the Treaty of Rarotonga), and their adoption on 8 August 1986 of three Protocols to that Treaty,

Noting also that the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty entered into force upon the deposit of the eighth instrument of ratification, on 11 December 1986,

Recognizing that the Treaty of Rarotonga reflects the particular circumstances of the South Pacific region,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that eleven members of the South Pacific Forum have now ratified the Treaty and that China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have adhered to Protocols 2 and 3 of the Treaty;

2. *Notes also* that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America have stated that none of their practices and activities within the Treaty area are inconsistent with the Treaty or its Protocols;

3. *Commends* the Treaty and its Protocols for the consideration of all Member States.

G

Disarmament Week

The General Assembly,

Noting that there have been important developments of late in the areas of arms limitation and disarmament efforts which provide a sense of encouragement and hope for a more secure world,

Noting at the same time that, despite the positive developments, the arms race still poses a grave threat to world peace and security,

Stressing the vital importance of eliminating the threat of nuclear and conventional war, ending the nuclear and conventional arms race and bringing about disarmament,

Emphasizing anew the need for and the importance of world public opinion in support of halting and reversing the global arms race in all its aspects,

Taking into account the aspirations of the world public to prevent an arms race in space and to terminate it on Earth,

Noting with satisfaction the broad and active support by Governments and international and national organizations of the decision taken by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, regarding the proclamation of the week starting 24 October, the day of the foundation of the United Nations, as a week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament,[80]

Recalling the recommendations concerning the World Disarmament Campaign contained in annex V to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, in particular the recommendation that Disarmament Week should continue to be widely observed,[81]

Noting the support for the further observance of Disarmament Week expressed by Member States at the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament,

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[78] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

[79] See *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 10: 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.7), appendix VII.

[80] Resolution S-10/2, para. 102.

[81] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 12.

Recognizing the significance of the annual observance of Disarmament Week, including by the United Nations,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/446 and Add.1 and 2) on the follow-up measures undertaken by States, governmental and non-governmental organizations in holding Disarmament Week;

2. *Commends* all States, international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations for their active support for and participation in Disarmament Week;

3. *Invites* all States that so desire, in carrying out appropriate measures at the local level on the occasion of Disarmament Week, to take into account the elements of the model programme for Disarmament Week prepared by the Secretary-General;[82]

4. *Invites* Governments to continue, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/71 D of 14 December 1978, to inform the Secretary-General of activities undertaken to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week;

5. *Invites* international and national non-governmental organizations to continue to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to use the United Nations information organs as widely as possible to promote better understanding among the world public of disarmament problems and the objectives of Disarmament Week;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 33/71 D, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

H

Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, in which it declared the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade,

Recalling also its resolution 34/75 of 11 December 1979, in which it directed the Disarmament Commission to prepare elements of a draft resolution entitled "Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade" for submission to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session for consideration and adoption,

Bearing in mind that the Second Disarmament Decade declared by its resolution 35/46 is coming to an end,

Recalling further its resolution 43/78 L of 7 December 1988, in which it decided to declare the decade of the 1980s as the Third Disarmament Decade,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the United Nations in the attainment of disarmament,

Noting the progress in the disarmament talks between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and its positive impact on the attainment of global peace and security,

Desirous of maintaining the current momentum in the disarmament process,

Convinced that a third disarmament decade will accelerate the disarmament process,

1. *Takes note* of the work of the Disarmament Commission at its 1989 session on the declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade (A/44/42, para. 49);

2. *Directs* the Disarmament Commission, at its 1990 substantive session, to finalize the preparation of elements of a draft resolution to be entitled "Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade" and to submit them to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session for consideration and adoption;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to the Disarmament Commission in implementing the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade".

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28. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly reaffirms the importance of further strengthening international co-operation in the field of disarmament and, noting the recent important and encouraging developments in this area, decides to invite all States to be guided by principles of co-operation in further ways and means to facilitate both bilateral and multilateral solutions to disarmament and calls upon all States to contribute to increasing the effectiveness of the United Nations in fulfilling its role and responsibility in the sphere of disarmament.

DOCUMENT A/44/789

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 67

[*Original: English*]
[*8 December 1989*]

1. The item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 43/79 of 7 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

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[82] A/34/436.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely items 49 to 69 and 151. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 16 October to 1 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 41st meetings, from 2 to 17 November, and, for item 67, at the 53rd meeting, on 30 November.

4. For its consideration of item 67, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. At the 29th meeting, on 7 November, the representative of Sri Lanka, Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean, introduced the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee (A/44/29).

6. On 30 October Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.33), which was introduced by its representative at the 31st meeting, on 8 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolutions 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3080 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3259 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3468 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/88 of 14 December 1976, 32/86 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/68 of 14 December 1978, 34/80 A and B of 11 December 1979, 35/150 of 12 December 1980, 36/90 of 9 December 1981, 37/96 of 13 December 1982, 38/185 of 20 December 1983, 39/149 of 17 December 1984, 40/153 of 16 December 1985, 41/87 of 4 December 1986, 42/43 of 30 November 1987, 43/79 of 7 December 1988 and other relevant resolutions,

"*Reaffirming* that the establishment of zones of peace in various regions of the world under appropriate conditions, clearly defined and determined freely by the States concerned in the zone, taking into account the characteristics of the zone and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with international law, contributes to strengthening the security of States within such zones and to international peace and security as a whole,

"*Recalling also* the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean held in July 1979,[83]

"*Reaffirming its conviction* that concrete action for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace would be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security, as well as to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of the States of the region,

"*Convinced* that the continued military presence of the great Powers in the Indian Ocean area, conceived in the context of their confrontation, gives urgency to the need to take practical steps for the early achievement of the objectives of the Declaration,

"*Considering* that the creation of a zone of peace requires co-operation and agreement among the States of the region to ensure conditions of peace and security within the area, as envisaged in the Declaration,

"*Recalling in particular* paragraph 7 of resolution 43/79,

"*Having considered* the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean on the preparatory work for the convening of the Conference on the Indian Ocean (A/44/29, sect. II.B),

"*Considering also* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee has accomplished to a great extent the preparatory work entrusted to it for the purpose of convening the Conference in 1990,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean (A/44/29);

"2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the work it has done in preparing for the Conference on the Indian Ocean;

"3. *Reaffirms* its full support for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace;

"4. *Recalls* the Final Document contained in the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean;[84]

"5. *Decides* that the Conference shall be structured in several stages;

"6. *Decides also* to convene, in the first stage, the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo from 2 to 13 July 1990, with the objective of:

"(*a*) Reviewing the situation in the Indian Ocean area with particular reference to the continued dangers posed by the military presence of the great Powers, and also other foreign military presences, whenever they are contrary to the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace;

"(*b*) Considering the principal elements of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace as contained in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and as considered at the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, as well as at the subsequent meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean, taking into account all its relevant work;

"(*c*) Adopting a final document containing the principles, modalities, machinery and programme of action for the furtherance of the objectives of the zone of peace;

"(*d*) Recommending to the General Assembly the future role and functions of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean, bearing in mind its mandate as defined in the relevant resolutions;

"7. *Decides further* that the Conference shall endeavour to adopt modalities and a programme of action embodying practical measures for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace in order to finalize an international agreement with binding arrangements;

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[83] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 45* (A/34/45 and Corr.1).

[84] *Ibid.*, chap. V.

"8. *Recommends* that the participation at the Conference shall be at the ministerial level;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite:

"(*a*) All States to participate in the Conference;

"(*b*) Representatives of organizations that have a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under its auspices to participate as observers, in accordance with resolutions 3237 (XXIX) of 22 December 1974 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976;

"(*c*) Representatives of the national liberation movements recognized in its region by the Organization of African Unity to participate as observers, in accordance with resolution 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

"(*d*) The United Nations Council for Namibia to participate in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 32/9 of 4 November 1977;

"(*e*) The specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as integrated organs of the United Nations, to be represented at the Conference;

"(*f*) Interested intergovernmental organizations to be represented by observers;

"(*g*) Directly concerned non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

"10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference the reports and documentation of the *Ad Hoc* Committee and of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean on their work and all other relevant documentation of the General Assembly;

"11. *Invites* the Conference to take into account the reports and relevant documentation of the *Ad Hoc* Committee and of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States on their work and all other relevant documentation of the General Assembly;

"12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint a secretary-general of the Conference and provide other necessary staff, services and facilities, including summary records, for the Conference;

"13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, including the provision of financial resources for the convening of the Conference;

"14. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to hold a session during the first half of 1990 with a duration of two weeks in order to continue its preparatory work and submit a report directly to the Conference;

"15. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the *Ad Hoc* Committee, including the provision of summary records, in recognition of its preparatory function;

"16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled 'Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace'."

7. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on its programme budget implications (A/C.1/44/L.66).

8. On 29 November the sponsor submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.33/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 53rd meeting, on 30 November.

9. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement concerning the programme budget implications of the revised draft resolution.

10. At that meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.33/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 112 to 4, with 14 abstentions (see para. 11 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, Japan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey.

Recommendation of the First Committee

11. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION OF THE INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolutions 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3080 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3259 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3468 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/88 of 14 December 1976, 32/86 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/68 of 14 December 1978, 34/80 A and B of 11 December 1979, 34/150 of 12 December 1980, 36/90 of 9 December 1981, 37/96 of 13 December 1982, 38/185 of 20 December 1983, 39/149 of 17 December 1984, 40/153 of 16 December 1985, 41/87 of 4 December 1986, 42/43 of 30 November 1987, 43/79 of 7 December 1988 and other relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming that the establishment of zones of peace in various regions of the world under appropriate conditions, to be clearly defined and determined freely by the States concerned in the zone, taking into account the characteristics of the zone and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and in conformity with international law, can contribute to strengthening the security of States within such zones and to international peace and security as a whole,

Recalling also the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean,[83]

Noting that the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean commemorated the tenth anniversary of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, which took place on 13 July 1979, during its preparatory session in July 1989,[85]

Recalling further paragraph 22 of the document on international security and disarmament in the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989 (see A/44/551-S/20870, annex, p. 24),

Reaffirming its conviction that concrete action for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace would be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security, as well as to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of the States of the region,

Convinced that agreement on such action should be facilitated by encouraging developments in international relations that could have beneficial effects on the region,

Also convinced that the continued military presence of the great Powers in the Indian Ocean area, conceived in the context of their confrontation, gives urgency to the need to take practical steps for the early achievement of the objectives of the Declaration,

Considering that the creation of a zone of peace requires co-operation and agreement among the States of the region to ensure conditions of peace and security within the area, as envisaged in the Declaration,

Noting with appreciation the offer made by the Government of Sri Lanka to host the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, from 2 to 13 July 1990,

Regretting that it is not possible to hold the Conference in 1990, as scheduled, in spite of the generous offer of the Government of Sri Lanka,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean (A/44/29);

2. *Reaffirms* full support for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace;

3. *Reiterates and emphasizes* its decision to convene the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, as a necessary step for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, adopted in 1971;

4. *Renews* the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee as defined in the relevant resolutions, and requests the Committee to intensify its work with regard to the implementation of its mandate;

5. *Notes with satisfaction* that, in the implementation of the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, including the preparatory work for the convening of the Conference, as called for in the relevant resolutions recommended by the Committee and adopted by the General Assembly by consensus, considerable progress has been made by the Working Group of the *Ad Hoc* Committee in its meetings during the sessions of the Committee in 1989 and that the Chairman of the Working Group submitted his report to the *Ad Hoc* Committee;

6. *Urges* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to intensify its discussions on substantive issues and principles, including those identified by the Chairman of the Working Group in his report dated 12 July 1989,[86] with the aim of elaborating elements that might be taken into consideration during the subsequent preparation of a draft final document of the Conference;

7. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to hold two preparatory sessions during the first half of 1990, the first with a duration of one week and the second with a duration of two weeks, for completion of the remaining preparatory work relating to the Conference on the Indian Ocean to enable the convening of the Conference at Colombo in 1991 in consultation with the host country;

8. *Requests* the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee to continue his consultations on the participation in the work of the Committee by States Members of the United Nations which are not members of the Committee, with the aim of resolving this matter at the earliest possible date;

9. *Also requests* the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee to consult the Secretary-General at the appropriate time on the establishment of a secretariat for the Conference;

10. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a full report on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the *Ad Hoc* Committee, including the provision of summary records, in recognition of its preparatory function.

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[85] A/AC.159/SR.357; see also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 29* (A/44/29), chap. II, sect. C.

[86] A/AC.159/L.93, annex.

DOCUMENT A/44/790

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 68

[*Original: English*]
[*5 December 1989*]

1. The item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 43/80 of 7 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 69 and 151. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 16 October to 1 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 41st meetings, from 2 to 17 November.

4. For its consideration of item 68, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 30 October Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.21), which was later also sponsored by Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Lebanon and Yemen. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Kuwait at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

6. At its 41st meeting, on 17 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.21 as follows:

(*a*) The sixth preambular paragraph was adopted by a recorded vote of 86 to 20, with 18 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Greece, Jamaica, Japan, Malawi, Malta, Samoa, Togo, Uruguay, Venezuela.

(*b*) The tenth preambular paragraph was adopted by a recorded vote of 73 to 22, with 24 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chile, Ecuador, Fiji, Greece, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Samoa, Spain, Suriname, Togo, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela.

(*c*) Paragraph 2 was adopted by a recorded vote of 88 to 20, with 17 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chile, Fiji, Greece, Japan, Lesotho, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Togo, Uruguay.

(*d*) Paragraph 6 was adopted by a recorded vote of 78 to 22, with 22 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Fiji, Greece, Jamaica, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Samoa, Singapore, Togo, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela.

(*e*) Paragraph 7 was adopted by a recorded vote of 68 to 22, with 31 abstentions.[87] The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Samoa, Togo, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela.

(*f*) Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.21, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 91 to 2, with 34 abstentions (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest of which is resolution 43/80 of 7 December 1988,

Recalling its resolution 43/65 of 7 December 1988, in which, *inter alia*, it called for placing all nuclear facilities in the region under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 487 (1981) of 19 June 1981, in which, *inter alia*, the Council called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

Noting that only Israel has been specifically called upon by the Security Council to place its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

Noting with grave concern Israel's persistent refusal to commit itself not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons, despite repeated calls by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Taking into consideration resolution GC (XXXIII)/RES/506 of 29 September 1989 adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in which the General Conference deprecated Israel's refusal to place all its nuclear installations under the Agency's safeguards and called upon Israel to comply with Security Council resolution 487 (1981),

Also taking into consideration the document of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-

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[87] The delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of paragraph 7.

Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, entitled "International security and disarmament" (A/44/551-S/20870, annex, pp. 20-25), in paragraph 12 of which Israel was condemned for continuing to develop its nuclear military programmes and weapons of mass destruction and for its refusal to implement the resolutions of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency in this regard,

Deeply alarmed by the information with regard to the continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons by Israel and its testing of their delivery systems in the Mediterranean, thus threatening the peace and security of the region,

Aware of the grave consequences that endanger international peace and security as a result of Israel's development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and Israel's collaboration with South Africa to develop nuclear weapons and their delivery systems,

Deeply concerned that the declared Israeli policy of attacking and destroying nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes is a part of its nuclear armament policy,

1. *Reiterates its condemnation* of Israel's refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons;

2. *Reiterates also its condemnation* of the co-operation between Israel and South Africa;

3. *Expresses its deep concern* at Israel's continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and testing of their delivery systems;

4. *Requests once more* the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel complies with Council resolution 487 (1981);

5. *Demands once more* that Israel place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

6. *Calls upon* all States and organizations that have not yet done so to discontinue co-operating with and giving assistance to Israel in the nuclear field;

7. *Reiterates its request* to the International Atomic Energy Agency to suspend any co-operation with Israel that could contribute to its nuclear capabilities;

8. *Requests also* the International Atomic Energy Agency to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel may take to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

DOCUMENT A/44/791

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 69

[*Original: English*]
[*5 December 1989*]

1. The item entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 43/81 A and B of 7 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 69 and 151. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 16 October to 1 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 41st meetings, from 2 to 17 November.

4. For its consideration of item 69, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 30 October Australia, Austria, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zaire submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.54), which was later also sponsored by Pakistan, Singapore, Thailand and Uruguay. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United States of America at the 29th meeting, on 7 November, and read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Recalling* its resolution 43/81 A of 7 December 1988,
>
> "*Conscious* of the abiding concern of all Member States for preserving respect for rights and obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law,
>
> "*Convinced* that observance of the Charter of the United Nations, relevant treaties and other sources of international law is essential for the strengthening of international security,
>
> "*Mindful*, in particular, of the fundamental importance of full implementation and strict observance of agreements on arms limitation and disarmament if individual nations and the international community are to derive enhanced security from them,
>
> "*Stressing* that any violation of such agreements not only adversely affects the security of States parties but can also create security risks for other States relying on the constraints and commitments stipulated in those agreements,

"*Also stressing* that any weakening of confidence in such agreements diminishes their contribution to global or regional stability and to further disarmament and arms limitation efforts and undermines the credibility and effectiveness of the international legal system,

"*Recognizing* in this context that, *inter alia*, full compliance with existing agreements can enhance the negotiations of arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

"*Believing* that compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements by States parties is, therefore, a matter of interest and concern to all members of the international community, and noting the role that the United Nations could play in this regard,

"*Convinced* that resolution of non-compliance questions that have arisen with regard to agreements on arms limitation and disarmament would contribute to better relations among States and the strengthening of world peace and security,

"*Welcoming* the universal recognition of the importance of the question of compliance in the context of arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

"1. *Urges* all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the provisions of such agreements;

"2. *Calls upon* all Member States to give serious consideration to the implications of non-compliance with those obligations for international security and stability, as well as for the prospects for further progress in the field of disarmament;

"3. *Also calls upon* all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of non-compliance questions, with a view to encouraging strict observance by all parties of the provisions of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and maintaining or restoring the integrity of such agreements;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide Member States with assistance that may be necessary in this regard;

"5. *Welcomes* efforts by States parties to develop additional co-operative measures, as appropriate, that can increase confidence in compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements and reduce the possibility of misinterpretation and misunderstanding;

"6. *Notes* the contribution that verification experiments can make in confirming and perfecting verification procedures in arms limitation and disarmament agreements under negotiation, thereby, from the time that such agreements enter into force, providing an opportunity for enhanced confidence in the effectiveness of verification procedures as a basis for determining compliance;

"7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled 'Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements'."

6. Subsequently, the delegations of Colombia, Pakistan, Singapore and Thailand conveyed the information that they were no longer sponsors of the draft resolution.

7. At the 40th meeting, on 17 November, the Chairman stated that in connection with draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.54, he had taken the initiative of preparing a new text, in which he had included some changes intended to reflect more appropriately the debate that had taken place in the Committee. As a result of that initiative, the original authors of draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.54 had agreed not to insist that the Committee take action on that draft resolution.

8. At the 41st meeting, on 17 November, the Chairman submitted, under the same subject, a "Draft resolution proposed by the Chairman" (A/C.1/44/L.67) for the consideration of the Committee.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.67 without a vote (see para. 10 below).

Recommendation of the First Committee

10. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

COMPLIANCE WITH ARMS LIMITATION AND DISARMAMENT AGREEMENTS

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 43/81 A of 7 December 1988,

Aware of the profound concern of all Member States for maintaining respect for rights and obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law,

Convinced that observance of the Charter of the United Nations, relevant treaties and other sources of international law is essential for the strengthening of international security,

Mindful, in particular, of the fundamental importance of full implementation and strict observance of agreements on arms limitation and disarmament so that individual nations and the international community can derive enhanced security from them,

Stressing that any violation of such agreements not only adversely affects the security of States parties but can also create security risks for other States relying on the constraints and commitments stipulated in those agreements,

Stressing also that any weakening of confidence in such agreements diminishes their contribution to global or regional stability and to further disarmament and arms limitation efforts and undermines the credibility and effectiveness of the international legal system,

Recognizing in this context, *inter alia*, the contribution that full compliance with existing agreements can make to progress in the negotiation of arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

Believing that compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements by States parties is, therefore, a matter of interest and concern to all members of the international community, and noting the role that the United Nations might play in this regard,

Convinced that resolution of non-compliance questions that have arisen with regard to agreements on arms limitation and disarmament would contribute to better relations among States and the strengthening of world peace and security,

Welcoming the universal recognition of the importance of the question of compliance in the context of arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

1. *Urges* all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the provisions of such agreements;

2. *Calls upon* all Member States to consider fully the adverse implications of non-compliance with those obligations for international security and stability, as well as

for the prospects for further progress in the field of disarmament;

3. *Also calls upon* all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of non-compliance questions, with a view to encouraging strict observance by all parties of the provisions of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and maintaining or restoring the integrity of such agreements;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide Member States with assistance that may be necessary in this regard;

5. *Welcomes* efforts by States parties to develop additional co-operative measures, as appropriate, aimed at increasing confidence in compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements and reducing any possibility of misinterpretation and misunderstanding;

6. *Notes* in this connection the contribution that verification experiments can make in confirming and perfecting verification procedures in arms limitation and disarmament agreements under negotiation, thereby providing an opportunity, from the time that such agreements enter into force, for enhanced confidence in the effectiveness of verification procedures as a basis for determining compliance;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements".

DOCUMENT A/44/792

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 151

[*Original: English*]
[*29 November 1989*]

1. The item entitled "Education and information for disarmament" was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with a letter dated 16 August 1989 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General (A/44/194).

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 69 and 151. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 16 October to 1 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 41st meetings, from 2 to 17 November.

4. For its consideration of item 151, the Committee had before it the letter from the representative of Costa Rica.

Consideration of proposals

5. On 30 October Costa Rica submitted a draft resolution entitled "Education for general and complete disarmament" (A/C.1/44/L.17), which was introduced by its representative at the 31st meeting, on 8 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Firmly convinced* that the United Nations was established for the purpose of laying the foundations of a new world order whose general lines are set out in Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations,

"*Fully aware* that, as the Preamble to the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization says, 'a peace based exclusively upon the political and economic arrangements of Governments would not be a peace which could secure the unanimous, lasting and sincere support of the peoples of the world, and that the peace must therefore be founded, if it is not to fail, upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind',

"*Fully persuaded* that, as the Preamble to the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization also states, 'since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed',

"*Taking into account* the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[15] in particular paragraph 106 thereof, in which the Assembly urged Governments and governmental and non-governmental international organizations to take steps to develop programmes of education for disarmament and peace studies at all levels,

"*Bearing in mind* paragraph 107 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, in which the General Assembly urged the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization 'to step up its programme aimed at the development of disarmament education as a distinct field of study through the preparation, *inter alia*, of teachers' guides, textbooks, readers and audio-visual materials. Member States should take all possible measures to encourage the incorporation of such materials in the curricula of their educational institutes',

"*Recalling* that the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, in its paragraphs 99, 100 and 101, provides for the measures for a programme to mobilize world public opinion on behalf of disarmament, including the dissemination of supplementary information and publicity as part of its educational work,

"*Considering* that the World Disarmament Campaign plays an important supplementary role in the educational efforts on behalf of disarmament carried out by Member States within their own educational and cultural development systems, but that it cannot achieve irreversible results until training programmes are carried out at all levels of formal education for the purpose of changing basic attitudes with respect to aggression, violence, armaments and war,

"*Taking into account* the principles and considerations expressed, and the recommendations made, in the Report and Final Document of the World Congress on Disarmament Education, held at the headquarters of the United

Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris in June 1980,

"1. *Requests* Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations to inform the Secretary-General about all the efforts they have made to comply with the provisions of paragraph 106 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account the reports of Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations, to prepare an evaluation of the current state of education for disarmament in the world, which evaluation should be made with the help of a small group of experts in the composition of which preference should be given, to the extent that circumstances permit, to members of the Secretariat of the United Nations, of the secretariat of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and of the international governmental and non-governmental organizations wishing to participate at their own expense;

"3. *Requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to submit to the Disarmament Commission at its 1990 substantive session a report on everything that has been done to comply with the recommendations of the 1980 World Congress on Disarmament Education and, in particular, to prepare and publish a manual of education for disarmament prepared on the basis of those recommendations;

"4. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to discuss fully all the problems of education and information for disarmament at its 1990 substantive session and to submit a report through its Rapporteur pinpointing areas on which, in the opinion of member States, short- and long-term interest should be focused;

"5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report on the World Disarmament Campaign to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a section devoted to evaluating what has been done to comply with paragraph 2 above and to submit a complete report on the evaluation requested in paragraph 2 to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

"6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled 'Education and information for disarmament'."

6. On 8 November, the sponsor submitted a revised draft resolution entitled "Education for disarmament" (A/C.1/44/L.17/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Côte d'Ivoire.

7. At its 34th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.17/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 130 to none, with 4 abstentions[88] (see para. 8 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

EDUCATION FOR DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Firmly convinced that the United Nations was established for the purpose of laying the foundations of a new world order whose general lines are set out in Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Fully aware that a peace based exclusively upon the political and economic arrangements of Governments would not be a peace that could secure the unanimous, lasting and sincere support of the world, and that the peace must be founded, if it is not to fail, upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind,

Fully persuaded that, since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed,

Taking into account the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[15] in particular paragraph 106 thereof, in which the Assembly urged Governments and governmental and non-governmental international organizations to take steps to develop programmes of education for disarmament and peace studies at all levels,

Considering that paragraphs 99, 100 and 101 of the Final Document provide for the mechanisms of a programme to mobilize world public opinion on behalf of disarmament, including the dissemination of supplementary information and publicity as part of its educational work,

Also considering that the World Disarmament Campaign plays an important supplementary role in the educational efforts on behalf of disarmament carried out by Member States within their own educational and cultural development systems, but that it cannot achieve irreversible results until training programmes are carried out at all levels of formal education for the purpose of changing basic attitudes with respect to aggression, violence, armaments and war,

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[88] The delegation of Romania subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

1. *Invites* Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations to inform the Secretary-General about all the efforts that they have made to respond to the call made in paragraph 106 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report, within available resources, on the current state of education for disarmament, taking into account the reports of Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and based on information available from other kinds of sources;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit the reports requested in paragraphs 1 and 2 above to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Education and information for disarmament".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 15 December 1989, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the First Committee in its reports on agenda items 49 to 69 and 151.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 49 (A/44/771, para. 7) was adopted by 147 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 44/104.[89]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 50 (A/44/772, para. 7) was adopted by 136 votes to 3, with 13 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 44/105.[89]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 51 (A/44/773, para. 9) was adopted by 127 votes to 2, with 22 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 44/106.[89]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 52 (A/44/774, para. 8) was adopted by 145 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 44/107.[89]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 53 (A/44/775, para. 7) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 44/108.[89]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 54 (A/44/776, para. 7) was adopted by 116 votes to 3, with 32 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 44/109.[89]

The draft decision submitted in the report on item 55 (A/44/777, para. 7) was adopted. For the final text, see decision 44/430.[89]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 56 (A/44/778, para. 8) was adopted by 131 votes to none, with 21 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 44/110.[89]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 57 (A/44/779, para. 7) was adopted by 151 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 44/111.[89]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 58 (A/44/780, para. 13) was adopted as follows: the eleventh preambular paragraph was adopted by 139 votes to 1, with 13 abstentions;* the eighteenth preambular paragraph by 137 votes to 1, with 13 abstentions;* paragraph 1 by 136 votes to 1, with 13 abstentions;* paragraph 3 by 139 votes to 1, with 13 abstentions;* paragraph 8 by 139 votes to 1, with 13 abstentions;* and the draft resolution as a whole by 153 votes to 1.* For the final text, see resolution 44/112.[89]

Draft resolutions A and B submitted in the report on item 59 (A/44/781, para. 11) were adopted as follows: draft resolution A was adopted by 147 votes to none, with 4 abstentions;* and draft resolution B by 137 votes to 4, with 10 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolutions 44/113 A and B.[89]

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* Recorded vote.

[89] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

The General Assembly took note of the report of the First Committee on item 60 (A/44/782). See decision 44/431.[89]

Draft resolutions A and B submitted in the report on item 61 (A/44/783, para. 10) were adopted as follows: draft resolution A was adopted by 116 votes to 10, with 19 abstentions;* and draft resolution B by 127 votes to none, with 15 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolutions 44/114 A and B.[89]

Draft resolutions A to C submitted in the report on item 62 (A/44/784, para. 16) were adopted. For the final texts, see resolutions 44/115 A to C.[89]

Draft resolutions A to U submitted in the report on item 63 (A/44/785, para. 65) were adopted as follows. The representative of Colombia introduced amendments to draft resolution N, contained in document A/44/L.59, by which in the first preambular paragraph "Recalling" would be replaced by "Taking note of"; the second, third and fourth preambular paragraphs would be deleted; in the fifth preambular paragraph "Also welcoming" would be replaced by "Noting"; in the last preambular paragraph "Bearing in mind" would be replaced by "Also noting"; and in paragraph 1 "Urges" would be replaced by "Invites". Draft resolutions C, D, F, I, L, O, Q, T and U were adopted without vote. Draft resolution A was adopted by 124 votes to 2, with 26 abstentions;* draft resolution B by 91 votes to none, with 61 abstentions;* draft resolution E by 132 votes to none, with 13 abstentions;* draft resolution G by 129 votes to 1, with 25 abstentions;* draft resolution H by 147 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions;* draft resolution J by 153 votes to none, with 1 abstention;* draft resolution K by 134 votes to none, with 18 abstentions;* draft resolution M by 154 votes to 1;* the amendments to draft resolution N were adopted as a whole by 141 votes to none, with 6 abstentions,* and draft resolution N as amended by 143 votes to none, with 12 abstentions;* draft resolution P by 131 votes to none, with 19 abstentions;* draft resolution R by 150 votes to none, with 4 abstentions;* and draft resolution S by 119 votes to 1, with 31 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolutions 44/116 A to U.[89]

Draft resolutions A to F submitted in the report on item 64 (A/44/786, para. 21) were adopted as follows: draft resolutions B and E were adopted without vote; draft resolution A was adopted by 144 votes to none, with 10 abstentions;* draft resolution C by 134 votes to 17, with 4 abstentions;* draft resolution D by 136 votes to 13, with 5 abstentions;* and draft resolution F by 153 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.* For the final texts, see resolutions 44/117 A to F.[89]

Draft resolutions A and B submitted in the report on item 65 (A/44/787, para. 12) were adopted as follows: draft resolution A was adopted by 137 votes to 3, with 14 abstentions;* and draft resolution B by 154 votes to none, with 1 abstention.* For the final texts, see resolutions 44/118 A and B.[89]

Draft resolutions A to H submitted in the report on item 66 (A/44/788, para. 27) were adopted as follows: draft resolutions C, G and H were adopted without vote; paragraph 1 of draft resolution A was adopted by 137 votes to none, with 17 abstentions,* and the draft resolution as a whole by 154 votes to none, with 1 abstention;* draft resolution B by 129 votes to 17, with 7 abstentions;* draft resolution D by 138 votes to 8, with 9 abstentions;* draft resolution E by 138 votes to 11, with 6 abstentions;* and draft resolution F by 151 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolutions 44/119 A to H.[89] The draft decision submitted in paragraph 28 of the report was adopted. For the final text, see decision 44/432.[89]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 67 (A/44/789, para. 11) was adopted by 137 votes to 4, with 14 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 44/120.[89]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 68 (A/44/790, para. 7) was adopted as follows: the sixth preambular paragraph was adopted by 101 votes to 20, with 21 abstentions;* the tenth preambular paragraph by 84 votes to 22, with 33 abstentions;* paragraph 2 by 102 votes to 20, with 22 abstentions;* paragraph 6 by 91 votes to 23, with 28 abstentions;* paragraph 7 by 78 votes to 23, with 37 abstentions;* and the draft resolution as a whole by 104 votes to 2, with 43 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 44/121.[89]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 69 (A/44/791, para. 10) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 44/122.[89]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 151 (A/44/792, para. 8) was adopted by 149 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 44/123.[89]

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/44/27	Report of the Conference on Disarmament	50, 52, 56-58, 60, 62-64, 66	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27*
A/44/29	Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean	67	*Ibid., Supplement No. 29*
A/44/42	Report of the Disarmament Commission	59, 61, 63, 66	*Ibid., Supplement No. 42*
A/44/66-S/20369	Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué issued in New York on 3 January 1989 by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries regarding the disinformation campaign and threats against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	62	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989,* document S/20369
A/44/69-S/20377	Letter dated 5 January 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communique issued in New York on 5 January 1989 by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries regarding the situation in the central Mediterranean	62	*Ibid.,* document S/20377
A/44/87 and Adds.1-7	Note by the Secretary-General	63 (*a*)	
A/44/88	Letter dated 19 January 1989 from the representative of France to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final declaration of the Conference of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and Other Interested States, held in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989	62	
A/44/96	Letter dated 25 January 1989 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	61, 63 (*d*)	
A/44/113	Letter dated 6 February 1989 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	61, 63 (*d*)	
A/44/114	Letter dated 6 February 1989 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of statements issued by the Committee of the Ministers of Defense of the Warsaw Treaty member States on 30 January 1989	61, 63 (*d*), (*f*)	
A/44/126	Letter dated 13 February 1989 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement issued by the Council of the League of Arab States at its extraordinary session of 12 January 1989 concerning the findings of the Conference of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and Other Interested States, held in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989	53, 62	
A/44/134	Letter dated 17 February 1989 from the representative of Chile to the Secretary-General	58	
A/44/163	Letter dated 3 March 1989 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	61, 63, 64, 66	
A/44/164	Letter dated 3 March 1989 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	61, 63 (*d*)	
A/44/165	Letter dated 3 March 1989 from the representative of Poland to the Secretary-General	61, 63 (*d*)	
A/44/180	Letter dated 17 March 1989 from the representatives of Mongolia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	63 (*d*), (*f*)	
A/44/211	Letter dated 5 April 1989 from the representatives of Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, Sri Lanka, Venezuela and Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	50, 51	
A/44/228	Letter dated 13 April 1989 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents issued by the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty at its session held at Berlin on 11 and 12 April 1989	58, 61, 62, 63 (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*j*), (*m*), 66 (*g*), (*j*), 69	
A/44/235-S/20600	Letter dated 18 April 1989 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Riyadh from 13 to 16 March 1989	52-54, 56, 57, 59, 60, 62-64	
A/44/239	Letter dated 24 April 1989 from the representatives of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden to the Secretary-General	63	
A/44/260	Letter dated 27 April 1989 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General	63, 66	
A/44/275-E/1989/79	Letter dated 11 May 1989 from the representatives of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Amazon Declaration, adopted by the Presidents of the States parties to the Treaty for Amazonian Co-operation at Manaus, Brazil, on 6 May 1989	63, 66	
A/44/292-S/20649	Letter dated 22 May 1989 from the representatives of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	63	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1989,* document S/20649

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/44/293-S/20653	Letter dated 22 May 1989 from the representative of Sweden to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Statement of the Palme Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues, issued at Stockholm on 14 April 1989	50, 52, 58, 62-64	
A/44/295	Letter dated 24 May 1989 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Appeal of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty to the Member States of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization	58, 61, 62, 63 (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*j*), (*m*), 66 (*g*), (*i*), (*j*), 69	
A/44/305-S/20676	Letter dated 6 June 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary General	63, 64, 66, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/20676
A/44/313	Letter dated 12 June 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	63	
A/44/318-S/20689	Letter dated 9 June 1989 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration issued on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the launching of the Six-Nation Initiative	52, 58, 62, 63	*Ibid.*, document S/20689
A/44/326	Letter dated 15 June 1989 from the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary General	66	
A/44/333	Letter dated 16 June 1989 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	66	
A/44/334	Letter dated 20 June 1989 from the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary General	62	
A/44/347-S/20702	Letter dated 23 June 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	50-52, 55-58, 62-64, 66, 69	*Ibid.*, document S/20702
A/44/355-S/20704	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions adopted by the heads of State or Government of the 12 member States of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Madrid on 26 and 27 June 1989	62, 63	
A/44/363 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	54	
A/44/386	Letter dated 11 July 1989 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the documents adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty held at Bucharest on 7 and 8 July 1989	58, 61, 62, 63 (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*j*), (*m*), 66 (*g*), (*i*), (*j*), 69	
A/44/395-E/1989/128	Letter dated 12 July 1989 from the representative of Albania to the Secretary-General	63	
A/44/396 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	63 (*f*)	
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 & 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	49-69	
A/44/415-S/20749	Letter dated 25 July 1989 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting excerpts from the joint communique of the twenty-second Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Bandar Seri Begawan on 3 and 4 July 1989	63	
A/44/421	Note by the Secretary-General	66 (*d*), (*e*)	
A/44/422 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	61	
A/44/430 and Add.1 and 2	*Idem*	53	
A/44/435 and Add.1	*Idem*	66 (*f*)	
A/44/438	Note verbale dated 2 August 1989 from the mission of France to the Secretariat	63 (*a*)	
A/44/444 and Add.1-3	Report of the Secretary General	63 (*h*)	
A/44/446 and Add.1 and 2	*Idem*	66 (*k*)	
A/44/449	*Idem*	63 (*b*)	
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A/C.1/44/L.2	*Idem*	66 (*l*)	See A/44/788, paras. 5, 6 and 27, draft resolution A
A/C.1/44/L.2/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	66 (*l*)	*Ibid.*, paras. 6 and 27, draft resolution A
A/C.1/44/L.3	Draft resolution	66 (*g*)	*Ibid.*, paras. 8, 9 and 27, draft resolution B
A/C.1/44/L.4	*Idem*	64 (*d*)	See A/44/786, paras. 5 and 21, draft resolution A
A/C.1/44/L.5	*Idem*	49	See A/44/771, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/44/L.6	Draft decision	55	See A/44/777, paras. 5 and 7
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A/C.1/44/L.11	*Idem*	50	See A/44/772, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/44/L.12	*Idem*	63	See A/44/785, paras. 7 and 65, draft resolution B
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A/C.1/44/L.20	*Idem*	63 (*d*)	See A/44/785, paras. 17, 18 and 65, draft resolution F
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A/C.1/44/L.24	Draft resolution	63 (*i*)	See A/44/785, paras. 23 and 65, draft resolution H
A/C.1/44/L.25	*Idem*	51	See A/44/773, pars. 5, 6 and 9
A/C.1/44/L.25/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	51	*Ibid.*, paras. 6 and 9
A/C.1/44/L.26	Draft resolution	63 (*d*)	See A/44/785, para. 25
A/C.1/44/L.26/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	63 (*d*)	*Ibid.*, paras. 26 and 65, draft resolution I
A/C.1/44/L.26/Rev.2	*Idem*	63 (*d*)	*Ibid.*, paras. 27 and 65, draft resolution I
A/C.1/44/L.27	Draft resolution	64 (*a*)	See A/44/786, paras. 7 and 21, draft resolution B
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A/C.1/44/L.30	*Idem*	66 (*b*)	See A/44/788, pars. 17 and 27, draft resolution D
A/C.1/44/L.31	*Idem*	63	See A/44/785, para. 32
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A/C.1/44/L.33	*Idem*	67	See A/44/789, para. 6
A/C.1/44/L.33/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	67	*Ibid.*, paras. 8 and 11
A/C.1/44/L.34	Draft resolution	66 (*i*), (*j*)	See A/44/788, paras. 19 and 27, draft resolution E
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A/C.1/44/L.38	*Idem*	62	See A/44/784, paras. 5, 6 and 16, draft resolution A
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A/C.1/44/L.39	Draft resolution	64 (*f*)	See A/44/786, paras. 9 and 21, draft resolution C
A/C.1/44/L.40	*Idem*	64 (*c*)	*Ibid.*, paras. 11, 12 and 21, draft resolution D
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A/C.1/44/L.44	*Idem*	61	See A/44/783, paras. 7, 8 and 10, draft resolution B
A/C.1/44/L.44/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	61	*Ibid.*, paras. 8 and 10, draft resolution B
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A/C.1/44/L.47	Draft resolution	62	See A/44/784, paras. 8, 9, 10 and 16, draft resolution B
A/C.1/44/L.47/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	62	*Ibid.*, paras. 9, 10 and 16, draft resolution B
A/C.1/44/L.48	Draft resolution	54	See A/44/776, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/44/L.49	*Idem*	57	See A/44/779, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/44/L.50	*Idem*	52	See A/44/774, paras. 5, 6 and 8
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A/C.1/44/L.53/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	59	*Ibid.*, paras. 6, 7, 8 and 11
A/C.1/44/L.53/Rev.2	*Idem*	59	*Ibid.*, paras. 7, 8 and 11

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
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A/C.1/44/L.55	*Idem*	63 (*n*)	See A/44/785, para. 50
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A/C.1/44/L.59	Draft resolution	64 (*g*)	See A/44/786, paras. 14, 15 and 21, draft resolution E
A/C.1/44/L.59/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	64 (*g*)	*Ibid.*, paras. 15 and 21, draft resolution E
A/C.1/44/60	Draft resolution	63 (*h*)	See A/44/785, para. 63
A/C.1/44/L.61	*Idem*	66 (*k*)	See A/44/788, paras. 23 and 27, draft resolution G
A/C.1/44/L.62	*Idem*	66 (*m*)	*Ibid.*, paras. 25 and 27, draft resolution H
A/C.1/44/L.63	*Idem*	64 (*e*), (*h*), (*i*)	See A/44/786, paras. 17, 18 and 21, draft resolution F
A/C.1/44/L.63/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	64 (*e*), (*h*), (*i*)	*Ibid.*, paras. 18 and 21, draft resolution F
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Programme budget implications of draft resolution A submitted by the First Committee in document A/44/781

A/C.5/44/37	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/44/810	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 123

Programme budget implications of draft resolution F submitted by the First Committee in document A/44/786

A/C.5/44/36	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/44/810	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 123

Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/44/789

A/C.5/44/44	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/44/869	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 123

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 70

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 70: Question of Antarctica*

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DOCUMENT A/44/819

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 70

[*Original: English*]
[*1 December 1989*]

1. The item entitled "Question of Antarctica" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 43/83 A and B of 7 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. The First Committee considered the item from its 42nd through 46th meetings, from 20 to 22 November.

4. For its consideration of item 70, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Reports of the Secretary-General on the question of Antarctica (A/44/518 and A/44/586);

(*b*) A letter dated 13 February 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on the question of Antarctica by the representatives of Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Ghana, Kenya, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Uganda and Zambia (A/44/125);

(*c*) A letter dated 6 July 1989 from the representative of France to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the press release issued by the President of the Preparatory Meeting of the XVth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, held in Paris from 9 to 13 May 1989 (A/44/383);

(*d*) A letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989 (A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2);

(*e*) A letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989 (A/44/551-S/20870);

(*f*) A letter dated 26 October 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué adopted at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Kuala Lumpur from 18 to 24 October 1989 (A/44/689-S/20921).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.68

5. On 17 November Lesotho, on behalf of the members of the Group of African States, submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.68). It was introduced by the representative of Lesotho at the 43rd meeting, on 21 November.

6. At the 46th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.68 by a roll-call vote of 94 to none, with 6 abstentions[1] (see para. 9 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, First Committee*, 42nd to 46th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 81st meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 70.

[1] The following 34 delegations announced that they were not participating in the vote: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay. The delegations of Colombia, Democratic Yemen and Nicaragua subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Botswana, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mauritius, Portugal.

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.69

7. On 20 November Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Congo, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.69), which was later also sponsored by Iran (Islamic Republic of) and United Republic of Tanzania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Malaysia at the 46th meeting on 22 November.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.69 by a roll-call vote of 85 to none, with 7 abstentions[2] (see para. 9 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: China, Fiji, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malawi, Portugal, Turkey.

Recommendation of the First Committee

9. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/83 B of 7 December 1988,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Noting with regret that the racist *apartheid* régime of South Africa, which has been suspended from participation in the General Assembly of the United Nations, has continued to participate in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties,

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989 (see A/44/603, annex I),

Recalling also the document on Antarctica adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989 (A/44/551-S/20870, annex, p. 63),

Recalling further that the Antarctic Treaty[3] is, by its terms, intended to further the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting that the policy of *apartheid* practised by the racist minority régime of South Africa, which has been universally condemned, constitutes a threat to regional and international peace and security,

1. *Views with concern* the continuing participation of the *apartheid* régime of South Africa in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties;

2. *Appeals once again* to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the racist *apartheid* régime of South Africa from participation in the meetings of the Consultative Parties at the earliest possible date;

3. *Invites* the States parties to the Antarctic Treaty to inform the Secretary-General of the actions taken regarding the provisions of the present resolution;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Recalling its resolutions 38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984, 40/156 A and B of 16 December 1985, 41/88 A and B of 4 December 1986, 42/46 A and B of 30 November 1987 and 43/83 A and B of 7 December 1988,

Recalling also the relevant paragraphs of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of

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[2] The following 42 delegations announced that they were not participating in the vote: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 402, No. 5778.

State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,[4] and the resolution on Antarctica adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 17 July 1985,[5] as well as the relevant paragraphs of the decision of the Council of Ministers of the League of Arab States meeting at Tunis on 17 and 18 September 1986 and resolution 25/5-P(IS) adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987,[6] the document on Antarctica adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989 (A/44/551-S/20870, annex, p. 63) and the communiqué issued by Commonwealth Heads of Government at Kuala Lumpur on 24 October 1989 (see A/44/689-S/20921, annex),

Taking into account the debates on this item held since its thirty-eighth session,

Welcoming the increasing awareness of and interest in Antarctica shown by the international community,

Convinced of the advantages to the whole of mankind of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

Affirming its conviction that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue forever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord,

Reaffirming the principle that the international community is entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations should be made the repository for all such information in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 41/88 A, 42/46 B and 43/83 A,

Conscious of the particular significance of Antarctica to the international community in terms, *inter alia*, of international peace and security, environment, its effects on global climatic conditions, economy and scientific research,

Conscious also of the interrelationship between Antarctica and the physical, chemical and biological processes that regulate the total Earth system,

Reaffirming that the management and use of Antarctica should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and of promoting international co-operation for the benefit of mankind as a whole,

Affirming the necessity of ensuring, in the interest of all mankind, comprehensive environmental protection and conservation of the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems through negotiations with the full participation of all members of the international community,

Conscious of the environmental degradation that prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica would pose to the Antarctic and global environment and ecosystems,

Convinced of the need to prevent or minimize any impact of human activity resulting from the large number of scientific stations and expeditions in Antarctica on the environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems,

Taking into account all aspects pertaining to all areas covered by the Antarctic Treaty system,[3]

Taking note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General on the question of Antarctica (A/44/518 and A/44/586),

1. *Expresses its regret* that, despite the numerous resolutions in which it has called upon the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to their meetings, including their consultative meetings, the Secretary-General was not invited to the Preparatory Meeting of the XVth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting or to the XVth Consultative Meeting, held in Paris from 9 to 13 May and from 9 to 20 October 1989, respectively;

2. *Reiterates its call* upon the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to all meetings of the Treaty parties, including their consultative meetings;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

4. *Expresses the conviction* that, in view of the significant impact that Antarctica exerts on the global environment and ecosystems, any régime to be established for the protection and conservation of the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems, in order to be for the benefit of mankind as a whole and in order to gain the universal acceptability necessary to ensure full compliance and enforcement, must be negotiated with the full participation of all members of the international community;

5. *Urges* all members of the international community to support all efforts to ban prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica and to ensure that all activities are exclusively used for the purpose of peaceful scientific investigation and that all such activities ensure the maintenance of international peace and security in Antarctica and the protection of its environment and are for the benefit of all mankind;

6. *Expresses its conviction* that the establishment, through negotiations with the full participation of all members of the international community, of Antarctica as a nature reserve or a world park would ensure the protection and conservation of its environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems for the benefit of all mankind;

7. *Also expresses its conviction*, in view of the large number of scientific stations and expeditions, that international scientific research should be enhanced through the establishment of international stations devoted to scientific investigations of global significance, regulated by stringent environmental safeguards, so as to avoid or minimize any adverse impact of human activities on the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems;

8. *Urges* all States Members of the United Nations to co-operate with the Secretary-General and to continue consultations on all aspects relating to Antarctica;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

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[4] A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, paras. 198-202.

[5] A/40/666, annex II, resolution CM/Res.988 (XLII).

[6] See A/42/178-S/18753, annex II.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 15 December 1989, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the First Committee in its report on item 70 (A/44/819, para. 9). Draft resolution A was adopted in a roll-call vote by 114 votes to none, with 7 abstentions. Draft resolution B was adopted in a roll-call vote by 101 votes to none, with 8 abstentions. For the final texts, see resolutions 44/124 A and B.[7]

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[7] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/125	Letter dated 13 February 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General	
A/44/383	Letter dated 6 July 1989 from the representative of France to the Secretary-General	
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General	
A/44/518	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	
A/44/586	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/689-S/20921	Letter dated 26 October 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General	
A/C.1/44/L.68	Draft resolution	See A/44/819, paras. 5 and 9, draft resolution A
A/C.1/44/L.69	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 7 and 9, draft resolution B

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda items 71 to 73*

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 71: Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region

Agenda item 72: Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

Agenda item 73: Comprehensive approach to strengthening international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations

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List of other documents pertaining to the items 8

DOCUMENT A/44/820

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 71

[*Original: English*]
[*8 December 1989*]

1. The item entitled "Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 43/84 of 7 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. The First Committee considered this item, together with items 72 and 73, from its 46th through 52nd meetings, from 22 to 30 November.

4. For its consideration of item 71, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

5. On 28 November Algeria, Cyprus, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Morocco, Tunisia and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.70), which was introduced by the representative of Malta at the 52nd meeting, on 30 November.

6. At the same meeting, the representative of Malta orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) In the seventh preambular paragraph the word "action" was replaced by the word "actions";

(*b*) In paragraph 3, the phrase "the politically significant achievements" was replaced by the phrase "the militarily significant and politically binding achievements".

7. At that meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.70, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 8 below).

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/102 of 9 December 1981, 37/118 of 16 December 1982, 38/189 of 20 December 1983, 39/153 of 17 December 1984, 40/157 of 16 December 1985, 41/89 of 4 December 1986, 42/90 of 7 December 1987 and 43/84 of 7 December 1988,

Recognizing the importance of promoting peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and of strengthening further the economic, commercial and cultural links in the region,

Reaffirming the primary role of the Mediterranean countries in the promotion of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region,

Expressing concern at the persistent tension in parts of the Mediterranean region and the consequent threat to peace,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, First Committee*, 46th to 52nd meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 81st meeting. For the prior consideration of the questions, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda items 71 to 73.

Welcoming the favourable developments in the international situation, and expressing hope that these developments will have a positive impact on the Mediterranean region,

Concerned at the continuing military operations and reports of recent activities in the Mediterranean and the danger that they create for peace, security and general equilibrium in the region,

Reaffirming the responsibility of all States to conform in their actions to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as to the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[1]

Reaffirming also the need to intensify and promote peace and security and to strengthen co-operation in the region, as provided for in the Mediterranean chapter of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975,

Recalling the declarations of successive meetings of non-aligned countries concerning the Mediterranean, as well as official declarations on, and contributions to, peace and security in the Mediterranean region made by individual countries,

Welcoming the efforts realized by the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to strengthen regional co-operation in various fields among themselves and between them and the European countries,

Recognizing the desire of Mediterranean countries that the needs of their region be taken into account in ongoing and future negotiations relating to international security and disarmament,

Recognizing also the desire of the non-aligned Mediterranean countries to intensify the process of dialogue and consultations with European-Mediterranean and other European countries aimed at strengthening efforts towards the promotion of peace, security and co-operation in the region, thus contributing to the stabilization of the situation in the Mediterranean,

Noting the results of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and the Concluding Document of the Vienna Follow-up Meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, where all the participating States reaffirmed their resolve fully to implement unilaterally, bilaterally and multilaterally all the provisions of the Final Act and of the other documents of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe,

Taking note of the debate on this item during its various sessions and, in particular, of the report of the Secretary-General on this item (A/44/676),

1. *Reaffirms:*

(*a*) That the security of the Mediterranean is closely linked with European security and with international peace and security;

(*b*) That further efforts are necessary for the reduction of tension and of armaments and for the creation of conditions of security and fruitful co-operation in all fields for all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean, on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, security, non-intervention and non-interference, non-violation of international borders, non-use of force or threat of use of force, the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, peaceful settlement of disputes and respect for permanent sovereignty over natural resources;

(*c*) The just and viable solutions are needed for existing problems and crises in the region on the basis of the provisions of the Charter and of relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and the right of peoples under colonial or foreign domination to self-determination and independence,

2. *Takes note* of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989 (see A/44/551-S/20870, annex), and in particular paragraph 25 of the document on international security and disarmament, which, *inter alia*, supported the transformation of the Mediterranean region into a region of peace, security and co-operation, free from conflict and confrontation;

3. *Expresses satisfaction* that important negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures are currently taking place at Vienna aimed at building upon and expanding the militarily significant and politically binding achievements of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which, in relation to the Mediterranean, *inter alia*, confirmed the intension of the participants in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to develop good-neighbourly relations with all States of the region, with due regard to reciprocity, and in the spirit of the principles contained in the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States, so as to promote confidence and security and make peace prevail in the region, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Mediterranean chapter of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe;

4. *Welcomes* the agreement reached by the States participating in the Vienna Follow-up Meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to convene a meeting on the Mediterranean at Palma de Mallorca in 1990, in order to consider ways and means of further enhancing various aspects of co-operation, including the protection and improvement of Mediterranean ecosystems, with the aim of widening the scope of their co-operation with the non-participating Mediterranean States and contributing to the strengthening of confidence and security in the region;

5. *Urges* all States to co-operate with the Mediterranean States in the further efforts required to reduce tension and promote peace, security and co-operation in the region in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

6. *Encourages once again* efforts to intensify existing forms and to promote new forms of co-operation in various fields, particularly those aimed at reducing tension and strengthening confidence and security in the region;

7. *Reaffirms* the importance of intensifying and constantly promoting contacts in all fields where common interests exist in order to eliminate gradually, through co-operation, the causes preventing the faster social and economic development of the Mediterranean States, particularly the developing States of the region;

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[1] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

8. *Welcomes* any further communication to the Secretary-General from all States of proposals, declarations and recommendations on strengthening peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

9. *Also welcomes* the creation of the Arab Maghreb Union at Marrakesh, Morocco, on 17 February 1989, and greets this event as a factor of peace, stability, security and development in the region;

10. *Invites* the States members of the relevant regional organizations to lend support and to submit to the Secretary-General concrete ideas and suggestions on their potential contribution to the strengthening of peace and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

11. *Renews its invitation* to the Secretary-General to give due attention to the question of peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and, if requested to do so, to render advice and assistance to Mediterranean countries in their concerted efforts in promoting peace, security and co-operation in the region;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, on the basis of all replies received and notifications submitted in the implementation of the present resolution and taking into account the debate on this question during its forty-fourth session, a detailed report on the strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region".

DOCUMENT A/44/821

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 72

[*Original: English*]
[*11 December 1989*]

1. The item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 43/88 of 7 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. The First Committee considered this item, together with items 71 and 73, from its 46th through 52nd meetings, from 22 to 30 November.

4. For its consideration of item 72, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.7 and Rev.1

5. On 27 October, Cameroon submitted a draft resolution entitled "Establishment of the Office of the Director-General for International Peace and Security" (A/C.1/44/L.7), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Reaffirming* that the fundamental obligation and responsibility of the United Nations under its Charter is to maintain international peace and security,

"*Reaffirming also* the purposes and principles of the United Nations as enshrined in the Charter,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 377 (V) A of 3 November 1950 and, in particular, 43/85 of 7 December 1988,

"*Recalling also* its resolutions 40/237 of 18 December 1985 and 41/213 of 19 December 1986, in particular recommendations 16 to 24 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations,[2] which constitute a valuable contribution to the process of restructuring the United Nations system,

"*Recognizing* the Special (Ralph Bunche) Account for the Secretary-General for Purposes Related to Peace and Security and the Trust Fund for the Promotion of Peace established for purposes related to peace and security, and welcoming with appreciation the voluntary contributions made by all States and non-governmental organizations,

"*Noting with appreciation* the role of the Secretary-General in achieving international peace and security through peace-keeping arrangements,

"*Taking note* of the proposals in the comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects (see A/44/301, annex), and expressing deep appreciation to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations for the excellent manner in which it conducted its work,

"*Desiring* to take effective measures for reinforcing the United Nations efforts in related international peace and security activities,

"1. *Affirms* the role of the General Assembly in fulfilling its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations and its role in the review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security;[3]

"2. *Reaffirms* the urgency of the need for the General Assembly to concentrate on the establishment of overall strategies, policies and priorities for the system as a whole in respect of peace-keeping arrangements, including peacemaking, peace-keeping operational activities and related fields;

"3. *Appeals* to all States and non-governmental organizations to continue their efforts in making voluntary contributions to the Special (Ralph Bunche) Account for the Secretary-General for Purposes Related to Peace and Security and the Trust Fund for the Promotion of Peace for purposes related to activities of international peace and security;

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49*.

[3] Resolution 2734 (XXV).

"4. *Decides* to invite the Secretary-General to appoint, in full consultation with Member States, a Director-General for International Peace and Security, at a high level which he determines as commensurate with the functions outlined below, who, acting under the authority of the Secretary-General, will effectively assist him in carrying out his responsibilities deriving from the Charter as well as from the mandates and decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly in the area of maintenance of international peace and security and who, under the direction of the Secretary-General, shall ensure:

"(*a*) Effective leadership to the various components of the United Nations system in peace-keeping arrangements and related fields in exercising overall co-ordination of the activities of peace-keeping arrangements on a system-wide basis;

"(*b*) A constant and comprehensive policy review of international peace and security operational activities throughout the United Nations system, bearing in mind the need for balance, compatibility and conformity with the Charter obligations, setting out priorities established by the General Assembly against which resources could be allocated or reallocated towards peace-keeping arrangements and related activities;

"(*c*) That, within the United Nations, the coherence, consistent co-ordination and efficient management of all substantive activities and operational aspects relating to peace-keeping arrangements are financed, as appropriate, by the regular budget or by extrabudgetary resources[4] or both; and to whom the Secretary-General may entrust other tasks in areas of responsibility related to the ensemble of international peace and security activities of the United Nations;

"5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to appoint a Director-General as soon as possible, preferably during the first quarter of 1990, for a period of up to four years, and to provide the Director-General with the necessary resources;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the light of these recommendations and in order further to enhance the capacity of the Secretariat to deal with related activities of international peace and security, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the progress achieved in restructuring it in the area of peace-keeping arrangements;

"7. *Decides also* to keep under review the implementation of the present resolution."

6. On 13 November, the sponsor submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.7/Rev.1), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* the purposes and principles of the United Nations and the fundamental responsibility to maintain international peace and security enshrined in its Charter,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 43/85 of 7 December 1988,

"*Recalling further* its resolutions 40/237 of 18 December 1985 and 41/213 of 19 December 1986, in particular recommendations 15 to 24 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations,[2]

"*Welcoming* the resolve of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, contained in their joint statement of 3 November 1989, to launch 'a new beginning at the United Nations . . . to underline our intent to co-operate in improving the efficacy and efficiency' of the Organization, pursuant to which they reiterated their determination 'to work together throughout the United Nations to promote budgetary reform and the elimination of duplication of effort',

"*Recognizing* the Special (Ralph Bunche) Account for the Secretary-General for Purposes Related to Peace and Security and the Trust Fund for the Promotion of Peace established for purposes related to peace and security, and welcoming with appreciation the voluntary contributions made by all States and non-governmental organizations,

"*Noting with appreciation* the important role of the Secretary-General in achieving international peace and security through peace-keeping arrangements,

"*Taking note* of the proposals in the comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects (see A/44/301, annex), and expressing deep appreciation to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations for the excellent manner in which it conducted its work,

"*Desiring* to take effective measures for reinforcing United Nations efforts in activities related to international peace and security,

"*Desiring also* to enhance the process of restructuring the United Nations system in order to promote its efficiency, co-ordination and responsiveness in the maintenance of international peace and security,

"1. *Affirms* the role of the General Assembly in fulfilling its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations and its role in the review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security;[3]

"2. *Reaffirms* the urgency of the need to concentrate on the establishment of overall strategies, policies and priorities in respect of peace-keeping arrangements, including peacemaking, operational activities and related fields;

"3. *Appeals* to all States and non-governmental organizations to continue their efforts in making voluntary contributions to the Special (Ralph Bunche) Account for the Secretary-General for Purposes Related to Peace and Security and the Trust Fund for the Promotion of Peace for purposes related to activities of international peace and security;

"4. *Decides:*

"(*a*) To establish the Office of the Director-General for International Peace and Security;

"(*b*) That the Director-General, acting under the authority of the Secretary-General, shall assist him in the discharge of responsibilities deriving from the Charter as well as from mandates and decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly in the area of maintenance of international peace and security;

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[4] This applies equally to all services and organs within the United Nations without prejudice to their respective spheres of competence or terms of reference as contained in their relevant legislative mandates.

"(*c*) That the Director-General, under the direction of the Secretary-General, shall:

"(i) Provide effective leadership to the various components of the United Nations Secretariat involved in the field of international peace and security, including peace-keeping arrangements and related fields;

"(ii) Undertake a constant and comprehensive policy review of international peace and security operational activities throughout the United Nations, bearing in mind the need for balance, compatibility and conformity with the Charter obligations, setting out priorities established by the General Assembly against which resources could be allocated or reallocated towards peace-keeping arrangements and related activities;

"(iii) Ensure that, within the United Nations, the coherence, consistent co-ordination and efficient management of all substantive activities and operational aspects relating to peace-keeping arrangements are financed, as appropriate, by the regular budget or by extrabudgetary resources[4] or both;

and that the Secretary-General may entrust to the Director-General other tasks in areas of responsibility related to the ensemble of international peace and security activities of the United Nations;

"5. *Resolves*, in order to maximize economy, to consolidate and redeploy, within existing resources, all related services and activities of international peace and security under sections 1, 2A, 2B, 3 and 28 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1, vols. I and II);

"6. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in full consultation with Member States, to appoint a Director-General at a high level, commensurate with the functions outlined above, for international peace and security, as soon as possible, preferably during the first half of 1990, for a period of up to four years;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the progress achieved in the light of the above and with a view to strengthening the capacity to deal with related activities of international peace and security;

"8. *Decides* to keep under review the implementation of the present resolution."

7. At the 51st meeting, on 29 November, the sponsor requested the withdrawal of draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.7/Rev.1.

Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.71 and Rev.1

8. On 28 November, Algeria, Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Uganda and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" (A/C.1/44/L.71).

9. On 29 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.71/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Cuba, Mali and Romania. The draft resolution, which was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 52nd meeting, on 30 November, contained the following changes:

(*a*) In the fifth preambular paragraph, the word "restraint", was revised to read "restraints";

(*b*) In the eighth preambular paragraph, the phrase "the use or threat of force in international relations", was revised to read "the use or threat of use of force in international relations";

(*c*) A new preambular paragraph was added as the tenth;

(*d*) In paragraph 6, the phrase "as well as to halting effectively the arms race" was revised to read "as well as halting effectively the arms race".

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.71/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 98 to 1, with 23 abstentions[5] (see para. 11 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Recommendation of the First Committee

11. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

The General Assembly,

Conscious that the present stage of mankind's development is distinctive for its technological, economic and political changes, making overall progress possible, but at the same time also for its many obstacles, old and new, to the building of a more peaceful, secure, just, equitable, democratic and humane world,

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[5] The delegations of Uganda, Zaire and Zimbabwe subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Considering that events of significant bearing on international security are taking place, including a wide-ranging dialogue between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, with their positive effect on world developments and establishment of new trends in international relations,

Noting with satisfaction that conflicts and hostilities are giving way to negotiations, understanding and co-operation in a number of instances,

Mindful that the use of nuclear weapons could lead to the extinction of human life on earth,

Stressing the need for the strengthening of international security through disarmament and restraints on the qualitative and quantitative escalation of the arms race,

Expressing its expectation that the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, of 8 December 1987,[6] would be a precursor to the adoption of further concrete disarmament measures leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Emphasizing that the existing sombre contrast between enormous military expenditures and dire poverty underlines the importance of giving concrete shape to the concept of the link between disarmament and development,

Stressing also that disarmament, the relaxation of international tension, respect for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, especially the principles of the sovereign equality of States, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the injunction to refrain from the use or threat of use of force in international relations; respect for the right to self-determination and national independence, economic and social development, the complete eradication of colonialism, *apartheid* and all other forms of racism and racial discrimination, aggression and occupation; the respect for human rights and the strengthening of international peace and security are closely related to each other,

Expressing its support for all efforts towards a successful resolution of hotbeds of crisis in the world, irrespective of their historical or contemporary causes, ensuring that the solutions are not imposed by outside Powers to the detriment of the interest of the parties directly concerned,

Expressing its conviction that the gradual military disengagement of the great Powers and their military alliances from various parts of the world should be promoted;

Considering that a détente devoid of economic content is unlikely to endure, and that if economic imperatives, particularly the requirements of developing countries, are not accommodated, the resulting strains may very well undermine the current trends towards global peace and harmony,

Considering also that the economic situation in the vast majority of the developing countries has deteriorated dramatically, especially in the least developed ones, and that the fruits of development should benefit the largest segments of population,

Stressing that the present asymmetry in economic and technological development can only be redressed through a balanced development of the entire international community and through efforts aimed at the broadest possible democratization of international relations,

Stressing also the need for structural adjustments in all spheres, in accordance with the development objectives and priorities of the countries concerned, in order to respond to the challenges of advanced technology, especially the technology of tomorrow,

Noting with satisfaction that the important process of decolonization from which a large number of sovereign States have emerged is entering a decisive stage,

Concerned over the growing environmental problems, which pose a threat to the very survival of mankind and testify to the interdependence of interests of all nations,

Stressing further that the promotion of freedom and human rights is one of the basic objectives of the world community,

Deeply concerned that racism and discrimination based on colour, creed, ethnic origin, culture or way of life are still practised,

Strongly emphasizing that *apartheid* is a particular and repugnant form of institutionalized racism which civilized nations have rightly condemned as a crime against humanity,

Reaffirming that the United Nations is an irreplaceable instrument for regulating international relations and resolving international problems and that its main organs, particularly the Security Council, are responsible for the maintenance and effective promotion of international peace and security,

1. *Reaffirms* the validity of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,[3] and calls upon all States to contribute effectively to its implementation;

2. *Urges once again* all States to abide strictly, in their international relations, by their commitment to the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Emphasizes* that, until an enduring and stable peace based on a comprehensive, viable and readily implementable structure of international security is established, peace, the achievement of disarmament and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means continue to be the first and foremost task of the international community;

4. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from the use or threat of use of force, intervention, interference, aggression, foreign occupation and colonial domination or measures of political and economic coercion which violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of other States, as well as the permanent sovereignty of peoples over their natural resources;

5. *Also calls upon* all States to seek, through more effective utilization of the means provided for in the Charter, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the elimination of the focal points of crisis and tension, which constitute a threat to international peace and security;

6. *Urges* all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take immediate steps aimed at promoting and using effectively the system of collective security as envisaged in the Charter, as well as halting effectively the arms race with the aim of achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control, and implementing the recommenda-

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[6] *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 12: 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

tions and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;[7]

7. *Stresses* that there is a need further to enhance the effectiveness of the Security Council in discharging its principal responsibility of maintaining international peace and security and to enhance the preventive role, authority and enforcement capacity of the Council in accordance with the Charter;

8. *Emphasizes* the role that the United Nations has in the maintenance of international peace and security and in economic and social development and progress for the benefit of mankind;

9. *Considers* that the management of the world economy needs to be more broad-based so as to reflect the interests of all countries and groups of countries and to evolve policies which can be supported by all, as well as that the current economic and social problems and the needs of the future are such that no single nation or group of nations can solve them in isolation;

10. *Emphasizes also* that there can be no lasting peace and security in the world without the solution of the international economic problems, particularly those of the developing countries, and the ensuring of the sustained growth and development of the world economy;

11. *Reaffirms* that the total eradication of colonialism and the economic emancipation of all peoples as an indispensable pre-condition for maintaining and strengthening their political independence remain priority tasks;

12. *Considers* that the protection of the environment has emerged as a major global concern, dramatically emphasizing the growing interdependence of the world, which calls for urgent co-operative measures and a global compact ensuring a sustainable and environmentally sound development;

13. *Considers also* that respect for and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms in their civil, political, economic, social and cultural aspects, on the one hand, and the strengthening of international peace and security, on the other, mutually reinforce each other;

14. *Reaffirms also* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial domination, foreign occupation or racist régimes and their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

15. *Reaffirms further* that the democratization of international relations is an imperative necessity enabling, under the conditions of interdependence, the full development and independence of all States, as well as the attainment of genuine security, peace and co-operation in the world, and stresses its firm belief that the United Nations offers the best framework for the promotion of these goals;

16. *Emphasizes* the role that the United Nations has to play in promoting respect for international law as a basis of peace and security;

17. *Invites* Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the basis of the replies received;

18. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

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[7] Resolution S-10/2

DOCUMENT A/44/822

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 73

[Original: English]
[8 December 1989]

1. The item entitled "Comprehensive approach to strengthening international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 43/89 of 7 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. The First Committee considered this item, together with items 71 and 72, from its 46th through 52nd meetings, from 22 to 30 November.

4. For its consideration of item 73, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. The Committee did not take any action on this item.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 15 December 1989, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the First Committee in its reports on agenda items 71 to 73.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 71 (A/44/820, para. 8) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 44/125.[8]

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[8] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 72 (A/44/821, para. 11) was adopted by 128 votes to 1, with 24 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 44/126.[8]

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* Recorded vote.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/44/57-S/20353	Letter dated 22 December 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	72	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third year, Supplement for October, November and December 1988*, document S/20353
A/44/60-S/20357	Note verbale dated 28 December 1988 from the mission of Mozambique to the Secretary-General	73	*Ibid.*, document S/20357
A/44/65-S/20368	Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General	71, 72	*Ibid., Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989*, document S/20368
A/44/72-S/20380	Letter dated 6 January 1989 from the representative of Madagascar to the Secretary-General	71, 72	*Ibid.*, document S/20380
A/44/73-S/20381	Letter dated 9 January 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20381
A/44/74	Letter dated 9 January 1989 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	72, 73	
A/44/75-S/20388	Letter dated 10 January 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20388
A/44/76-S/20385	Letter dated 6 January 1989 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General	71, 72	*Ibid.*, document S/20385
A/44/77-S/20389	Letter dated 11 January 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20389
A/44/80-S/20397	Letter dated 13 January 1989 from the representatives of Thailand and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20397
A/44/84-S/20407	Letter dated 17 January 1989 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final statement and the Manama Declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at its ninth session, held at Manama from 19 to 22 December 1988	72	
A/44/85-S/20408	Letter dated 18 January 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20408
A/44/91-S/20417	Letter dated 23 January 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20417
A/44/92-S/20418	Letter dated 24 January 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20418
A/44/97-S/20426	Letter dated 26 January 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20426
A/44/112-S/20446	Letter dated 2 February 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20446
A/44/121	Letter dated 10 February 1989 from the representative of Chile to the Secretary-General	72	
A/44/123-S/20460	Letter dated 10 February 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20460
A/44/136-S/20475	Letter dated 21 February 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20475
A/44/137-S/20476	*Idem*	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20476
A/44/138-S/20477 and Corr.1	Letter dated 22 February 1989 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the consensus statement issued at the conclusion of the second Jakarta Informal Meeting, held at Jakarta from 19 to 21 February 1989	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20477
A/44/162-S/20504	Letter dated 6 March 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20504
A/44/163	Letter dated 3 March 1989 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	72, 73	
A/44/168-S/20511	Letter dated 8 March 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20511
A/44/170-S/20513	*Idem*	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20513

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/44/172-S/20514	Letter dated 10 March 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20514
A/44/173-S/20518	Letter dated 14 March 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20518
A/44/175-S/20526	Letter dated 13 March 1989 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20526
A/44/184-S/20538	Letter dated 20 March 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20538
A/44/189-S/20545	Letter dated 22 March 1989 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20545
A/44/204-S/20556	Letter dated 31 March 1989 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20556
A/44/213-S/20571	Letter dated 6 April 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1989*, document S/20571
A/44/214-S/20572	Letter dated 5 April 1989 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Joint Declaration on the total withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea issued on 5 April 1989 by the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20572
A/44/218-S/20581	Letter dated 8 April 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20581
A/44/219-S/20583	Letter dated 10 April 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20583
A/44/228	Letter dated 13 April 1989 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents issued by the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty at its session held at Berlin on 11 and 12 April 1989	71-73	
A/44/254-S/20607	Letter dated 26 April 1989 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	72, 73	*Ibid.*, document S/20607
A/44/257-S/20610	Letter dated 27 April 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20610
A/44/258-S/20612	Letter dated 28 April 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20612
A/44/263-S/20613	Letter dated 1 May 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20613
A/44/265-S/20616	Letter dated 4 May 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20616
A/44/267-S/20618	Letter dated 4 May 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20618
A/44/269-S/20620	Letter dated 3 May 1989 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20620
A/44/270-S/20621	Letter dated 8 May 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20621
A/44/281-S/20636	Letter dated 16 May 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20636
A/44/283-S/20638	Letter dated 16 May 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20638
A/44/292-S/20649	Letter dated 22 May 1989 from the representatives of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	72	
A/44/294-S/20654	Letter dated 23 May 1989 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20654
A/44/295	Letter dated 24 May 1989 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Appeal of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty to the Member States of the North Altantic Treaty Organization	71-73	
A/44/305-S/20676	Letter dated 6 June 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	72, 73	
A/44/307-S/20678	Letter dated 7 June 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20678
A/44/308-S/20680	Letter dated 7 June 1989 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20680
A/44/313	Letter dated 12 June 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	72, 73	
A/44/347-S/20702	Letter dated 23 June 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	72, 73	
A/44/368-S/20716	Letter dated 5 July 1989 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20716

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/44/369-S/20717	Letter dated 5 July 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20717
A/44/370-S/20718	Letter dated 5 July 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20718
A/44/386	Letter dated 11 July 1989 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty held at Bucharest on 7 and 8 July 1989	71-73	
A/44/390-S/20730	Letter dated 12 July 1989 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20730
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 & 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	71-73	
A/44/413-S/20746	Letter dated 24 July 1989 from the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20746
A/44/415-S/20749	Letter dated 25 July 1989 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting excerpts from the joint communiqué of the twenty-second Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Bandar Seri Begawan on 3 and 4 July 1989	72	
A/44/417-S/20751	Letter dated 26 July 1989 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20751
A/44/419-S/20753	Letter dated 27 July 1989 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20753
A/44/428-S/20760	Letter dated 31 July 1989 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20760
A/44/429-S/20761	Letter dated 31 July 1989 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20761
A/44/452-S/20781	Letter dated 10 August 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20781
A/44/472-S/20804	Letter dated 22 August 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20804
A/44/473-S/20805	Letter dated 22 August 1989 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20805
A/44/476-S/20806	Letter dated 21 August 1989 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20806
A/44/496-S/20825	Letter dated 31 August 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20825
A/44/512-S/20838	Letter dated 8 September 1989 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20838
A/44/530-S/20849	Letter dated 15 September 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20849
A/44/531-S/20850	*Idem*	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20850
A/44/542-S/20854	Letter dated 19 September 1989 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	71	*Ibid.*, document S/20854
A/44/546-S/20859	Letter dated 21 September 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20859
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	71-73	
A/44/568-S/20864	Letter dated 27 September 1989 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20864
A/44/589-S/20876	Letter dated 29 September 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20876
A/44/591-S/20878	Letter dated 29 September 1989 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20878
A/44/594	Letter dated 29 September 1989 from the representatives of Algeria, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Treaty instituting the Arab Maghreb Union and the Declaration of the Institution of the Arab Maghreb Union	71	
A/44/596-S/20879	Letter dated 2 October 1989 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1989*, document S/20879
A/44/602	Letter dated 2 October 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	73	
A/44/609-S/20884	Letter dated 3 October 1989 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20884

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/44/614-S/20887	Letter dated 5 October 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20887
A/44/645	Letter dated 13 October 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	73	
A/44/651-S/20907	Letter dated 16 October 1989 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20907
A/44/667	Letter dated 20 October 1989 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	71	
A/44/676	Report of the Secretary-General	71	
A/44/689-S/20921	Letter dated 26 October 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué adopted at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Kuala Lumpur from 18 to 24 October 1989	71	
A/44/694	Letter dated 23 October 1989 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Ica Declaration and Communiqué, issued at the Third Presidential Meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action, held at Ica, Peru, on 11 and 12 October 1989	73	
A/44/699-S/20932	Letter dated 1 November 1989 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20932
A/44/703-S/20938	Letter dated 2 November 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20938
A/44/705-S/20940	Letter dated 2 November 1989 from the representatives of Finland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	72, 73	*Ibid.*, document S/20940
A/44/706	Letter dated 2 November 1989 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	72, 73	
A/44/722 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	72	
A/44/811-S/20997	Letter dated 21 November 1989 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	*Ibid.*, document S/20997
A/44/838-S/21003	Letter dated 1 December 1989 from the representatives of Italy and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	71	*Ibid.*, document S/21003
A/44/839-S/21004	Letter dated 4 December 1989 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	72	
A/C.1/44/7	Letter dated 8 November 1989 from the representative of Poland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Meeting of the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty held at Warsaw on 26 and 27 October 1989	71-73	
A/C.1/44/L.7	Draft resolution	72	See A/44/821, para. 5
A/C.1/44/L.7/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	72	*Ibid.*, para. 6
A/C.1/44/L.70	Draft resolution	71	See A/44/820, paras. 5, 6 and 8
A/C.1/44/L.71	*Idem*	72	See A/44/821, paras. 8, 9 and 11
A/C.1/44/L.71/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	72	*Ibid.*, paras. 9 and 11

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 74

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 74: Effects of atomic radiation*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Special Political Committee*, 3rd and 4th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 78th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 74.

DOCUMENT A/44/718

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]
[13 November 1989]

1. The item entitled "Effects of atomic radiation" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 43/55 of 6 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 74, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Committee considered the item at its 3rd and 4th meetings, on 17 and 19 October 1989. It had before it the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (A/44/587).

4. The Committee also had before it a letter dated 19 July 1989 (A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and Corr.2) from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General, which pertained, *inter alia*, to the item.

5. At its 3rd meeting, on 17 October, the representative of Australia introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/44/L.3) sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Poland, Samoa, Swaziland, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay. Indonesia and Saint Lucia subsequently joined as sponsors of the draft resolution.

6. At its 4th meeting, on 19 October, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.3 without a vote (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

7. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, including resolution 43/55 of 6 December 1988, in which, *inter alia*, it requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (A/44/587),

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continued need to examine and compile information about atomic and ionizing radiation and to analyse its effects on man and his environment,

Bearing in mind the decision of the Scientific Committee to submit, as soon as the relevant studies are completed, shorter reports with supporting scientific documents on the specialized topics mentioned by the Committee,[1]

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[1] A/38/142, para. 5.

1. *Commends* the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for the valuable contribution it has been making in the course of the past thirty-four years, since its inception, to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation and for fulfilling its original mandate with scientific authority and independence of judgement;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the continued and growing scientific co-operation between the Scientific Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme;

3. *Requests* the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important co-ordinating activities, to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources;

4. *Endorses* the intentions and plans of the Scientific Committee for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the General Assembly;

5. *Also requests* the Scientific Committee to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the work of the Scientific Committee and for the dissemination of its findings to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, and invites them to increase their co-operation in this field;

8. *Invites* Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned to provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation, which would greatly help in the preparation of future reports of the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/44/718, para. 7). For the final text, see resolution 44/45.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/587	Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	
A/SPC/44/L.3	Draft resolution	See A/44/718, paras. 5 and 7

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Agenda item 75

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 75: International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space*

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DOCUMENT A/44/814

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*5 December 1989*]

1. The item entitled "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 43/56 of 6 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 75, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Committee considered it at its 19th to 21st meetings, on 13, 16 and 17 November 1989.

4. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (A/44/20);

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General (A/44/469) on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

5. The Committee also had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

6. At the 19th meeting, on 13 November, Mr. Petre Tanasie, Vice-Chairman of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and representative of Romania, introduced the report of the Committee on behalf of its Chairman, Mr. Peter Jankowitsch.

7. At the 20th meeting, on 16 November, the representative of Austria introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/44/L.18) entitled "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space" on behalf of the Working Group on International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which, in accordance with the decision taken by the Special Political Committee at its 2nd meeting, on 5 October 1989, had been established under the chairmanship of the representative of Austria to work out a draft resolution on this item. The representative of Austria expressed the hope that the draft resolution would be adopted without a vote.

8. In the course of his intervention at the 20th meeting, the representative of Austria conveyed to the Committee the understanding reached in the Working Group regarding the conference-servicing arrangements for the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space as follows:

> "While recognizing the competence of the Fifth Committee, the Working Group recommends that the Chairman of the Special Political Committee invite the Chairman of the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, bearing in mind the substantive legal objectives of the Legal Sub-Committee, to make proper arrangements with the Conference Services of the United Nations Secretariat in order to improve the efficiency of utilization of resources."

9. At the 21st meeting, on 17 November, the Chairman informed the Committee that the following information had been provided by the Programme Planning and Budget Division with reference to draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.18:

> "It is not anticipated that programme budget implications would arise were the General Assembly to adopt draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.18 concerning international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space. Activities in support of the work of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its subsidiary bodies and of training in space science and technology and its application are programmed under section 2A of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991."

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Special Political Committee*, 19th to 21st meetings, and corrigendum, and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 78th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 75.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.18 without a vote (see para. 13 below).

11. Also at the same meeting, following the adoption of the draft resolution, the Chairman stated that he would undertake the necessary consultations concerning the recommendation of the Working Group regarding the conference-servicing arrangements for the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

12. At the 23rd meeting, on 21 November, the Chairman informed the Committee that he had held consultations on the above matter with the Department of Conference Services and had sent a letter to the Chairman of the Legal Sub-Committee conveying to him the recommendation of the Working Group, as requested.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

13. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/56 of 6 December 1988,

Deeply convinced of the common interest of mankind in promoting the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all States the benefits derived therefrom, and of the importance of international co-operation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point,

Reaffirming the importance of international co-operation in developing the rule of law, including the relevant norms of space law and their important role in international co-operation for the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Gravely concerned at the extension of an arms race into outer space,

Recognizing that all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, should contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Aware of the need to increase the benefits of space technology and its applications and to contribute to an orderly growth of space activities favourable to the socio-economic advancement of mankind, in particular that of the peoples of developing countries,

Considering that space debris is an issue of concern to all nations,

Noting the progress achieved in the further development of peaceful space exploration and application as well as in various national and co-operative space projects, which contribute to international co-operation in this field

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/469) on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,[1]

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its thirty-second session (A/44/20),

1. *Endorses* the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

2. *Invites* States that have not yet become parties to the international treaties governing the uses of outer space[2] to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those treaties;

3. *Notes* that, at its twenty-eighth session, the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in its working groups, continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in resolution 43/56 (*ibid.*, sect. II.C);

4. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee that the Legal Sub-Committee, at its twenty-ninth session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(*a*) Continue, through its working group, the elaboration of draft principles relevant to the use of nuclear-power sources in outer space;

(*b*) Continue, through its working group, its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union;

(*c*) Continue its consideration of the legal aspects related to the application of the principle that the exploration and utilization of outer space should be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all States, taking into particular account the needs of developing countries;

5. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Legal Sub-Committee on the method of work concerning the agenda item referred to in paragraph 4 (*c*) above, and notes that the working group will be established in 1990 and convened in 1991 in accordance with paragraph 53 (*c*) of the report of the Legal Sub-Committee;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to respond promptly to the requests issued by the Secretary-General in connection with paragraphs 53 (*a*) and (*b*) of the report of the Legal Sub-Committee;

7. *Notes* that, at its twenty-sixth session, the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in resolution 43/56 (*ibid.*, sect. II.B);

8. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, at its twenty-seventh session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(*a*) Consider the following items on a priority basis:

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[1] See *Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 9-21 August 1982* (A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2).

[2] Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI), annex); Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII), annex); Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI), annex); Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex); Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68, annex).

(i) United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system;

(ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

(iii) Matters relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites, including, *inter alia*, applications for developing countries;

(iv) Use of nuclear-power sources in outer space;

(*b*) Consider the following items:

(i) Questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space;

(ii) Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit; examination of its utilization and applications, including, *inter alia*, in the field of space communications, as well as other questions relating to space communications developments, taking particular account of the needs and interests of developing countries;

(iii) Matters relating to life sciences, including space medicine;

(iv) Progress in the geosphere-biosphere (global change) programme; the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation should be invited to present reports and arrange a special presentation on this subject;

(v) Matters relating to planetary exploration;

(vi) Matters relating to astronomy;

(vii) The theme fixed for special attention at the 1990 session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee: "The use of space technology in terrestrial search and rescue and in disaster relief activities"; the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation should be invited to arrange a symposium, with as wide a participation as possible, to be held during the first week of the Sub-Committee's session, after the adjournment of its meetings, to complement discussions within the Sub-Committee;

9. *Considers*, in the context of paragraph 8 (*a*) (ii) above, that it is particularly urgent to implement the following recommendations:

(*a*) All countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space;

(*b*) Data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of co-ordination;

(*c*) The United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level, linked, whenever possible, to institutions implementing space programmes; necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions;

(*d*) The United Nations should organize a fellowship programme through which selected graduates or post-graduates from developing countries should get in-depth, long-term exposure to space technology or applications; it is also desirable to encourage the availability of opportunities for such exposures on other bilateral and multilateral bases outside the United Nations system;

10. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee should reconvene, at its twenty-seventh session, the Working Group of the Whole to Evaluate the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, with a view to improving the execution of activities relating to international co-operation, particularly those included within the United Nations Programme on Space Applications, and to proposing concrete steps to increase such co-operation, as well as to make it more efficient;

11. *Also endorses* the recommendations of the Working Group of the Whole, as endorsed by the Committee and as contained in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of the report of the Working Group of the Whole;[3]

12. *Decides* that, during the twenty-seventh session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space shall be reconvened to conduct additional work on the basis of its previous reports and of subsequent reports of the Sub-Committee;

13. *Endorses* the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 1990, as proposed to the Committee by the Expert on Space Applications,[4] and urges all States to make voluntary contributions to the Programme in order to enhance its effectiveness;

14. *Emphasizes* the urgency and importance of implementing fully the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space as early as possible;

15. *Reaffirms* its approval of the recommendation of the Conference regarding the establishment and strengthening of regional mechanisms of co-operation and their promotion and creation through the United Nations system;

16. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments that have made or expressed their intention to make contributions towards carrying out the recommendations of the Conference;

17. *Invites* all Governments to take effective action for the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

18. *Requests* all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations working in the field of outer space or on space-related matters to co-operate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

20. *Endorses* the initiative of international scientific organizations and bodies to designate 1992 as International Space Year;

21. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee that international co-operation should be promoted through the International Space Year, which should be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all States, taking into particular account the needs of developing countries, and that, in that context, the training and educational capabilities

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[3] A/AC.105/429, annex II.

[4] See A/AC.105/421, sect. I.

of the United Nations Programme on Space Applications should be utilized to bring about a meaningful role for the United Nations, through voluntary contributions by Member States and without any impact on the regular budget of the United Nations or the existing programme of work of the Programme;

22. *Recommends* that more attention should be paid to all aspects related to the protection and the preservation of the outer space environment, especially those potentially affecting the Earth's environment;

23. *Considers* that it is essential that Member States pay more attention to the problem of collisions with space debris and other aspects of space debris, and calls for the continuation of national research on that question;

24. *Urges* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international co-operation in the exploration and uses of outer space for peaceful purposes;

25. *Takes note* of the views expressed and documents circulated during the thirty-second session of the Committee and during the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly concerning ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes;

26. *Requests* the Committee to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

27. *Also requests* the Committee to continue to consider at its thirty-third session its agenda item entitled "Spin-off benefits of space technology: review of current status";

28. *Affirms* that the interference that satellite systems to be newly established may cause to systems already registered with the International Telecommunication Union shall not exceed the limits specified in the relevant provision of the Radio Regulations of the Union applicable to space services;

29. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other international organizations to continue and, where appropriate, enhance their co-operation with the Committee and to provide it with progress reports on their work relating to the peaceful uses of outer space;

30. *Requests* the Committee to continue its work, in accordance with the present resolution, to consider, as appropriate, new projects in outer space activities and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/44/814, para. 13). For the final text, see resolution 44/46.[5]

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[5] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/20	Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 20*
A/44/305-S/20676	Letter dated 6 June 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/44/347-S/20702	Letter dated 23 June 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/44/353	Note verbale dated 21 June 1989 from the mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/469	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/552	Letter dated 19 December 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the President of the General Assembly	
A/44/598	Letter dated 2 October 1989 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of resolutions adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 145th session, held in London from 4 to 9 September 1989	
A/44/745	Letter dated 16 November 1989 from the President of the General Assembly to the representative of Malaysia	
A/SPC/44/L.18	Draft resolution	See A/44/814, paras. 7 and 13

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Agenda item 76

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 76: United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Special Political Committee*, 5th to 8th and 25th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 78th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 76.

DOCUMENT A/44/815

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*5 December 1989*]

1. The item entitled "United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolutions 43/57 A to J of 6 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 76, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Committee considered the item at its 5th to 8th and 25th meetings, held from 24 to 27 October and on 22 November 1989.

4. The Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. At its 5th meeting, on 24 October, the Committee heard a statement by the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

6. In the course of his statement, the Commissioner-General introduced his report which appears as document A/44/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

7. At the same meeting, the representative of Norway, Rapporteur of the Working Group on the Financing of the Agency, introduced the report of the Working Group (A/44/641).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

8. In the course of its deliberations, the Special Political Committee considered 11 draft resolutions, as set forth below.

Draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.5 and Corr.1

9. At the 25th meeting, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/44/L.5 and Corr.1) entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees", sponsored by his delegation.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.5 and Corr.1 by a recorded vote of 130 to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 39 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United

States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Dominica, Israel.

Draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.9

11. At the 25th meeting, the representative of the Netherlands introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/44/L.9), entitled "Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", sponsored by Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Spain, Sweden and Yugoslavia.

12. At the same meeting, the Chairman made a statement concerning the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.9.

13. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.9 without a vote (see para. 39 below, draft resolution B).

Draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.8

14. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/44/L.8), entitled "Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities", sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mali, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Sweden.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.8 without a vote (see para. 39 below, draft resolution C).

Draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.10

16. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/44/L.10), entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, the Comoros, Indonesia, Jordan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zambia, subsequently joined by Cuba.

17. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.10 by a recorded vote of 131 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 39 below, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel.

Draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.11

18. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/44/L.11), entitled "Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, the Comoros, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zambia, subsequently joined by Cuba.

19. At the same meeting, the Chairman made a statement concerning the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.11.

20. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.11 by a recorded vote of 130 to 2 (see para. 39 below, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

Draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.12

21. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/44/L.12), entitled "Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, the Comoros, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zambia, subsequently joined by Cuba.

22. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.12 by a recorded vote of 108 to 20, with 4 abstentions (see para. 39 below, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Greece, Guatemala, Spain.

Draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.13

23. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/44/L.13), entitled "Return of population and refugees displaced since 1967", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, the Comoros, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zambia, subsequently joined by Cuba.

24. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.13 by a recorded vote of 108 to 2, with 22 abstentions (see para. 39 below, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.14

25. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/44/L.14), entitled "Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, the Comoros, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zambia, subsequently joined by Cuba.

26. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.14 by a recorded vote of 107 to 2, with 23 abstentions (see para. 39 below, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.15 and Corr.1

27. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced and, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised operative paragraph 1 of a draft resolution (A/SPC/44/L.15 and Corr.1), entitled "Protection of Palestine refugees", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, the Comoros, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zambia, subsequently joined by Cuba.

28. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.15 and Corr.1, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 130 to 2 (see para. 39 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

Draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.16

29. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/44/L.16), entitled "University of Jerusalem 'Al Quds' for Palestine refugees", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darusssalam, Burkina Faso, the Comoros, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zambia, subsequently joined by Cuba.

30. At the same meeting, the Chairman made a statement concerning the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.16.

31. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.16 by a recorded vote of 130 to 2 (see para. 39 below, draft resolution J). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

Draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.17

32. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/44/L.17), entitled "Protection of Palestinian students and educational institutions and safeguarding of the security of the facilities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in the occupied Palestinian territory", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, the Comoros, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zambia, subsequently joined by Cuba.

33. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.17 by a recorded vote of 127 to 2, with 1 abstention (see para. 39 below, draft resolution K). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Malawi.

34. Before the voting on all the draft resolutions, a statement in connection with the draft resolutions was made by the representative of Israel.

35. The representatives of Kuwait, Jordan and Saudi Arabia spoke on a point of order; the Chairman responded.

36. A statement in explanation of vote before the vote was made by the representative of the United States of America.

37. Following the voting on the draft resolutions, the representatives of Austria, Norway, Uruguay, Canada, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, France, on behalf of the Member States that are members of the European Community, and the Islamic Republic of Iran made statements in explanation of vote.

38. The observer of Palestine made a statement.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

39. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to K below:

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

A

Assistance to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/57 A of 6 December 1988 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989 (A/44/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

1. *Notes with deep regret* that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952 for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. *Expresses its thanks* to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, recognizing that the Agency is doing all it can within the limits of available resources, and also expresses its thanks to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. *Reiterates its request* that the headquarters of the Agency should be relocated to its former site within its area of operations as soon as practicable;

4. *Notes with regret* that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) (see A/44/497, annex), and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but no later than 1 September 1990;

5. *Directs attention* to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General;

6. *Notes with profound concern* that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, this increased level of income to the Agency is still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in the present year and that, at currently foreseen levels of giving, deficits will recur each year;

7. *Calls upon* all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the report of the Commissioner-General, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions;

8. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Agency until 30 June 1993, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III).

B

Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2656 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2728 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2791 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2964 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3090 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3330 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 D (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 C of 23 November 1976, 32/90 D of 13 December 1977, 33/112 D of 18 December 1978, 34/52 D of 23 November 1979, 35/13 D of 3 November 1980, 36/146 E of 16 December 1981, 37/120 A of 16 December 1982, 38/83 B of 15 December 1983, 39/99 B of 14 December 1984, 40/165 B of 16 December 1985, 41/69 B of 3 December 1986, 42/69 B of 2 December 1987 and 43/57 B of 6 December 1988,

Recalling also its decision 36/462 of 16 March 1982, whereby it took note of the special report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East[1] and adopted the recommendations contained therein,

Having considered the report of the Working Group (A/44/641),

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[1] A/36/866 and Corr.1; see also A/37/591.

Taking into account the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989 (A/44/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

Deeply concerned at the critical financial situation of the Agency, which has affected and affects the continuation of the provision of the necessary Agency services to the Palestine refugees, including the emergency-related programmes,

Emphasizing the continuing need for extraordinary efforts in order to maintain, at least at their present minimum level, the activities of the Agency, as well as to enable the Agency to carry out essential construction,

1. *Commends* the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for its efforts to assist in ensuring the Agency's financial security;

2. *Takes note with approval* of the report of the Working Group;

3. *Requests* the Working Group to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work.

C

Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/57 C of 6 December 1988 and all its previous resolutions on the question,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989 (*ibid.*),

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the hostilities in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 43/57 C and all its previous resolutions on the question;

2. *Endorses*, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities;

3. *Strongly appeals* to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

D

Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 212 (III) of 19 November 1948 on assistance to Palestine refugees,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, 36/146 H of 16 December 1981, 37/120 D of 16 December 1982, 38/83 D of 15 December 1983, 39/99 D of 14 December 1984, 40/165 D of 16 December 1985, 41/69 D of 3 December 1986, 42/69 D of 2 December 1987 and 43/57 D of 6 December 1988,

Cognizant of the fact that the Palestine refugees have, for the last four decades, lost their homes, lands and means of livelihood,

Having considered the report of the Secretary General (A/44/505),

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989 (A/44/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

1. *Urges* all States to respond to the appeal contained in General Assembly resolution 32/90 F of 13 December 1977 and reiterated in subsequent relevant resolutions in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education, including vocational training;

2. *Strongly appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments, specialized agencies and non governmental organizations that responded favourably to General Assembly resolutions 41/69 D, 42/69 D and 43/57 D;

4. *Invites* the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students;

5. *Appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including, in due course, the proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees;

6. *Also appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees;

7. *Requests* the Agency to act as the recipient and trustee for the special allocations for grants and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

E

Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2792 C (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 E of 23 November 1976, 32/90 C of 13 December 1977, 33/112 E of 18 December 1978, 34/52 F of 23 November 1979, 35/13 F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 A of 16 December 1981, 37/120 E and I of 16 December 1982, 38/83 E and J of 15 December 1983, 39/99 E and J of 14 December 1984, 40/165 E and J of 16 December 1985, 41/69 E and J of 3 December 1986, 42/69 E and J of 2 December 1987 and 43/57 E of 6 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989 (*ibid.*) and the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/608),

Recalling the provisions of paragraph 11 of its resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and considering that measures to resettle Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 away from their homes and property from which they were displaced constitute a violation of their inalienable right of return,

Alarmed by the reports received from the Commissioner-General that the Israeli occupying authorities, in contravention of Israel's obligation under international law, persist in their policy of demolishing shelters occupied by refugee families,

1. *Strongly reiterates its demand* that Israel desist from the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and from the destruction of their shelters;

2. *Requests* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to address the acute situation of the Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and accordingly to extend all the services of the Agency to those refugees;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Commissioner-General, to resume issuing identification cards to all Palestine refugees and their descendants in the occupied Palestinian territory, irrespective of whether or not they are recipients of rations and services of the Agency;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-fifth session, on the implementation of the present resolution and in particular on Israel's compliance with paragraph 1 above.

F

Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 F of 16 December 1981, 37/120 F of 16 December 1982, 38/83 F of 15 December 1983, 39/99 F of 14 December 1984, 40/165 F of 16 December 1985, 41/69 F of 3 December 1986, 42/69 F of 2 December 1987, 43/57 F of 6 December 1988 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989 (A/44/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1), and the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/506),

Deeply concerned at the interruption by the Agency, owing to financing difficulties, of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields,

1. *Regrets* that its resolutions 37/120 F, 38/83 F, 39/99 F, 40/165 F, 41/69 F, 42/69 F and 43/57 F have not been implemented;

2. *Calls once again upon* all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible and to offer the necessary resources to meet the needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the interruption by the Agency of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions;

3. *Requests* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to resume on a continuing basis the interrupted general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

G

Return of population and refugees displaced since 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 E (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C and D (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 D of 23 November 1976, 32/90 E of 13 December 1977, 33/112 F of 18 December 1978, 34/52 E of 23 November 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/13 E of 3 November 1980, 36/146 B of 16 December 1981, 37/120 G of 16 December 1982, 38/83 G of 15 December 1983, 39/99 G of 14 December 1984, 40/165 G of 16 December 1985, 41/69 G of 3 December 1986, 42/69 G of 2 December 1987 and 43/57 G of 6 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989 (A/44/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1), and the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/507),

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of all displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and declares once more that any attempt to restrict, or to attach conditions to, the free exercise of the right to return by any displaced person is inconsistent with that inalienable right and is inadmissible;

2. *Considers* any and all agreements embodying any restriction on, or condition for, the return of the displaced inhabitants as null and void;

3. *Strongly deplores* the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants;

4. *Calls once more upon* Israel:

(*a*) To take immediate steps for the return of all displaced inhabitants;

(*b*) To desist from all measures that obstruct the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-fifth session, on Israel's compliance with paragraph 4 above.

H

Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/13 A to F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 C of 16 December 1981, 37/120 H of 16 December 1982, 38/83 H of 15 December 1983, 39/99 H of 14 December 1984, 40/165 H of 16 December 1985, 41/69 H of 3 December 1986, 42/69 H of 2 December 1987, 43/57 H of 6 December 1988 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/431),

Taking note also of the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, covering the period from 1 September 1988 to 31 August 1989 (A/44/497, annex),

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[2] and the principles of international law uphold the principle that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her private property,

Considering that the Palestine Arab refugees are entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom, in conformity with the principles of justice and equity,

Recalling in particular its resolution 394 (V) of 14 December 1950, in which it directed the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, in consultation with the parties concerned, to prescribe measures for the protection of the rights, property and interests of the Palestine Arab refugees,

Taking note of the completion of the programme of identification and evaluation of Arab property, as announced by the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in its twenty-second progress report,[3] and of the fact that the Land Office had a schedule of Arab owners and file of documents defining the location, area and other particulars of Arab property,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection and administration of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel and to establish a fund for the receipt of income derived therefrom, on behalf of the rightful owners;

2. *Calls once more upon* Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

3. *Calls upon* the Governments of all the other Member States concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel which would assist the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Deplores* Israel's refusal to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolutions on the question;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

I

Protection of Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982 and 523 (1982) of 18 October 1982,

Also recalling, in particular, recent Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989 and 641 (1989) of 30 August 1989,

Further recalling its resolutions ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982, ES-7/6 and ES-7/8 of 19 August 1982, ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982, 37/120 J of 16 December 1982, 38/83 I of 15 December 1983, 39/99 I of 14 December 1984, 40/165 I of 16 December 1985, 41/69 I of 3 December 1986, 42/69 I of 2 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988 and 43/57 I of 6 December 1988,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,[4] submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 605 (1987),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/508),

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989 (A/44/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

Gravely concerned and alarmed by the deteriorating situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

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[2] Resolution 217 A (III).

[3] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annex No. 11*, document A/5700.

[4] S/19443; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19443.

Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of the Palestinian civilian population under Israeli occupation,

Referring to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[5] and to the obligations arising from the regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,[6]

Deeply concerned at the marked deterioration in the security situation experienced by the Palestine refugees as stated by the Commissioner-General in his report (*ibid.*),

Deeply distressed at the suffering of the Palestinian and Lebanese population which has resulted from continuing Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon and other hostile acts,

Deeply distressed also at the continuing tragic, difficult and uncertain situation of the civilian population in and around the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon,

Reaffirming its support for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon, within its internationally recognized boundaries,

1. *Holds* Israel responsible for the security of the Palestine refugees in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls upon it to fulfil its obligations as the occupying Power in this regard, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

2. *Calls upon* all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to take appropriate measures to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention in all circumstances in conformity with their obligation under article 1 thereof;

3. *Urges* the Security Council to consider the current situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, taking into account the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General;[4]

4. *Urges* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to continue his efforts in support of the upholding of the safety and security and the legal and human rights of the Palestine refugees in all the territories under Israeli occupation in 1967 and thereafter;

5. *Calls once again upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to release forthwith all arbitrarily detained Palestine refugees, including the employees of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

6. *Welcomes* the provision by the Commissioner-General, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon, to provide housing to the Palestine refugees whose houses were demolished or razed;

7. *Calls once again upon* Israel to compensate the Agency for the damage to its property and facilities resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, without prejudice to Israel's responsibility for all damages resulting from that invasion;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-fifth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

J

University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine Refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 G of 16 December 1981, 37/120 C of 16 December 1982, 38/83 K of 15 December 1983, 39/99 K of 14 December 1984, 40/165 D and K of 16 December 1985, 41/69 K of 3 December 1986, 42/69 K of 2 December 1987 and 43/57 J of 6 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/474),

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989 (A/44/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

1. *Emphasizes* the need for strengthening the educational system in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem, and specifically the need for the establishment of the proposed university;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in accordance with Assembly resolution 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, giving due consideration to the recommendations consistent with the provisions of that resolution;

3. *Calls once more upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to co-operate in the implementation of the present resolution and to remove the hindrances that it has put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds";

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

K

Protection of Palestinian students and educational institutions and safeguarding of the security of the facilities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in the occupied Palestinian territory

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987,

Recalling its resolutions 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/57 I of 6 December 1988 and 44/2 of 6 October 1989,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,[4] submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 605 (1987),

Having considered the statement of the Secretary-General of 19 October 1989 on the incidents in which Israeli soldiers broke into the premises of installations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in the occupied Palestinian territory,

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989 (A/44/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

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[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[6] Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915), p. 100.

Taking note, in particular, of paragraph 104 of that report, in which it is stated that, in the occupied Gaza Strip "between September 1988 and June 1989, two students were killed inside Agency schools, 376 were injured by live rounds and rubber bullets and 76 were detained. Outside the schools, 11 were killed, 3,655 injured and 657 detained",

Gravely concerned and alarmed by the deteriorating situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. *Condemns* the repeated Israeli raids on the premises and installations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, and calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to refrain from such raids;

2. *Also condemns*, in particular, Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculties in educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory, especially the opening of fire on defenceless students, causing many casualties;

3. *Deplores* the policy and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which have led to the prolonged closure of educational institutions, a large number of which are operated by the Agency, and the repeated disruption of medical services;

4. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to open immediately all closed educational institutions and to refrain from closing them thereafter;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A to K submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/44/815, para. 39). Draft resolutions B and C were adopted without a vote and draft resolutions A and D to K were adopted by recorded votes as follows: draft resolution A by 134 to none, with 1 abstention; draft resolution D by 141 to none, with 1 abstention; draft resolution E by 140 to 2, with 1 abstention; draft resolution F by 121 to 20, with 3 abstentions; draft resolution G by 126 to 2, with 19 abstentions; draft resolution H by 125 to 2, with 21 abstentions; draft resolution I by 146 to 2, with 1 abstention; draft resolution J by 147 to 2, with 1 abstention; and draft resolution K by 146 to 2, with 1 abstention. For the final text, see resolutions 44/47 A to K.[7]

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[7] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (1 July 1988-30 June 1989)	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 13* and corrigendum and addendum
A/44/299-S/20667	Letter dated 1 June 1989 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement on the closing of schools in the West Bank issued by the 12 member States of the European Community at Madrid on 31 May 1989	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1989*, document S/20667
A/44/361	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Caracas Declaration, adopted at the special ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, held at Caracas from 21 to 23 June 1989, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Group	
A/44/397-S/20734	Letter dated 17 July 1989 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1989*, document S/20734
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 & 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/431	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 43/57 H	
A/44/474	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 43/57 J	
A/44/497	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine	
A/44/505	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 43/57 D	
A/44/506	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 43/57 F	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/507	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 43/57 G	
A/44/508	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 43/57 I	
A/44/608	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 43/57 E	
A/44/641	Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	
A/SPC/44/L.5 and Corr.1	Draft resolution	See A/44/815, paras. 9 and 39, draft resolution A
A/SPC/44/L.8	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 14 and 39, draft resolution C
A/SPC/44/L.9	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 11 and 39, draft resolution B
A/SPC/44/L.10	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 16 and 39, draft resolution D
A/SPC/44/L.11	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 18 and 39, draft resolution E
A/SPC/44/L.12	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 21 and 39, draft resolution F
A/SPC/44/L.13	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 23 and 39, draft resolution G
A/SPC/44/L.14	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 25 and 39, draft resolution H
A/SPC/44/L.15 and Corr.1	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 27 and 39, draft resolution I
A/SPC/44/L.16	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 29 and 39, draft resolution J
A/SPC/44/L.17	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 32 and 39, draft resolution K

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 77

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 77: Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories*

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DOCUMENT A/44/816

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*5 December 1989*]

1. The item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 43/58 A of 6 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 77, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Committee considered the item at its 22nd to 25th meetings, from 20 to 22 November 1989.

4. The Committee had before it the following reports:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. The Committee also had before it letters from the representatives of certain Member States as well as from the observer of Palestine and from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General.

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

6. At the 22nd meeting, the representative of Sri Lanka, Chairman of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, introduced the report of the Special Committee (A/44/599).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

7. In the course of its deliberations, the Special Political Committee considered seven draft resolutions, as set forth below.

Draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.19 and Corr.1

8. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/44/L.19 and Corr.1) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Cuba, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Zambia, joined subsequently by India.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.19 and Corr.1 as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 6 was adopted by a recorded vote of 75 to 20, with 28 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia,[1] German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Special Political Committee*, 22nd to 25th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 78th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 77.

[1] The delegation of Ethiopia subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain in the vote on paragraph 6 of the draft resolution.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Greece, Hungary, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, Suriname, Sweden, Togo, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

(*b*) The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 93 to 2, with 31 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.20

10. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/44/L.20) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Comoros, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Zambia, joined subsequently by Cuba.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.20 as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 1 was adopted by a recorded vote of 124 to 1, with 2 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Malawi, Venezuela.[2]

(*b*) The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 124 to 1, with 3 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Malawi, United States of America, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.21

12. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/44/L.21) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Comoros, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Zambia, joined subsequently by Cuba.

13. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.21 by a recorded vote of 123 to 1,

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[2] The delegation of Venezuela subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of paragraph 1 of the draft resolution

with 3 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Kenya, United States of America, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.22

14. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/44/L.22) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Comoros, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Zambia, joined subsequently by Cuba.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.22 by a recorded vote of 124 to 2, with 1 abstention (see para. 24 below, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Kenya.

Draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.23

16. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/44/L.23) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Comoros, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Zambia, joined subsequently by Cuba.

17. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.23 by a recorded vote of 125 to 1, with 1 abstention (see para. 24 below, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: United States of America.

Draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.24

18. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/44/L.24) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Comoros, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Zambia, joined subsequently by Cuba.

19. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.24 by a recorded vote of 122 to 1, with 4 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Kenya, Malawi, United States of America, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.25

20. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/44/L.25) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Zambia, joined subsequently by Cuba and India.

21. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.25 by a recorded vote of 125 to 2, with 1 abstention (see para. 24 below, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Malawi.

22. A statement in explanation of vote before the vote was made by the representative of the United States of America.

23. Following the voting on all the draft resolutions, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Argentina, Austria, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Norway, New Zealand, Sweden, Canada, France, on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community, Australia and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

24. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to G below:

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE POPULATION OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

A

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and by the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3]

Aware of the uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people since 9 December 1987 against Israeli occupation, which has received significant attention and sympathy from world public opinion,

Deeply concerned at the alarming situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, as well as in the other occupied Arab territories, as a result of the continued occupation by Israel, the occupying Power, and of its persistent policies against the Palestinian people,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[4] as well as of other relevant conventions and regulations,

Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of the Palestinian people under the Israeli occupation,

Recalling all its resolutions on the subject, in particular resolutions 32/91 B and C of 13 December 1977, 33/113 C of 18 December 1978, 34/90 A of 12 December 1979, 35/122 C of 11 December 1980, 36/147 C of 16 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/88 C of 10 December 1982, 38/79 D of 15 December 1983, 39/95 D of 14 December 1984, 40/161 D of 16 December 1985, 41/63 D of 3 December 1986, 42/160 D of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 A of 6 December 1988 and 44/2 of 6 October 1989,

Recalling also the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December

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[3] Resolution 217 A (III).

[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989 and 641 (1989) of 30 August 1989,

Recalling further the relevant resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights, in particular resolutions 1983/1 of 15 February 1983,[5] 1984/1 of 20 February 1984,[6] 1985/1 A and B and 1985/2 of 19 February 1985,[7] 1986/1 A and B and 1986/2 of 20 February 1986,[8] 1987/1, 1987/2 A and B and 1987/4 of 19 February 1987,[9] 1988/1 A and B and 1988/2 of 15 February 1988 and 1988/3 of 22 February 1988,[10] 1989/1 and 1989/2 of 17 February 1989 and 1989/19 of 6 March 1989,[11] and by other United Nations organs concerned and the specialized agencies,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (A/44/352 and A/44/599), which contain, *inter alia*, self-incriminating public statements made by officials of Israel, the occupying Power,

Having also considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988[12] and 20 October 1989 (A/44/640),

1. *Commends* the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly and for its impartiality;

2. *Deplores* the continued refusal by Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

3. *Demands* that Israel allow the Special Committee access to those occupied territories;

4. *Reaffirms* the fact that occupation itself constitutes a grave violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

5. *Condemns* the continued and persistent violation by Israel of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and other applicable international instruments, and condemns in particular those violations which the Convention designates as "grave breaches" thereof;

6. *Declares once more* that Israel's grave breaches of that Convention are war crimes and an affront to humanity;

7. *Reaffirms*, in accordance with the Convention, that the Israeli military occupation of the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories is of a temporary nature, thus giving no right whatsoever to the occupying Power over the territorial integrity of the occupied territories;

8. *Strongly condemns* the following Israeli policies and practices:

(*a*) Annexation of parts of the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem;

(*b*) Imposition of Israeli laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Arab Golan, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

(*c*) Illegal imposition and levy of taxes and dues;

(*d*) Establishment of new Israeli settlements and expansion of the existing settlements on private and public Palestinian and other Arab lands, and transfer of an alien population thereto;

(*e*) Eviction, deportation, expulsion, displacement and transfer of Palestinians and other Arabs of those occupied territories and denial of their right to return;

(*f*) Confiscation and expropriation of private and public Palestinian and other Arab property in those occupied territories and all other transactions for the acquisition of land by the Israeli authorities, institutions or nationals;

(*g*) Excavation and transformation of the landscape and the historical, cultural and religious sites, especially at Jerusalem;

(*h*) Pillaging of archaeological and cultural property;

(*i*) Destruction and demolition of Palestinian and other Arab houses;

(*j*) Collective punishment, mass arrests, administrative detention and ill-treatment of Palestinians and other Arabs;

(*k*) Torture of Palestinians and other Arabs;

(*l*) Interference with religious freedoms and practices, as well as family rights and customs;

(*m*) Interference with the system of education and with the social and economic and health development of the Palestinians and other Arabs in those occupied territories;

(*n*) Interference with the freedom of movement of individuals within the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

(*o*) Illegal exploitation of the natural wealth, resources and labour of those occupied territories;

9. *Strongly condemns*, in particular, the following Israeli policies and practices:

(*a*) Implementation of an "iron-fist" policy against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory;

(*b*) Escalation of Israeli brutality since the beginning of the uprising (*intifadah*) on 9 December 1987;

(*c*) Ill-treatment and torture of children and minors under detention and/or imprisonment;

(*d*) Closure of headquarters and offices of trade unions and social organizations and harassment, including expulsion of their leaders, as well as attacks on hospitals and their personnel;

(*e*) Interference with the freedom of the press, including censorship, detention or expulsion of journalists, closure and suspension of newspapers and magazines, as well as denial of access to international media;

(*f*) Killing and wounding of defenceless demonstrators;

(*g*) Breaking of bones and limbs of thousands of civilians;

(*h*) House and/or town arrests;

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[5] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1983, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

[6] *Ibid., 1984, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[7] *Ibid., 1985, Supplement No. 2* (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[8] *Ibid., 1986, Supplement No. 2* (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[9] *Ibid., 1987, Supplement No. 5* and corrigenda (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

[10] *Ibid., 1988, Supplement No. 2* (E/1988/12), chap. II, sect. A.

[11] *Ibid., 1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

[12] S/19443; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19443.

(*i*) Use of toxic gas, which has resulted, *inter alia*, in the killing of many Palestinians;

10. *Condemns* the Israeli repression against and closing of the educational institutions in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, particularly the prohibition of Syrian textbooks and the Syrian educational system, the deprivation of Syrian students from pursuing their higher education in Syrian universities, the denial of the right to return to Syrian students receiving their higher education in the Syrian Arab Republic, the forcing of Hebrew on Syrian students, the imposition of courses that promote hatred, prejudice and religious intolerance, and the dismissal of teachers, all in clear violation of the Geneva Convention;

11. *Strongly condemns* the arming of Israeli settlers in those occupied territories to perpetrate and commit acts of violence against Palestinians and other Arabs, causing deaths and injuries;

12. *Requests* the Security Council to ensure Israel's respect for and compliance with all the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and to initiate measures to halt Israeli policies and practices in those territories;

13. *Urges* the Security Council to consider the current situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, taking into account the recommendations contained in the reports of the Secretary-General, and with a view to securing international protection for the defenceless Palestinian people until the withdrawal of Israel, the occupying Power, from the occupied Palestinian territory;

14. *Reaffirms* that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or legal status of those occupied territories, or any part thereof, including Jerusalem, are null and void, and that Israel's policy of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in those occupied territories constitutes a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention and of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

15. *Demands* that Israel desist forthwith from the policies and practices referred to in paragraphs 8, 9, 10 and 11 above;

16. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to allow the reopening of the Roman Catholic Medical Facility Hospice in Jerusalem in order to continue to provide needed health and medical services to the Palestinians in the city;

17. *Also calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to take immediate steps for the return of all displaced Arab and Palestinian inhabitants to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, in implementation of Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967;

18. *Urges* international organizations, including the specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, to continue to examine the educational and health conditions in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

19. *Reiterates its call* upon all States, in particular those States parties to the Geneva Convention, in accordance with article 1 of that Convention, and upon international organizations, including the specialized agencies, not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel, the occupying Power, in those occupied territories and to avoid actions, including those in the field of aid, which might be used by Israel in its pursuit of the policies of annexation and colonization or any of the other policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

20. *Requests* the Special Committee, pending early termination of Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to ensure the safeguarding of the welfare and human rights of the peoples of those occupied territories and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

21. *Also requests* the Special Committee to submit regularly to the Secretary-General periodic reports on the present situation in the occupied Palestinian territory;

22. *Further requests* the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of prisoners in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

23. *Condemns* Israel's refusal to permit persons from the occupied Palestinian territory to appear as witnesses before the Special Committee and to participate in conferences and meetings held outside the occupied Palestinian territory;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to those occupied territories, so that it may investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

(*b*) To continue to make available additional staff as may be necessary to assist the Special Committee in the performance of its tasks;

(*c*) To circulate regularly and periodically the reports mentioned in paragraph 21 above to the States Members of the United Nations;

(*d*) To ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee and of information regarding its activities and findings, by all means available, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and, where necessary, to reprint those reports of the Special Committee which are no longer available;

(*e*) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the tasks entrusted to him in the present resolution;

25. *Decides* to change the name of the Special Committee to: "the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories";

26. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories".

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980, in which, *inter alia*, the Council affirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[4] is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Recalling also its resolutions 3092 A (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3240 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3525 B (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/106 B of 16 December 1976, 32/91 A of 13 December 1977, 33/113 A of 18 December 1978, 34/90 B of 12 December 1979, 35/122 A of 11 December 1980, 36/147 A of 16 December 1981, 37/88 A of 10 December 1982, 38/79 B of 15 December 1983, 39/95 B of 14 December 1984, 40/161 B of 16 December 1985, 41/63 B of 3 December 1986, 42/160 B of 8 December 1987 and 43/58 B of 6 December 1988,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988[12] and 28 September 1989 (A/44/562),

Considering that the promotion of respect for the obligations arising from the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments and rules of international law is among the basic purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention,

Noting that Israel and the concerned Arab States whose territories have been occupied by Israel since June 1967 are parties to the Convention,

Taking into account that States parties to the Convention undertake, in accordance with article 1 thereof, not only to respect but also to ensure respect for the Convention in all circumstances,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. *Condemns once again* the failure of Israel, the occupying Power, to acknowledge the applicability of the Convention to the territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

3. *Strongly demands* that Israel acknowledge and comply with the provisions of the Convention in the Palestinian and other Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

4. *Urgently calls upon* all States parties to the Convention to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980,

Recalling also its resolutions 32/5 of 28 October 1977, 33/113 B of 18 December 1978, 34/90 C of 12 December 1979, 35/122 B of 11 December 1980, 36/147 B of 16 December 1981, 37/88 B of 10 December 1982, 38/79 C of 15 December 1983, 39/95 C of 14 December 1984, 40/161 C of 16 December 1985, 41/63 C of 3 December 1986, 42/160 C of 8 December 1987 and 43/58 C of 6 December 1988,

Expressing grave anxiety and concern at the present serious situation in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, as a result of the continued Israeli occupation and the measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of those territories,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988[12] and 28 September 1989 (A/44/563),

Confirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[4] is applicable to all Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since June 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. *Determines* that all such measures and actions taken by Israel in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, are in violation of the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and constitute a serious obstacle to the efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and therefore have no legal validity;

2. *Strongly deplores* the persistence of Israel in carrying out such measures, in particular the establishment of settlements in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem;

3. *Demands* that Israel comply strictly with its international obligations in accordance with the principles of international law and the provisions of the Geneva Convention;

4. *Demands once more* that Israel, the occupying Power, desist forthwith from taking any action that would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

5. *Urgently calls upon* all States parties to the Geneva Convention to respect and to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in all Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

D

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/79 A of 15 December 1983, 39/95 A of 14 December 1984, 40/161 A of 16 December 1985, 41/63 A of 3 December 1986, 42/160 A of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 D of 6 December 1988 and 44/2 of 6 October 1989,

Taking note of the reports of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (A/44/352 and A/44/599),

Taking note also of the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,[12] 28 September 1989 (A/44/564) and 20 October 1989 (A/44/640),

1. *Deplores* the arbitrary detention or imprisonment by Israel of thousands of Palestinians as a result of their resistance against occupation in order to attain self-determination;

2. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to release all Palestinians and other Arabs arbitrarily detained or imprisoned;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

E

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989 and 641 (1989) of 30 August 1989,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988[12] and 28 September 1989 (A/44/565),

Alarmed by the continuing deportation of Palestinians from the occupied Palestinian territory by the Israeli authorities,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[4] in particular article 1 and the first paragraph of article 49, which read as follows:

> "*Article 1*
>
> "The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for the present Convention in all circumstances."
>
> "*Article 49*
>
> "Individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motive . . .",

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. *Strongly deplores* the continuing disregard by Israel, the occupying Power, of the relevant decisions of the Security Council and resolutions of the General Assembly;

2. *Demands* that the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, rescind the illegal measures taken by the Israeli authorities in deporting Palestinians and that it facilitate their immediate return;

3. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease forthwith the deportation of Palestinians and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

F

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that the Arab territories occupied since 1967 have been under continued Israeli military occupation,

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling also its resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/88 E of 10 December 1982, 38/79 F of 15 December 1983, 39/95 F of 14 December 1984, 40/161 F of 16 December 1985, 41/63 F of 3 December 1986, 42/160 F of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 F of 6 December 1988 and 44/2 of 6 October 1989,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 20 October 1989 (A/44/643),

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3414 (XXX) of 5 December 1975, 31/61 of 9 December 1976, 32/20 of 25 November 1977, 33/28 and 33/29 of 7 December 1978, 34/70 of 6 December 1979 and 35/122 E of 11 December 1980, in which, *inter alia,* it called upon Israel to put an end to its occupation of the Arab territories and to withdraw from all those territories,

Reaffirming once more the illegality of Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Arab Golan, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory,

Reaffirming that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and that all territories thus occupied by Israel must be returned,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[4]

1. *Strongly condemns* Israel, the occupying Power, for its refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, particularly Council resolution 497 (1981), in which the Council, *inter alia,* decided that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan was null and void and without international legal effect and demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, should rescind forthwith its decision;

2. *Condemns* the persistence of Israel in changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan;

3. *Determines* that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel, the occupying Power, that purport to alter the character and legal status of the Syrian Arab Golan are null and void and constitute a flagrant violation of international law and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and have no legal effect;

4. *Strongly condemns* Israel for its attempts to impose forcibly Israeli citizenship and Israeli identity cards on the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, and calls upon it to desist from its repressive measures against the population of the Syrian Arab Golan;

5. *Calls once again upon* Member States not to recognize any of the legislative or administrative measures and actions referred to above;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

G

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[3]

Deeply concerned at the continued and intensified harassment by Israel, the occupying Power, against educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory,

Recalling Security Council resolution 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/79 G of 15 December 1983, 39/95 G of 14 December 1984, 40/161 G of 16 December 1985, 41/63 G of 3 December 1986, 42/160 G of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 G of 6 December 1988 and 44/2 of 6 October 1989,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988[12] and 28 September 1989 (A/44/566),

Taking note also of the relevant decisions adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization concerning the educational and cultural situation in the occupied Palestinian territory,

1. *Reaffirms* the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

2. *Condemns* Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculties in schools, universities and other educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory, especially the opening of fire on defenceless students, causing many casualties;

3. *Also condemns* the systematic Israeli campaign of repression against and closing of universities, schools and other educational and vocational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory, in large numbers and for prolonged periods, restricting and impeding the academic activities of Palestinian universities by subjecting the selection of courses, textbooks and educational programmes, the admission of students and the appointment of faculty members to the control and supervision of the military occupation authorities, in flagrant contravention of the Geneva Convention;

4. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with the provisions of that Convention, rescind all actions and measures against all educational institutions, ensure the freedom of those institutions and refrain forthwith from hindering the effective operation of the universities, schools and other educational institutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A to G submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/44/816, para. 24), by recorded votes as follows: paragraph 6 of draft resolution A was adopted by 81 votes to 21, with 43 abstentions, and draft resolution A as a whole was adopted by 107 votes to 2, with 41 abstentions; paragraph 1 of draft resolution B was adopted by 146 votes to 1, with 1 abstention, and draft resolution B as a whole was adopted by 149 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions; draft resolution C by 146 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions; draft resolution D by 145 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions; draft resolution E by 150 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions; draft resolution F by 148 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions; and draft resolution G by 150 votes to 2, with 1 abstention. For the final text, see resolutions 44/48 A to G.[13]

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[13] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/81-S/20401	Letter dated 16 January 1989 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989*, document S/20401
A/44/83-S/20406	Letter dated 17 January 1989 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final statement issued at Tunis on 12 January 1989 by the Special Arab Ministerial Committee to Support the Intifadah	*Ibid.*, document S/20406
A/44/117-S/20451	Letter dated 7 February 1989 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20451
A/44/151-S/20493	Letter dated 28 February 1989 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20493
A/44/152-S/20494	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/20494
A/44/155-S/20496	Letter dated 1 March 1989 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20496

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/167-S/20510	Letter dated 8 March 1989 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a press communique issued at the thirtieth session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council, held at Riyadh from 5 to 7 March 1989	*Ibid.*, document S/20510
A/44/176-S/20527	Letter dated 14 March 1989 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20527
A/44/182-S/20537	Letter dated 21 March 1989 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20537
A/44/209-S/20564	Letter dated 3 April 1989 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1989*, document S/20564
A/44/227-S/20591	Letter dated 13 April 1989 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20591
A/44/235-S/20600	Letter dated 18 April 1989 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communique of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Riyadh from 13 to 16 March 1989	
A/44/259-S/20611	Letter dated 27 April 1989 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20611
A/44/299-S/20667	Letter dated 1 June 1989 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement on the closing of schools in the West Bank issued by the 12 member States of the European Community at Madrid on 31 May 1989	*Ibid.*, document S/20667
A/44/309-S/20681	Letter dated 8 June 1989 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at its thirty-first session, held at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 6 and 7 June 1989	
A/44/352	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories	
A/44/354-S/20703	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Madrid Declaration on the Middle East, adopted by the heads of State or Government of the 12 member States of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Madrid on 26 and 27 June 1989	*Ibid.*, document S/20703
A/44/355-S/20704	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions adopted by the heads of State or Government of the 12 member States of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Madrid on 26 and 27 June 1989	
A/44/361	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Caracas Declaration, adopted at the special ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, held at Caracas from 21 to 23 June 1989, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Group	
A/44/364-S/20706	Letter dated 27 June 1989 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the report issued pursuant to the recommendation of the Permanent Arab Committee for Human Rights, adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its ninety-first session under resolution 4907 of 30 March 1989	
A/44/365-S/20708	Letter dated 29 June 1989 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20708
A/44/397-S/20734	Letter dated 17 July 1989 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1989*, document S/20734
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/489-S/20816	Letter dated 28 August 1989 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20816
A/44/494-S/20824	Letter dated 30 August 1989 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at the end of its thirty-second session, held at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 28 and 29 August 1989	
A/44/515	Letter dated 7 September 1989 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/44/517-S/20842	Letter dated 11 September 1989 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20842
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	
A/44/562	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 43/58 B	
A/44/563	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 43/58 C	
A/44/564	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 43/58 D	
A/44/565	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 43/58 E	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/566	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 43/58 G	
A/44/570-S/20866	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20866
A/44/599	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories	
A/44/610-S/20886	Letter dated 5 October 1989 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1989*, document S/20886
A/44/640	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 43/58 A	
A/44/643	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 43/58 F	
A/44/666-S/20912	Letter dated 19 October 1989 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20912
A/44/687-S/20920 and Corr.1	Letter dated 23 October 1989 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20920
A/44/689-S/20921	Letter dated 26 October 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué adopted at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Kuala Lumpur from 18 to 24 October 1989	
A/44/691-S/20925 and Corr.1	Letter dated 30 October 1989 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20925
A/SPC/44/L.19 and Corr.1	Draft resolution	See A/44/816, paras. 8 and 24, draft resolution A
A/SPC/44/L.20	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 10 and 24, draft resolution B
A/SPC/44/L.21	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 12 and 24, draft resolution C
A/SPC/44/L.22	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 14 and 24, draft resolution D
A/SPC/44/L.23	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 16 and 24, draft resolution E
A/SPC/44/L.24	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 18 and 24, draft resolution F
A/SPC/44/L.25	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 20 and 24, draft resolution G

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Agenda item 78

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 78: Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects*

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DOCUMENT A/44/734

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*17 November 1989*]

1. The item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 43/59 A of 6 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 78, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Committee considered the item at its 9th to 12th meetings, on 30 and 31 October and 1 and 2 November 1989.

4. The Committee had before it the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (A/44/301).

5. The Committee also had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

6. At the 9th meeting, the representative of Canada introduced the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (A/44/301).

7. At the same meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/SPC/43/L.6 and Corr.1), entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects", sponsored by Argentina, Canada, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Japan and Nigeria. The draft resolution read as follows:

The General Assembly,

[*Same text as the draft resolution in paragraph 14 below, with the exception of operative paragraph 14.*]

14. *Considers* it useful to have further discussions, in the appropriate forums, including the Special Committee, on possible new fields for peace-keeping and on the further development of peace-keeping operations;

. . .

8. The Committee also had before it a statement (A/SPC/44/L.7) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.6 and Corr.1, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

9. At the 12th meeting, on 2 November, the representative of Canada, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced the draft resolution and orally revised its paragraph 14 to read as follows:

> "14. *Considers* it useful to have further discussions, in the appropriate forums, including the Special Committee, on the possible fields for peace-keeping and on the futher development of peace-keeping operations;".

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.6 and Corr.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 14 below).

11. The representative of Turkey made a statement in connection with the draft resolution.

12. The Chairman referred to paragraph 18 of the draft resolution and stated that consultations were under way concerning the scheduling of a series of meetings for the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations in 1990 and that the Special Political Committee would be informed of the results.

13. At the 17th meeting, on 9 November, the Chairman informed the Committee that, on the basis of his consultations with the members of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and the Department of Conference Services of the Secretariat, the indicative dates for the series of meetings of the Special Committee were from 16 April to 4 May 1990. These dates did not exclude the possibility for the Special Committee to hold other meetings,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Special Political Committee*, 9th to 12th meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 48th meeting, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 78th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 78.

as required, since it had been so authorized by the General Assembly. The Special Political Committee decided that a provision to this effect would be included in the Rapporteur's report to the Assembly.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

14. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965, 2053 A (XX) of 15 December 1965, 2249 (S-V) of 23 May 1967, 2308 (XXII) of 13 December 1967, 2451 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2670 (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2835 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971, 2965 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3091 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3239 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3457 (XXX) of 10 December 1975, 31/105 of 15 December 1976, 32/106 of 15 December 1977, 33/114 of 18 December 1978, 34/53 of 23 November 1979, 35/121 of 11 December 1980, 36/37 of 18 November 1981, 37/93 of 10 December 1982, 38/81 of 15 December 1983, 39/97 of 14 December 1984, 40/163 of 16 December 1985, 41/67 of 3 December 1986, 42/161 of 8 December 1987 and 43/59 A of 6 December 1988,

Welcoming the progress made by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations during its session in 1989 and, in particular, the agreement reached on a number of conclusions and recommendations,

Convinced that the United Nations peace-keeping operations are an integral component of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security,

Taking into account that increasing activities in the field of United Nations peace-keeping require increasing human, financial and material resources for the Organization,

Aware of the extremely difficult financial situation of the United Nations peace-keeping forces and of the heavy burden on the troop contributors, especially those from developing countries,

Emphasizing that the current political atmosphere is propitious for achieving further progress in the work of the Special Committee,

Bearing in mind the fact that constructive exchanges of views on various practical aspects of peace-keeping operations can contribute favourably to the smooth and effective functioning of these operations,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (A/44/1),

Having examined the report of the Special Committee (A/44/301),

1. *Takes note* of the report on the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide Member States with the relevant information with respect to the requirements for United Nations peace-keeping operations of personnel, material and technical resources and services and, at the same time, to invite Member States, by means of a questionnaire, to identify those personnel, material and technical resources and services which they would be ready, in principle, to contribute to United Nations peace-keeping operations;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, on the basis of the responses by States to the questionnaire, to establish a registry, indicative in nature, of potential contributions by Member States of personnel, material and technical resources and services, and to invite Member States to bring their responses up to date as necessary;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to undertake a study to identify those tasks and services which could be performed by civilian personnel in peace-keeping operations and to inform the Special Committee of the conclusions of the study as soon as possible, taking into account the study requested by the General Assembly in resolution 43/230 of 21 December 1988;

5. *Encourages* Member States to exchange the experiences acquired through their participation in peace-keeping operations and encourages Member States and interested organizations to hold, in consultation with the Secretariat, as appropriate, regional and international seminars on peace-keeping operations;

6. *Also encourages* Member States to establish national training programmes for military and civilian personnel for peace-keeping operations and, in this connection, requests the Secretary-General to prepare training manuals, which Member States might wish to use as guidelines for their national or regional training programmes;

7. *Emphasizes* the need to ensure a secure and sound financial basis of United Nations peace-keeping operations;

8. *Urges* all Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full and on time and also encourages those States which can do so to make voluntary contributions that are acceptable to the Secretary-General;

9. *Urges* host countries of any United Nations peace-keeping operation and all directly interested parties to extend all possible support in order to facilitate the deployment and functioning of such operations;

10. *Considers* that status-of-forces agreements should be concluded between host countries of any United Nations peace-keeping operation and the United Nations and, to this end, urges host countries of any United Nations peace-keeping operation to conclude status-of-forces agreements with the United Nations as soon as possible after the establishment of the operation;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a model status-of-forces agreement between the United Nations and host countries, while maintaining the flexibility needed to encompass different possible operations, and to make the model agreement available to Member States;

12. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Secretary-General in preparing standard operating procedures, and expresses the hope that this work will be completed as soon as possible and made available to Member States;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to publish an updated version of *The Blue Helmets* and to include therein a summary of the practice of United Nations peace-keeping operations, in time for the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly and, thereafter, to bring it up to date as necessary;

14. *Considers* it useful to have further discussions, in the appropriate forums, including the Special Committee,

on the possible fields for peace-keeping and on the further development of peace-keeping operations;

15. *Urges* the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, to continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects with a view to strengthening the role of the United Nations in this field, taking into account the difficult financial situation of peace-keeping operations and the need for maximum cost efficiency;

16. *Decides* that the Special Committee shall accept the participation of observers of Member States, including in the meetings of its working groups;

17. *Invites* Member States to submit any further observations and suggestions to the Secretary-General by 1 March 1990 on peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, with particular emphasis on practical proposals to make these operations more effective;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, within existing resources, a compilation of the above-mentioned observations and suggestions and to submit it to the Special Committee during its session in 1990;

19. *Requests* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

20. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/44/734, para. 14). For the final text, see resolution 44/49.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/293-S/20653	Letter dated 22 May 1989 from the representative of Sweden to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Statement of the Palme Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues, issued at Stockholm on 14 April 1989	
A/44/301	Report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations	
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/602	Letter dated 2 October 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/SPC/44/L.6 and Corr.1	Draft resolution	See A/44/734, paras. 7, 9 and 14
A/SPC/44/L.7	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/44/L.6: note by the Secretary-General	
	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/44/734	
A/C.5/44/23	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/44/808	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 123

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ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989-1990

Agenda item 79: Questions relating to information*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Special Political Committee*, 15th to 19th, 23rd and 25th meetings, and corrigendum, and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 78th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 79.

DOCUMENT A/44/817

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*5 December 1989*]

1. The item entitled "Questions relating to information" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 43/60 A of 6 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 79, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 15th to 19th, 23rd and 25th meetings, held between 6 and 13 and 21 and 22 November 1989.

4. The Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. The Committee also had before it letters from the representatives of certain Member States addressed to the Secretary-General.

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

6. At its 2nd meeting, on 5 October, the Committee decided to establish an open-ended working group on questions relating to information, chaired by Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia), Vice-Chairman of the Committee. The working group based its work on two non-papers entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" and "Information in the service of humankind", which had been prepared by the Chairman of the Committee on Information and amended as a result of the negotiations conducted in the course of the eleventh session of that Committee.

7. At its 15th meeting, the Committee heard introductory statements by the Under-Secretary-General for Public Information, by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Information and by the Director of the Liaison Office of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

8. By a letter dated 17 November 1989, the Chairman of the working group on questions relating to information informed the Chairman of the Special Political Committee of the outcome of the work carried out by the working group, stating that, owing to time constraints, the working group had considered only the non-paper entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" and, although the working group had made substantial progress, it had failed to reach consensus. Accordingly, the working group recommended that the Special Political Committee should return the non-paper entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities", as amended in the course of the negotiations in the working group, to the Chairman of the Committee on Information for whatever action that Committee deemed appropriate.

9. At its 23rd meeting, the Chairman of the Special Political Committee informed members that, pursuant to the recommendation of the working group, he had forwarded that paper by a letter dated 20 November 1989 to the Chairman of the Committee on Information.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.26

10. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Malaysia introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/44/L.26) on behalf of Member States that are members of the Group of 77.

11. At the same meeting, on the basis of the information provided by the Programme Planning and Budget Division, the Chairman made an oral statement of the programme budget implications in respect of draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.26.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee then adopted draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.26 by a recorded vote of 107 to 2, with 20 abstentions (see para. 15 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

13. Following the voting on the draft resolution, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Austria, the United States, Israel, China, Sweden, New Zealand, Finland, France on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community, Australia, Canada and Japan.

Candidacy for membership in the Committee on Information

14. At the 25th meeting, the Chairman drew attention to paragraph 16 of the report of the Committee on Information (A/44/21) in which the Committee, supporting the request of Nepal for membership, decided to submit the candidacy to the General Assembly for approval. At the same meeting, the Special Political Committee agreed to recommend to the Assembly the candidacy of Nepal for membership in the Committee on Information (see para. 16 below).

Recommendations of the Special Political Committee

15. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

QUESTIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on questions relating to information,

Reaffirming the mandate given to the Committee on Information by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/182 of 18 December 1979,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information (A/44/653),

Also taking note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/44/433) and the conclusions and recommendations therein concerning the reorganization of the Department of Public Information, as well as the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/44/433/Add.1, annex),

Encouraging the Secretary-General to continue necessary action in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, with particular emphasis on securing a co-ordinated approach to priority issues before the Organization,

Further taking note of the comprehensive report of the Committee on Information (A/44/21), which served as an important basis and stimulated further deliberations,

I

Information in the service of mankind

Urges the full implementation of the following recommendations:

(1) All countries, the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned, reaffirming their commitment to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and adhering to the principles of freedom of the press and freedom of information, as well as to those of the independence, pluralism and diversity of the media, should co-operate and interact in responding to the call for the establishment of a new world information and communication order, seen as an evolving and continuous process, aimed at eliminating the existing imbalances between developed and developing countries in the field of information and communication, at reducing existing disparities in information flows at the international as well as the national level and at improving the media infrastructure and communication technology in the developing countries in order to increase their participation in the communication process, based on the free flow and wider and better balanced dissemination of information as well as on the meaningful and equal participation of all countries in the field of information and communication, ensuring the diversity of sources of and free access to information and intended to advance the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples through all means of mass communication as an important contribution towards strengthening international peace and understanding. The central role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in this regard, in line with that organization's strategies, should be reaffirmed;

(2) Fully aware of the important role that the media worldwide can freely play, the mass media should be encouraged to give wider and more objective coverage to the efforts of the international community towards global development and, in particular, the efforts of the developing countries to achieve economic, social and cultural progress;

(3) All countries are urged to assure to journalists the free and effective performance of their professional tasks; all physical attacks against them should be resolutely condemned;

(4) Aware of the existing imbalances in the international distribution of news, particularly that affecting the devel-

oping countries, it is recommended that urgent attention should be given to the elimination of existing inequalities and the reduction of existing disparities in information flows at the international as well as the national level, to the encouragement of the free flow and the promotion of wider and better balanced dissemination of information, without any obstacle to freedom of expression, and to the advancement of mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples through the diversification of sources of information, respecting the interests, aspirations and socio-cultural values of all peoples;

(5) The United Nations system as a whole, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the developed countries should be urged to co-operate in a concerted manner with the developing countries and their media, public and private or other, with a view to strengthening the information and communication infrastructure in the developing countries and promoting their access to advanced communication technology, in accordance with their needs and the priorities attached to such areas by the developing countries, so as to enable them and their media to develop their own information and communication policies freely and independently and in the light of their social and cultural values, adhering to the principle of freedom of information and freedom of the press. In this regard, support should be provided for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes for broadcasters and journalists from developing countries;

(6) Regional efforts and co-operation among developing countries, as well as co-operation between developed and developing countries, to strengthen communication capacities and to develop further the media infrastructure in the developing countries, especially in the areas of training and dissemination of information, should be enhanced so as to encourage the free flow of information and promote its wider and better balanced dissemination;

(7) In additional to bilateral co-operation, the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, should aim at providing all possible support and assistance to the developing countries and their media, public and private or other, with due regard to their interests and needs in the field of information and to action already adopted within the United Nations system, including in particular:

(*a*) The development of the human and technical resources that are indispensable for the improvement of information and communication systems in developing countries and support for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes, such as those already operating under both public and private auspices throughout the developing world;

(*b*) The creation of conditions that will enable developing countries and their media, public and private or other, by using their national and regional resources, to have the communication technology suited to their national needs, as well as the necessary programme material, especially for radio and television broadcasting;

(*c*) Assistance in establishing and promoting telecommunication links at the subregional, regional and interregional levels, especially among developing countries;

(8) Full support should be provided for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,[1] which should support both public and private media;

II

United Nations public information policies and activities

1. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, in respect of United Nations public information policies and activities, to implement the following recommendations:

(1) The United Nations system as a whole should co-operate in a concerted manner, through its information services, in promoting a more comprehensive and realistic image of the activities and potential of the United Nations system in all its endeavours, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, with particular emphasis on the creation of a climate of confidence, the strengthening of multilateralism and the promotion of the development activities in the United Nations system;

(2) Reaffirming the primary role of the General Assembly in elaborating, co-ordinating and harmonizing United Nations policies and activities in the field of information, the Secretary-General is requested the ensure that the activities of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, as the focal point of the public information tasks of the United Nations, are strengthened and improved, keeping in view the purposes and principles of the Charter, the priority areas defined by the Assembly and the recommendations of the Committee on Information, so as to ensure an objective and more coherent coverage of, as well as better knowledge about, the United Nations and its work. The Secretary-General should ensure that the Department of Public Information:

(*a*) Co-operate more regularly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, especially at the working level, with a view to maximizing the contribution of the Department to the efforts of that organization in:

(i) Encouraging the free flow of information, at the international as well as the national level;

(ii) Promoting the wider and better balanced dissemination of information, without any obstacle to freedom of expression;

(iii) Developing all the appropriate means of strengthening communication capacities in the developing countries in order to increase their participation in the communication process;

(iv) Advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples through all means of mass communication and, to that end, recommending such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image;

(*b*) Enhance its co-operation with news agencies of and in the developing countries, in particular the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, the Eco-Pool of the News Agencies of Non-Aligned Countries and the Broadcasting Organization of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as with other news agencies and intergovernmental and regional organizations;

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[1] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-first Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, sect. III, resolution 4.21.

(*c*) Continue to disseminate, in co-ordination with the information services of other relevant agencies, information about United Nations activities pertaining, in particular, to:

- (i) International peace and security;
- (ii) Disarmament;
- (iii) Peace-keeping operations;
- (iv) Decolonization and the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;
- (v) The elimination of foreign occupation;
- (vi) Human rights;
- (vii) The elimination of all forms of racial discrimination;
- (viii) The advancement of the status of women and their role in society;
- (ix) Problems of economic and social development, as well as international economic co-operation aimed at resolving external debt problems;
- (x) The environment;
- (xi) The campaign against terrorism in all its forms, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 40/61 of 9 December 1985;
- (xii) The international campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking, including adequate coverage of the special session of the General Assembly, to be held from 20 to 23 February 1990, to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation;

(*d*) Do its utmost to disseminate widely and to publicize the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990[2] and the tremendous efforts of the African countries towards recovery and development, as well as the positive response by the international community to alleviate the serious economic situation prevailing in Africa;

(*e*) Strengthen its activities and the dissemination of information on United Nations activities against the policies and practices of *apartheid*, giving due attention to the unilateral measures and official censorship imposed on the local and international media with regard to all aspects of that issue; provide adequate coverage of the sixteenth special session of the General Assembly on *apartheid* and its destructive consequences in southern Africa, to be held from 12 to 14 December 1989, and report thereon to the Committee on Information at its twelfth session, in 1990;

(*f*) Continue to disseminate information about activities of the United Nations directed at a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of international conflicts by exclusively peaceful means;

(*g*) Continue to cover all United Nations activities pertaining to the situation in the Middle East, and the question of Palestine in particular, and current developments in the region, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions, and report thereon to the Committee on Information at its twelfth session, in 1990;

(*h*) Continue to disseminate information about Namibia, in particular the current independence process as provided for in Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978; the Department should make adequate plans for the establishment of an information centre in Namibia, in consultation with the government of the new nation immediately after independence;

(*i*) Ensure the provision of coverage of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries, to be held from 23 to 27 April 1990;

(3) The Department of Public Information should continue its efforts in promoting an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations system among the peoples of the world and in strengthening the image of the United Nations system as a whole. The Secretary-General should ensure that the Department:

(*a*) Continue to maintain consistent editorial independence and accuracy in reporting in all the material it produces, taking necessary measures to ensure that its output contains adequate, objective and impartial information about issues before the Organization, reflecting divergent opinions where they occur;

(*b*) In the context of the review of its role, performance and methods of work, continue to apply appropriate modern technologies for the collection, production, storage, dissemination and distribution of information materials, including the use of satellite facilities;

(*c*) Consider expanding the programme of telephone news bulletins that are paid for by its users;

(*d*) Continue its co-operation with those countries that have expressed readiness to assist the United Nations in resuming short-wave broadcasts through their respective national networks free of charge, and encourage expansion of that type of co-operation with those developed and developing countries having recognized capabilities in this field;

(*e*) Take adequate measures to resume taped radio programmes, which it has temporarily curtailed, if so requested by broadcasting stations;

(*f*) Continue its briefing, assistance and orientation programme for broadcasters and journalists from developing countries focused on issues related to the United Nations;

(*g*) Identify new forms of co-operation, at the regional and subregional level, for the training of media professionals and for the improvement of the information and communication infrastructure of developing countries;

(*h*) Co-operate with educational institutions of Member States and with educators and education policy-makers, informing them about United Nations activities;

(*i*) Ensure adequate daily coverage of United Nations open meetings in the two working languages of the Secretariat, reflecting the views of all delegations with accuracy and objectivity. The Department should also continue to co-operate closely with and provide assistance to members of the United Nations Correspondents Association, taking into account their needs and requirements, especially in the area of press releases, press conferences and briefings, which provide them with basic information for reporting;

(*j*) Use the official languages of the United Nations adequately in its written and audio-visual materials and make balanced use of the two working languages of the Secretariat;

(*k*) Ensure timely distribution of its materials to subscribers and to United Nations information centres;

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[2] Resolution S-13/2, annex.

(4) The Department of Public Information should produce and distribute its publications in a timely manner. In particular, the Secretary-General is requested to make further efforts regarding the timely appearance of the *United Nations Yearbook*. The improvement in format and printing of the *United Nations Chronicle* is welcome. The Department is encouraged to continue to consider the interests of specific target audiences as it formulates its editorial policies;

(5) The Secretary-General is urged to continue his efforts to secure a sound and stable financial basis for the publications *Development Forum* and *Africa Recovery*;

(6) It is recognized that United Nations information centres constitute an important means of disseminating information about the United Nations among the peoples of the world. In this regard, the centres should intensify direct and systematic communication exchange with local media, information and educational institutions and non-governmental organizations. The Department should arrange for periodic evaluation of the activities of the centres in this regard. Every effort should be made to establish close co-ordination with other field offices of the United Nations system, particularly those of the United Nations Development Programme, in order to avoid duplication of work, taking into account the functional autonomy that the United Nations information centres should have. A report should be submitted to the Committee on Information after the first year of the provisional understanding between the Department and the United Nations Development Programme, reached in accordance with recommendation 37 (3) of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations.[3] The Department should provide open and unhindered access by all people to all United Nations information centres and to all materials distributed through the centres. It is also urged to accelerate the process of linking the remaining United Nations information centres that have not been linked with electronic mail;

(7) Stressing the need for co-ordinating the information activities of the United Nations system and recognizing the important role that the Joint United Nations Information Committee plays in that regard, the Department of Public Information is encouraged to continue its active participation in the work of the Committee;

(8) It is recognized that free distribution of materials is necessary in the public information activities of the United Nations. However, as demands increase and whenever it is desirable and possible, the Department of Public Information should actively encourage the sale of its materials;

(9) The Secretary-General is requested to ensure that the reorganization and restructuring of the Department of Public Information strengthen and improve the output of the mandated programmes and activities of the Department, taking into account, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter and of General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, the need for equitable geographical distribution of posts and especially keeping in mind the levels at which developing countries are underrepresented;

(10) In view of the importance of radio programmes in developing countries, the Secretary-General is requested to enhance the efficiency of and to ensure full programme delivery by all regional radio units, namely, the African, Asian, Caribbean, European, Latin American and Middle Eastern Units and the Anti-*Apartheid* Programmes Section, including production of radio programmes called for by the General Assembly in resolution 38/82 B of 15 December 1983;

(11) All reports of the Secretary-General, as well as reports by representatives of the Department of Public Information, to the Committee on Information and the General Assembly, in particular those on new programmes or on the expansion of existing programmes, should contain:

(*a*) Detailed information on the output of the Department on each topic included in its work programme, which forms the basis of its programme budget;

(*b*) The costs of the activities undertaken on each topic;

(*c*) Adequate information on target audiences, end-use of the Department's products and analysis of feedback data received by the Department;

(*d*) A statement detailing the priority level that the Secretary-General has attached to current or future activities of the Department in documents dealing with such activities;

(*e*) Evaluation by the Department of the effectiveness of its different programmes and activities, with particular reference to the need constantly to review internal programme elements and activities;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations relating to the activities of the Department of Public Information in accordance with the budgetary procedures as approved by the General Assembly in its resolutions 41/213, 42/211 of 21 December 1987 and 43/213 of 21 December 1988, and taking into account the priorities set by the Assembly;

3. *Supports* the Secretary-General in his continuing efforts to restructure and revitalize the Department of Public Information, based on the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/213;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its twelfth session, in 1990, on the activities of the Department of Public Information and on the implementation of the recommendations in the present resolution;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Requests* the Committee on Information to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Questions relating to information".

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16. The Special Political Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the approval of the candidacy of Nepal for membership in the Committee on Information and an increase in the membership of the Committee on Information from seventy-three to seventy-four members.

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[3] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/41/49).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted by a recorded vote of 127 to 2, with 21 abstentions, the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/44/817, para. 15). For the final text, see resolution 44/50.[4]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation made by the Special Political Committee in paragraph 16 of its report (A/44/817) (see decision 44/313[4]) and decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from seventy-three to seventy-four members (see decision 44/418[4]).

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[4] *Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/21	Report of the Committee on Information	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 21*
A/44/329	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Review of United Nations public information networks—United Nations information centres": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/44/329/Add 1	———— : note by the Secretary-General submitting his comments	
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/433	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Review of United Nations public information networks—Reorganization of the Department of Public Information": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/44/433/Add.1	———— : note by the Secretary-General submitting his comments	
A/44/499	Letter dated 1 September 1989 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General	
A/44/509	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	
A/44/653	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/SPC/44/L.26	Draft resolution	See A/44/817, paras. 10 and 15

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 80

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 80: Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India*

DOCUMENT A/44/685

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*27 October 1989*]

1. The item entitled "Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly decision 43/419 of 6 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 80, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. At the 4th meeting of the Special Political Committee, on 19 October 1989, the Chairman informed the Committee that he had held consultations with the delegations concerned, in particular those of France and Madagascar. In view of the ongoing periodic contacts between the French and Malagasy authorities, it was requested that the Committee postpone consideration of the item to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

4. The Special Political Committee recommends that the General Assembly should include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation made by the Special Political Committee in paragraph 4 of its report (A/44/685) (see decision 44/419[1]).

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Special Political Committee*, 4th meeting, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 78th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 80.

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 81

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 81: Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations*

DOCUMENT A/44/686

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*27 October 1989*]

1. The item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly decision 43/420 of 6 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 81, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. At the 4th meeting of the Special Political Committee, on 19 October 1989, the Chairman proposed that, as no member of the Committee had requested to speak on the item, consideration of it should be deferred until the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

4. In the absence of any objection, it was so decided.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

5. The Special Political Committee recommends that the General Assembly should include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation made by the Special Political Committee in paragraph 5 of its report (A/44/686) (see decision 44/420[1]).

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/463	Letter dated 11 August 1989 from the representative of Solomon Islands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué of the Twentieth South Pacific Forum, held at Tarawa, Kiribati, on 10 and 11 July 1989	
A/44/551-S/20870	Letters dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	

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* *For the records of the relevant meetings, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Special Political Committee*, 4th meeting, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 78th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 81.

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 82

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 82: Development and international economic co-operation:*

- *(a)* **Preparation of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000);**
- *(b)* **Trade and development;**
- *(c)* **Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States;**
- *(d)* **Effective mobilization and integration of women in development;**
- *(e)* **Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries;**
- *(f)* **Environment;**
- *(g)* **Desertification and drought;**
- *(h)* **Human settlements;**
- *(i)* **Science and technology for development;**
- *(j)* **Environmental protection of extraterritorial spaces for present and future generations**

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Second Committee*, 2nd to 16th, 18th, 21st to 24th, 26th, 29th to 36th, 38th, 40th to 46th and 48th to 53rd meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 50th, 60th and 62nd to 65th meetings; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 41st, 42nd, 54th, 62nd, 83rd, 85th and 91st to 93rd meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82.

DOCUMENT A/44/193

Malta: Request for the inclusion of a supplementary sub-item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly

[Original: English]
[17 August 1989]

LETTER DATED 11 AUGUST 1989 ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to request, on behalf of the Government of Malta and in accordance with rule 14 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion, under item 83, entitled "Development and international economic co-operation", of a supplementary sub-item entitled "Environmental protection of extraterritorial spaces for present and future generations" in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly. The Government of Malta proposes that this supplementary sub-item be considered in conjunction with sub-item 83 *(f)*, entitled "Environment".

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, an explanatory memorandum concerning my Government's request is attached hereto.

(Signed) Alexander BORG OLIVIER
Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

1. The effective and comprehensive environmental protection of extraterritorial spaces, such as the high seas, is vital in order to safeguard the global environment. The human urge to improve, coupled with increased population growth, and the remarkable developments in technology may cause substantial, irreparable environmental harm to an increasing number of extraterritorial spaces. This harm, to a greater or lesser extent, would adversely affect all States and would prejudice the interests which the international community as a whole may have in the said spaces.

2. In view of the magnitude and complexity of the issue, the Government of Malta proposes that at its forty-fourth session the General Assembly should request the Secretary-General to establish, through the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, a group of eminent persons to prepare a study, which would, *inter alia*, make recommendations with respect to the identification and extent of extraterritorial spaces, the state of the environment in such spaces, the rights and duties of States and the international community therein, and possible strengthening of relevant existing legal instruments, and which would make proposals on how the effective and comprehensive environmental protection of such spaces can be best achieved.

DOCUMENTS A/44/746 AND ADD.1 TO 11

Report of the Second Committee

DOCUMENT A/44/746
PART I OF THE REPORT

[Original: Spanish]
[13 December 1989]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 82, the item entitled:

"Development and international economic co-operation:

"(*a*) Preparation of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000);

"(*b*) Trade and development;

"(*c*) Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States;

"(*d*) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development;

"(*e*) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries;

"(*f*) Environment;

"(*g*) Desertification and drought;

"(*h*) Human settlements;

"(*i*) Science and technology for development;

"(*j*) Environmental protection of extraterritorial spaces for present and future generations".

At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to allocate items 82 (*a*) to (*h*) and (*j*) to the Second Committee for consideration and report. (Also at the same meeting, the Assembly decided that sub-item (*i*) would be considered directly in plenary meeting and that a commemorative plenary meeting would be held on 26 October 1989 to observe the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development).

2. The Second Committee considered item 82 at its 10th to 16th, 18th, 21st to 24th, 26th, 29th to 36th, 38th, 40th to 46th and 48th to 53rd meetings, from 9 to 11 and on 16, 20, 23, 25 and 27 October, from 1 to 3 and on 6, 14 to 17, 20 to 22, 24 and 27 November and 4, 11, 15, 17, 19 and 20 December 1989. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/44/SR.10-16, 18, 21-24, 26, 29-36, 38, 40-46 and 48-53). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee on all the items allocated to it at its 2nd to 10th meetings, from 2 to 9 October (see A/C.2/44/SR.2-10). An account of the Committee's consideration of the proposals before it is contained in parts II to XII of the report, as follows:

Part II of the report (A/44/746/Add.1): proposal submitted under sub-item (*a*);

Part III of the report (A/44/746/Add.2): proposals submitted under sub-item (*b*);

Part IV of the report (A/44/746/Add.3): proposal submitted under sub-item (*c*);

Part V of the report (A/44/746/Add.4): proposals submitted under sub-item (*d*);

Parts VI and VII of the report (A/44/746/Add.5 and 6): proposals submitted under sub-item (*e*);

Part VIII of the report (A/44/746/Add.7): proposals submitted under sub-item (*f*);

Part IX of the report (A/44/746/Add.8): proposals submitted under sub-item (*g*);

Part X of the report (A/44/746/Add.9): proposals submitted under sub-item (*h*);

Part XI of the report (A/44/746/Add.10): proposal submitted under sub-item (*j*);

Part XII of the report (A/44/746/Add.11): proposals submitted under no specific sub-items.

3. For its consideration of item 82, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

4. At the 10th meeting, statements were made by the Director of the Branch for the Advancement of Women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and by the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat).

5. At the 11th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs made a statement.

6. At the 14th meeting, the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade made a statement.

7. At the 18th meeting, statements were made by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Director of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office.

8. At the 32nd meeting, statements were made by the President of the Trade and Development Board, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs.

DOCUMENT A/44/746/ADD.1
PART II OF THE REPORT

[Original: Spanish]
[12 December 1989]

Proposal submitted under sub-item (*a*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposal pertaining to sub-item (*a*) (preparation of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000)) at its 34th meeting, on 15 November 1989. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary record (see A/C.2/44/SR.34).

Draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.11

2. At its 34th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.11) entitled "Preparation of the international development strategy for the fourth United

Nations development decade", which was submitted by the Chairman of the Committee.

3. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Turkey, Tunisia and Algeria, as well as by the Secretary of the Committee, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.11 without a vote (see para. 5 below).

4. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of France (on behalf of the States members of the European Community) made a statement.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

5. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

PREPARATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE FOURTH UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/193 of 11 December 1987 and 43/182 of 20 December 1988,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (A/44/41 and Corr.1);

2. *Recommends* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee adopt the outline contained in the annex to the present resolution as the basis for the elaboration of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade.

ANNEX

Outline for the elaboration of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade

I. PREAMBLE

Review of the 1980s and prospects for the 1990s, with a view to adopting a flexible economic framework for growth and development for the 1990s, taking into account the results of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries.

II. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

To promote the development of developing countries in the context of the strengthening of global development.

III. POLICIES AND MEASURES

The strategy should focus on national efforts in all countries and on international co-operation for the 1990s.

The strategy should address, *inter alia*:

(*a*) Reactivation and acceleration of broad durable economic growth and development, including:

  (i) External debt;
  (ii) International trade and commodities;
  (iii) Technology;
  (iv) Industrial policies; food and agricultural policies,
  (v) Economic policy frameworks;

(*b*) Priority aspects of development:

  (i) Eradication of poverty and hunger;
  (ii) Human resources and institutional development;
  (iii) Population;
  (iv) Environment;
  (v) Food and agriculture.

(*c*) The need to take account of different requirements, situations and problems, including those of the least developed countries;

(*d*) Development financing.

IV. ROLE OF UNITED NATIONS ORGANS

V. REVIEW AND APPRAISAL

DOCUMENT A/44/746/ADD.2

PART III OF THE REPORT

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*2 January 1990*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (b)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item (*b*) (trade and development) at its 38th, 44th, 48th, 49th and 51st meetings, on 17 and 24 November and 4, 11 and 17 December 1989. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/44/SR.38, 44, 48, 49 and 51).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolutions contained in document A/C.2/44/L.5

2. By its decision 43/438 of 20 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, decided to defer until its forty-fourth session consideration of the draft resolutions entitled "Protectionism and structural adjustment" and "Commodities" (see A/C.2/44/L.5). (For the printed texts of the draft resolutions, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 69, document A/36/694/Add.3, para. 41, and *ibid., Fortieth Session, Annexes* agenda item 84, document A/40/989/Add.3, para. 66.)

3. At the 51st meeting, following a statement by Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren (Mongolia), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, the representative of Malaysia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, made a statement in which he withdrew the draft resolutions contained in document A/C.2/44/L.5.

Draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.42 and Rev.1

4. At the 38th meeting, the representative of Nepal, on behalf of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Paraguay, Rwanda, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.42) entitled "Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Reiterating* the importance of the specific actions related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries set out in United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 63 (III) of 19 May 1972,[1] 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976,[2] 123 (V) of 3 June 1979[3] and

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[1] See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.D.4), annex I.A.

[2] *Ibid., Fourth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

[3] *Ibid., Fifth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

137 (VI) of 2 July 1983,[4] and Trade and Development Board resolution 319 (XXXI) of 27 September 1985,[5]

"*Recalling* the provisions of its resolutions 31/157 of 21 December 1976, 32/191 of 19 December 1977, 33/150 of 20 December 1978, 34/198 of 19 December 1979, 35/58 of 5 December 1980, 36/175 of 17 December 1981, 39/209 of 18 December 1984, 40/183 of 17 December 1985 and 42/174 of 11 December 1987 and other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries,

"*Noting* that most land-locked developing countries are among the very poorest of the developing countries and that, of the twenty-one land-locked developing countries, fifteen are also classified by the United Nations as least developed countries,

"*Recognizing* that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness and isolation from world markets, and prohibitive transit, transport and trans-shipment costs and risks impose serious constraints on export earnings, private capital inflow and domestic resource mobilization of the land-locked developing countries and therefore adversely affect their growth and socio-economic development,

"*Recognizing also* that the geographical situation of land-locked developing countries renders their economies particularly vulnerable and thus reduces their overall ability to cope with the mounting challenges of extreme under-development,

"*Recalling* the relevant provisions of the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,[6]

"*Recalling also* article 125 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, adopted on 10 December 1982,[7]

"*Noting* that bilateral, subregional and regional co-operative arrangements, as appropriate, constitute a framework for improving the transit-transport systems in the land-locked countries and their transit neighbours,

"*Recognizing* that there are accepted international conventions on transit trade and transport, the implementation of which would contribute to the elimination of some of the bottle-necks that are currently restricting subregional and regional transit traffic,

"*Recognizing also* that most transit countries are themselves developing countries facing serious economic problems, including the lack of adequate infrastructure in the transport sector,

"*Noting with concern* that the international support measures taken thus far have not adequately addressed the problems and vulnerability of land-locked developing countries,

"1. *Reaffirms* the right of access of land-locked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit States by all means of transport, in accordance with article 125 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;

"2. *Appeals* to all States, international organizations and financial institutions to implement, as a matter of urgency and priority, the specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries envisaged in United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 63 (III), 98 (IV), 123 (V) and 137 (VI) and the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, in General Assembly resolutions 39/209, 40/183 and 42/174, in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,[8] in the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries[9] and in other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

"3. *Urges* the international community, in particular donor countries and multilateral financial and development organizations, to provide land-locked and transit developing countries with appropriate financial and technical assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport, storage and transit infrastructures and facilities, including alternative routes;

"4. *Emphasizes* that assistance to improve transport and transit facilities and services should be viewed as part of the overall economic development strategy of the land-locked developing countries and that donor assistance should consequently take into account the requirement for long-term restructuring of the economies of the land-locked developing countries, including the promotion of import substitution industries producing high-bulk, low-value products and developing high-value, low-bulk products for export;

"5. *Invites* transit countries and land-locked developing countries to co-operate effectively in the fields of transport and communications and other appropriate sectors;

"6. *Calls upon* the appropriate multilateral and bilateral international and technical assistance institutions to give priority to such co-operative arrangements between land-locked developing countries and their transit neighbours;

"7. *Invites* Member States to ratify and implement the relevant provisions of the international conventions on transit trade and transport;

"8. *Invites* land-locked developing countries and their transit neighbours to promote bilateral, subregional and regional arrangements, as appropriate and in their mutual interest, designed to facilitate transit traffic;

"9. *Appeals* to the international community to make available to all transit and land-locked developing countries, as required and on appropriate terms, including, *inter alia*, concessional arrangements for technology transfer, new and emerging scientific and technological know-how relating to specific transit transport and communications problems;

"10. *Appeals also* to the international community, in particular, donor countries, multilateral financial and development institutions, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the regional commissions, to extend all possible support to land-locked developing countries in their efforts to undertake economic measures and policies designed to promote a pattern of growth that renders their economies less vulnerable to adverse consequences of their land-locked situation;

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[4] *Ibid., Sixth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

[5] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/40/15), vol. II, sect. I.

[6] See TD/350.

[7] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

[8] Resolution 35/56, annex.

[9] *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

"11. *Urges* the international financial and development bodies, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the regional commissions, to respond favourably and expeditiously to requests made by land-locked developing countries to further expand their financial and technical assistance programmes in the transport and communications sectors of the land-locked developing countries, including the provision of adequate storage facilities in the ports of the transit countries and the rail terminals of the land-locked countries and the provision of adequate berthing and handling facilities;

"12. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, for the purpose referred to in paragraph 11 of the present resolution, to continue to seek extrabudgetary resources from the United Nations Development Programme and other voluntary contributors to enable him, if requested by the Governments concerned, to assist land-locked developing countries and their transit neighbours in the above efforts;

"13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to intensify the technical co-operation activities of the secretariat of the Conference in the area of transit transport, as called for in paragraph 9 of Conference resolution 137 (VI) and paragraph 10 of Trade and Development Board resolution 319 (XXXI);

"14. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to consider, in the context of the preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, *inter alia*, the problems and vulnerability of land-locked developing countries;

"15. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries (A/44/588, annex), submitted pursuant to Conference resolution 137 (VI) and General Assembly resolution 42/174, and requests him to prepare another report, taking into account the provisions of the present resolution, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session."

5. At the 51st meeting, Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, reported on the results of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.42 and drew the attention of the Committee to a revised version (A/C.2/44/L.42/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, submitted by the same sponsors.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.42/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 110 to none, with 4 abstentions (see para. 31 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:[10]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, United States of America.

7. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Chile, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Algeria, Turkey and the United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.49

8. At the 44th meeting, the representative of Malaysia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.49) entitled "Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries".

9. At the 48th meeting, Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, reported on the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.49 by a recorded vote of 89 to 22, with 3 abstentions (see para. 31 below, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:[11]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

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[10] The delegation of Oman subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

[11] The delegations of Argentina, Cameroon, Fiji, Liberia, Senegal and Uganda subsequently informed the Committee that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Fiji,[11] Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Greece, Malta, Spain.

11. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of China, the United States of America and Turkey.

Draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.50

12. At the 44th meeting, the representative of Malaysia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.50) entitled "International code of conduct on the transfer of technology".

13. At the 48th meeting, Mr. Badam-Ochiryn-Doljintseren, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, reported on the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

14. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.50 without a vote (see para. 31 below, draft resolution III).

15. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Malaysia made a statement on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77.

Draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.51

16. At the 44th meeting, the representative of Nicaragua, on behalf of Algeria, Democratic Yemen, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.51) entitled "Trade embargo against Nicaragua". Subsequently, Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

17. At the 48th meeting, Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, reported on the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

18. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.51 by a recorded vote of 78 to 2, with 32 abstentions (see para. 31 below, draft resolution IV). The voting was as follows:[12]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Benin,[12] Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Bahrain, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Malta, Netherlands, Niger, Oman, Paraguay, Portugal, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

19. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Nicaragua.

Draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.52 and Rev.1

20. At the 44th meeting, the representative of Malaysia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.52) entitled "Commodities", which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly,*
>
> "*Recalling* its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended, on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Conference resolutions 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976 on the Integrated Programme for Commodities,[2] 124 (V) of 3 June 1979,[3] 155 (VI), 156 (VI) and 157 (VI) of 2 July 1983,[4] the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,[6] and General Assembly resolution 43/188 of 20 December 1988,
>
> "*Recognizing* the need for better functioning of commodity markets and the desirability of stable and more predictable conditions in commodity trade, of avoiding of excessive price fluctuations and of searching for long-term solutions to commodity problems,
>
> "*Bearing in mind* that commodity exports continue to play a key role in the economies of developing countries, in particular by making a crucial contribution to their export revenues, their capacity for servicing their debt, and the reactivation of their growth and development,
>
> "*Expressing deep concern* at the adverse situation faced by developing countries in the area of commodities,
>
> "*Bearing in mind* that the developing countries, in particular the least developed and commodity-dependent developing countries, have felt the most severe impact of the commodity price situation,
>
> "*Expressing its deep satisfaction* that the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities[13] entered into force on 19 June 1989 and that the establishment of the Common Fund, in full compliance with the provisions of the Agreement, will provide a strong impetus towards a lasting solution to the commodity problems of developing countries,

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[12] The delegations of Cameroon, Cyprus and Uganda subsequently informed the Committee that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution and the delegation of Benin that it had not intended to participate in the vote.

[13] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.II.D.8 and corrigendum.

"1. *Stresses* the urgent need for appropriate and early action to address the present commodity situation at the global level;

"2. *Expresses its grave concern* over the continuous long-term downward trend of commodity prices, which negatively affects the economic development of the developing countries and hinders their efforts to improve the living conditions of their peoples and to redress increasing poverty;

"3. *Stresses* the need for developed countries to take measures designed to ensure greater participation of the developing countries in the processing, marketing and distribution, including transportation, of commodities, and, in this context, stresses the importance of market access for commodities from developing countries and of increased transparency in the markets of developed countries;

"4. *Notes with concern* that a further decline in commodity prices and commodity export earnings, as well as the long-term deterioration in the terms of trade of developing countries, in particular the least developed and the commodity-dependent among them, compounded by a disproportionate and increasing debt-servicing burden, will hinder any prospect of sustained growth and development for those countries;

"5. *Expresses its conviction* that remunerative prices for commodities would be conducive to the social and economic development of developing countries and would contribute to the international campaign against illicit production of, trafficking in and abuse of narcotic drugs;

"6. *Stresses* the need to improve the functioning of commodity markets and achieve stable and predictable conditions in commodity trade and prices, and, in this respect, urges producer-consumer co-operation with a view, *inter alia*, to establishing or strengthening, as appropriate, international commodity agreements with economic provisions;

"7. *Invites* multilateral financial institutions to establish special facilities for assistance to developing countries that experience a decline in their commodity export earnings, and to support viable diversification programmes;

"8. *Notes* that a special session of the Trade and Development Board will be devoted to a compensatory financing facility for export-earning shortfalls, and recommends that the Board at that session give consideration to the establishment of a commodity-related compensatory financing facility;

"9. *Calls upon* those countries that have ratified the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities to begin immediate implementation, and appeals to all countries, particularly major exporters and consumers of commodities that have not yet ratified the Agreement, to do so as soon as possible, thereby contributing to the creation of stable conditions in world commodity markets to the benefit of both producers and consumers;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on world commodity trends and prospects, with particular reference to the situation of the commodity-dependent developing countries;

"11. *Decides* to include the question of commodities in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly."

21. At the 51st meeting, Mr Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, reported on the results of the informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.52 and drew the attention of the Committee to a revised version (A/C.2/44/L.52/Rev.1) of the draft resolution submitted by the same sponsors.

22. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.52/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 113 to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 31 below, draft resolution V). The voting was as follows:[10]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

23. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Japan, the United States of America and Malaysia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77).

Draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.53 and Rev.1

24. At the 44th meeting, the representative of Malaysia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.53) entitled "Report of the Trade and Development Board", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

[*The preamble and paragraph 1 are the same as the corresponding part of draft resolution VI in paragraph 31 below.*]

"2. *Welcomes* the efforts made by Governments and the Secretariat to strengthen the Board's debates on the interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system, and further welcomes Board resolution 374 (XXVI) of 13 October 1989 on that topic;

"3. *Also welcomes* the significant contribution made by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the search for a durable solution to the external debt problem of developing countries, and further welcomes Trade and Development Board resolution 375 (XXXVI) of 13 October 1989 on debt and development problems of developing countries;

"4. *Welcomes* Trade and Development Board decision 367 (XXXV) of 17 March 1989 on protectionism and structural adjustment, and urges the Governments concerned to fulfil their commitments to halt and reverse protectionism and to take expeditious and concrete structural adjustment measures conducive, in particular, to the widening of markets for exports of products in which the developing countries have or may develop a comparative advantage;

"5. *Notes* that the Trade and Development Board has decided to consider, at a future session, the implications of bilateral arrangements and regional economic integration, especially those that have a major impact on global trade, in particular on the trade and development of developing countries, and agrees on the need to ensure that such schemes impart dynamism to global trade and enhance trade and development possibilities for the developing countries;

"6. *Stresses* that in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, commensurate attention should be given to all areas of negotiation, especially those of particular relevance to the trade and development of developing countries;

"7. *Invites* the Trade and Development Board to continue to follow closely developments and issues in the Uruguay Round of particular concern to the developing countries;

"8. *Notes* the entry into force and operation of the Common Fund for Commodities, welcomes the decisions taken by the Governing Council at its first annual meeting, and invites States members of the Fund to provide full support for its operations;

"9. *Takes note* of Trade and Development Board decision 377 (XXXVI) of 13 October 1989 on arrangements and preparations for the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, including the agreement to hold the session in Latin America in 1991."

25. At the 49th meeting, the Committee had before it a revised version (A/C.2/44/L.53/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, submitted by the representative of Malaysia on behalf of the same sponsors.

26. At the same meeting, Mr. Badam Ochiryn Doljintseren, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, reported on the results of informal consultations held on the revised version of the draft resolution.

27. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.53/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 31 below, draft resolution VI).

Draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.54

28. At the 44th meeting, the representative of Malaysia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.54) entitled "Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries". Subsequently, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

29. At the 49th meeting, Mr. Badam Ochiryn Doljintseren Vice-Chairman of the Committee, read out the following revisions, which had been agreed upon during informal consultations held on the draft resolution:

(*a*) In the second preambular paragraph, the words "in co-operation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development" were added after the phrase "May 1989";

(*b*) At the beginning of paragraph 5, the phrase "*Encourages* the United Nations Development Programme to pursue its specific efforts to facilitate the preparations for the Conference by the least developed countries themselves and" was added;

(*c*) In paragraph 6, the word "extrabudgetary" was added after the word "additional" and the words "for three representatives" were replaced by the words "for a third representative".

30. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.54, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 31 below, draft resolution VII).

Recommendation of the Second Committee

31. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolutions I to VII below:

Draft resolution I

SPECIFIC ACTION RELATED TO THE PARTICULAR NEEDS AND PROBLEMS OF LAND-LOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of its resolutions 31/157 of 21 December 1976, 32/191 of 19 December 1977, 33/150 of 20 December 1978, 34/198 of 19 December 1979, 35/58 of 5 December 1980, 36/175 of 17 December 1981, 39/209 of 18 December 1984, 40/183 of 17 December 1985 and 42/174 of 11 December 1987 and other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries,

Reiterating the importance of the specific actions related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries set out in United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 63 (III) of 19 May 1972,[1] 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976,[2] 123 (V) of 3 June 1979,[3] and 137 (VI) of 2 July 1983[4] and Trade and Development Board resolution 319 (XXXI) of 27 September 1985,[5]

Recognizing that most land-locked developing countries are among the very poorest of the developing countries, and noting that, of the twenty-one land-locked developing countries, fifteen are also classified by the United Nations as least developed countries,

Recognizing also that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness and isolation from world markets, and prohibitive transit, transport and trans-shipment costs and risks impose serious constraints on export earnings, private capital inflow and domestic resource mobilization of the land-locked developing countries and therefore adversely affect their growth and socio-economic development,

Recognizing further that the geographical situation of land-locked developing countries is an added constraint on their overall ability to cope with the challenges of development,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,[6]

Recalling also the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, adopted on 10 December 1982,[7]

Noting that bilateral, subregional and regional co-operative arrangements could make a contribution to improving the transit-transport systems in land-locked and transit developing countries,

Recognizing that most transit countries are themselves developing countries facing serious economic problems, including the lack of adequate infrastructure in the transport sector,

Recognizing also that the implementation of accepted international conventions on transit trade would contribute to the elimination of some of the bottle-necks that are currently restricting subregional and regional transit traffic,

Noting with concern that the international support measures taken thus far have not adequately addressed the problems of land-locked developing countries,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of access of land-locked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit States by all means of transport, in accordance with international law;

2. *Appeals* to all States, international organizations and financial institutions to implement, as a matter of urgency and priority, the specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries envisaged in United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 63 (III), 98 (IV), 123 (V) and 137 (VI) and the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, in General Assembly resolutions 39/209, 40/183 and 42/174, in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,[8] in the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries[9] and in other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

3. *Agrees* that measures to deal with the transit problems of land-locked developing countries require effective co-operation and collaboration between those countries and neighbouring transit States;

4. *Urges* the international community, in particular donor countries and multilateral financial and development organizations, to provide land-locked and transit developing countries with appropriate financial and technical assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport, storage and transit infrastructures and facilities, including alternative routes;

5. *Emphasizes* that assistance for the improvement of transport and transit facilities and services should be integrated into the overall economic development strategy of the land-locked developing countries and that donor assistance should consequently take into account the requirement for long-term restructuring of the economies of the land-locked developing countries, including, as appropriate, the promotion of import-substituting industries producing high-bulk, low-value goods and developing high-value, low-bulk goods for export;

6. *Invites* transit countries and the land-locked developing countries to continue to co-operate effectively in the fields, *inter alia*, of transport and communications;

7. *Calls upon* the appropriate multilateral and bilateral international and technical assistance institutions to take into account such co-operative arrangements between the land-locked developing countries and the neighbouring transit States;

8. *Invites* Member States to ratify and implement, as appropriate, the relevant provisions of the international conventions on transit trade;

9. *Invites* land-locked and transit developing countries to promote bilateral, subregional and regional arrangements, as appropriate and in their mutual interest, designed to facilitate transit traffic;

10. *Appeals* to the international community to make available to all transit and land-locked developing countries, as required and on appropriate terms, including, *inter alia*, concessional arrangements, new scientific and technological know-how relating to specific transit-transport and communications problems;

11. *Appeals also* to the international community, in particular donor countries, multilateral financial and development institutions, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the regional commissions, to extend all possible support to land-locked developing countries in their efforts to undertake economic measures and policies designed to promote a pattern of growth that renders their economies less vulnerable to adverse consequences of their land-locked situation;

12. *Urges* the international development bodies, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the regional commissions, to expand further their support to the land-locked developing countries, including technical assistance programmes in the transport and communications sectors of those countries;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to carry out and intensify further the technical co-operation activities of the secretariat of the Conference in the area of transit and transport, in accordance with paragraph 9 of Conference resolution 137 (VI) and paragraph 10 of Trade and Development Board resolution 319 (XXXI);

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, for the purpose referred to in paragraph 12 of the present resolution, to continue to seek adequate resources and voluntary contributions to enable him, if requested by the Governments

concerned, to assist land-locked and transit developing countries in those efforts;

15. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to make recommendations, in the context of the preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, on the problems of the land-locked developing countries, with a view to rendering their economies less vulnerable to the adverse consequences of their land-locked situation;

16. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries (A/44/588, annex), submitted pursuant to resolution 42/174, and requests him to prepare another report, taking into account the provisions of the present resolution, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

Draft resolution II

ECONOMIC MEASURES AS A MEANS OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC COERCION AGAINST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also its resolutions 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Reaffirming article 32 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which declares that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights,

Bearing in mind the general principles governing international trade and trade policies for development contained in its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolution 152 (VI) of 2 July 1983[4] on rejection of coercive economic measures, and the principles and rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and paragraph 7 (iii) of the Ministerial Declaration adopted on 29 November 1982 by the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement at their thirty-eighth session,[14]

Reaffirming its resolutions 38/197 of 20 December 1983, 39/210 of 18 December 1984, 40/185 of 17 December 1985, 41/165 of 5 December 1986 and 42/173 of 11 December 1987, and considering that further work needs to be undertaken in order to implement them,

Gravely concerned that the use of coercive measures adversely affects the economies and development efforts of developing countries and that, in some cases, those measures have worsened, creating a negative impact on international economic co-operation,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (A/44/510);

2. *Calls upon* the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures in order to eliminate the use of coercive measures against developing countries, which have been increasing and have taken new forms;

3. *Deplores* the fact that some developed countries continue to apply and, in some cases, have increased the scope and magnitude of economic measures that have the purpose of exerting, directly or indirectly, coercion on the sovereign decisions of developing countries subject to those measures;

4. *Calls upon* the developed countries to refrain from exercising political coercion through the application of economic instruments with the purpose of inducing changes in the economic or social systems, as well as in the domestic or foreign policies, of other countries;

5. *Reaffirms* that developed countries should refrain from threatening or applying trade and financial restrictions, blockades, embargoes and other economic sanctions, incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and in violation of undertakings contracted multilaterally and bilaterally, against developing countries as a form of political and economic coercion that affects their political, economic and social development;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to designate an identifiable unit within the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to collect pertinent information on economic measures taken by developed countries as a means of coercion against developing countries, which unit should receive and assess such information and produce a periodic report with recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution III

INTERNATIONAL CODE OF CONDUCT ON THE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/184 of 17 December 1985, 41/166 of 5 December 1986 and 42/172 of 11 December 1987 and its decision 43/439 of 20 December 1988 on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the consultations carried out in 1989 relating to the negotiations on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (A/44/554);

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a complete report, based on the outcome of consultations, so as to enable the Assembly to take appropriate action on the negotiations on the draft code of conduct.

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[14] See General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, *Basic Instruments and Selected Documents, Twenty-ninth Supplement* (Sales No. GATT/1983-1), document L/5424.

Draft resolution IV

TRADE EMBARGO AGAINST NICARAGUA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/188 of 17 December 1985, 41/164 of 5 December 1986, 42/176 of 11 December 1987 and 43/185 of 20 December 1988, as well as its resolutions 42/204 of 11 December 1987, 42/231 of 12 May 1988 and 43/210 of 20 December 1988,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the trade embargo against Nicaragua (A/44/581),

1. *Deplores* the continuation of the trade embargo contrary to its resolutions 40/188, 41/164, 42/176 and 43/185 and to the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986[15] and once again requests that those measures be immediately revoked;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution V

COMMODITIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended, on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Conference resolutions 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976 on the Integrated Programme for Commodities,[2] 124 (V) of 3 June 1979,[3] 155 (VI), 156 (VI) and 157 (VI) of 2 July 1983,[4] and the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,[5]

Recognizing the need for better functioning of commodity markets and the desirability of stable and more predictable conditions in commodity trade, of avoiding excessive price fluctuations and of searching for long-term solutions to commodity problems,

Bearing in mind that commodity exports continue to play a key role in the economies of developing countries as a whole, in particular by making a crucial contribution to their export revenues and investments and to the reactivation of their growth and development,

Expressing concern at the difficult situation faced by developing countries in the area of commodities,

Bearing in mind that developing countries, in particular the least developed and commodity-dependent developing countries, have felt the most severe impact of the commodity price situation,

Welcoming the entry into force on 19 June 1989 of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities[11] and expressing the hope that the establishment of the Common Fund, in full compliance with the provisions of the Agreement, will provide a positive impetus towards long-term solutions to the commodity problems of developing countries,

1. *Stresses* the urgent need for appropriate and early action to address the present world situation in the area of commodities;

2. *Expresses its concern* at the negative effects of the long-term downward trend of commodity prices on the economic development of the developing countries, which hinders their efforts to improve the living conditions of their peoples and to redress increasing poverty;

3. *Stresses* the need for all countries, according to their economic capacity and their weight in the world economy, international organizations, multilateral financial institutions and other relevant organizations to undertake measures for the diversification of the commodity economy of developing countries and to ensure greater participation of those countries in the processing, marketing and distribution, including transportation, of commodities, and, in this context, stresses the importance of market access for commodities from developing countries and of improved market transparency;

4. *Recognizes* that decisions on diversification are primarily the responsibility of developing countries, emphasizes, in that context, the need for continued implementation of their diversification programmes, bearing in mind, *inter alia*, the long-term evolution of market conditions and the linkage between diversification efforts and market access, and invites developed countries, international financial institutions and other relevant organizations to extend financial support to such diversification programmes;

5. *Notes with concern* that a further decline in commodity prices and commodity export earnings, as well as the long-term deterioration in the terms of trade of developing countries, in particular the least developed and the commodity-dependent among them, would hinder any prospect of sustained growth and development for those countries;

6. *Expresses its conviction* that more stable market conditions for commodities would be conducive to the social and economic development of developing countries and could, *inter alia*, contribute to the international campaign against illicit production of, trafficking in and abuse of narcotic drugs, thus supporting the efforts undertaken by countries to combat such illicit activities;

7. *Recognizes* the need for a better functioning of commodity markets as well as the desirability of achieving stable and more predictable conditions in commodity trade and of avoiding excessive fluctuations of prices, and urges co-operation between producers and consumers, with a view to improving the functioning of existing international commodity agreements or arrangements and/or, as appropriate, negotiating other commodity agreements or arrangements, in line with the relevant provisions of the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session;

8. *Urges* all parties involved to meet agreed commitments and work for a balanced approach to the multilateral trade negotiations within the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, launched during the Special Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 15 to 20 September 1986, so as to ensure that their successful conclusion brings about further expansion and liberalization in trade in commodities, taking into account the special and differential treatment for developing countries, as well as all other principles contained in the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round;[16]

9. *Recognizes* the urgent need to address the grave problem of shortfalls in export earnings in the commodities of

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[15] See *Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America), Merits, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 1986*, p. 14.

[16] See GATT, *Focus Newsletter*, No. 41, October 1986.

developing countries and, in this regard, notes that a special session of the Trade and Development Board will be devoted to compensatory financing of these shortfalls;

10. *Calls upon* those countries that have ratified the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities to contribute to making both accounts of the Common Fund fully operational as soon as possible, in full compliance with the provisions of the Agreement and, in this connection, welcomes the significant voluntary contributions made to the second account of the Common Fund and expresses the hope that further contributions will be forthcoming;

11. *Invites* all countries, particularly major exporters and consumers of commodities that have not yet ratified the Agreement, to do so as soon as possible, thereby contributing to the improvement of market conditions to the benefit of both producers and consumers;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on world commodity trends and prospects, with particular reference to the situation of the commodity-dependent developing countries;

13. *Decides* to include the question of commodities in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session.

Draft resolution VI

REPORT OF THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended,[17] on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,[6]

Recalling also its resolution 43/188 of 20 December 1988 on the report of the Trade and Development Board,

Noting that the *Trade and Development Report, 1989*[18] has made a constructive contribution to the consideration by the Trade and Development Board, at the first part of its thirty-sixth session, of the interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system, as well as to the Board's consideration of the debt and development problems of the developing countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its thirty-fifth session (A/44/15, vol. I) and the first part of its thirty-sixth session (*ibid.*, vol. II), expresses its appreciation for the constructive spirit permeating recent deliberations of the Board and invites all parties to give effect to its resolutions and decisions;

2. *Welcomes* the efforts made by Governments and the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to strengthen the debates of the Trade and Development Board on the interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system, and also welcomes Board resolution 374 (XXXVI) of 13 October 1989 (*ibid.*, vol. II, sect. II.A) on that topic;

3. *Welcomes* the significant contribution made by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the search for durable solutions to the problem of external indebtedness of developing countries, and also welcomes Trade and Development Board resolution 375 (XXXVI) of 13 October 1989 (*ibid.*) on debt and development problems of developing countries;

4. *Welcomes* Trade and Development Board decision 367 (XXXV) of 17 March 1989 (*ibid.*, vol. I, sect. II.B) on protectionism and structural adjustment, and urges the Governments concerned to fulfil their commitments to halt and reverse protectionism and to take expeditious and concrete structural adjustment measures conducive, in particular, to the widening of markets for exports of products in which the developing countries have or may develop a comparative advantage;

5. *Also welcomes* Trade and Development Board decision 368 (XXXV) of 17 March 1989 (*ibid.*) on trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and all trade flows resulting therefrom, and invites the Board to develop a programme for further promotion of trade and economic co-operation among those countries, in particular East-South trade, based on an analysis and evaluation undertaken by an intergovernmental group of experts of the existing and evolving trends and potential factors related to inter-system trade;

6. *Notes* that the Trade and Development Board has decided to consider, at a future session, the implications of bilateral arrangements and regional economic integration, especially those which have a major impact on global trade, in particular on the trade and development of developing countries, and agrees on the need to ensure that such schemes impart dynamism to global trade and enhance trade and development possibilities for the developing countries;

7. *Stresses* that in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, commensurate attention should be given to all areas of negotiation, especially those of particular relevance to the trade and development of developing countries;

8. *Invites* the Trade and Development Board to continue to follow closely developments and issues in the Uruguay Round that are of particular concern to the developing countries;

9. *Notes* that the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities[13] has entered into force and that the Common Fund has started operations, welcomes the decisions taken by the Governing Council of the Common Fund at its first annual meeting[19] and invites States members of the Common Fund to provide full support for its operations;

10. *Takes note* of Trade and Development Board decision 377 (XXXVI) of 13 October 1989 (*ibid.*, vol. II, sect. II.B) on arrangements and preparations for the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to be held in 1991, including the agreement to hold consultations on its location in Latin America.

Draft resolution VII

SECOND UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/177 of 11 December 1987, in which it decided to convene the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at a high level in Paris in September 1990, as well as its resolution 43/186 of 20 December 1988,

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[17] See resolutions 2904 (XXVII), 31/2 A and B and 34/3.

[18] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.II.D.14.

[19] CF/GC/5, chap. II.

Taking note of the outcome of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Donor Countries and Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of the Least Developed Countries, held at Geneva from 22 to 31 May 1989,[20] in co-operation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and of other preparatory meetings held so far,

Recalling its decision to convene early in 1990 one session of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries, as Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, in order to prepare for the Conference,

Reiterating its request to the Secretary-General to obtain extrabudgetary resources to finance the travel expenses of at least two representatives from each least developed country to attend the meeting of the Intergovernmental Group in order to ensure the effective participation of the representatives of those countries,

Recalling decision 88/30 of 1 July 1988 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,[21] in which the Governing Council requested the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, in close consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to assist the least developed countries to ensure that they are able to participate fully in the preparations for the Conference, including preparatory meetings, and in the Conference itself,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (A/44/437),

Expressing deep concern at the continuing deterioration in the overall socio-economic situation of the least developed countries,

1. *Emphasizes* the crucial importance of adequate preparation for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, taking into account the priorities to be put forward by the least developed countries themselves;

2. *Calls upon* all Governments, intergovernmental and multilateral institutions and others concerned to take appropriate steps to ensure that adequate preparations are made for the Conference and to participate effectively in the forthcoming session of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries, as well as in the Conference itself, and to support the least developed countries in making their own preparations;

3. *Reiterates its request* to all concerned organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to submit, if they have not already done so, reports containing a review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries[9] within their fields of competence and proposals for further action, as input to the preparations for the Conference;

4. *Notes* the steps being taken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with the assistance of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and urges them to ensure the full mobilization and co-ordination of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the preparations for the Conference and in the Conference itself;

5. *Encourages* the United Nations Development Programme to pursue its specific efforts to facilitate the preparations for the Conference by the least developed countries themselves and, pursuant to decision 89/12 of 24 February 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (see E/1989/32, annex I), invites all Governments to make special voluntary contributions, through the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries or as otherwise appropriate, for the preparations for the Conference, including the preparatory meetings, and in particular towards ensuring the full participation of the representatives of the least developed countries in the Conference;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to obtain additional extrabudgetary resources, in line with past practice, to provide for travel expenses and subsistence allowances for a third representative from each least developed country to the Conference, as noted in his report (see A/44/437, para. 15);

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of concerned organizations and bodies of the United Nations, including the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to take the necessary measures to intensify public information efforts and other relevant initiatives to enhance public awareness in favour of the Conference, its objectives and its significance;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the outcome of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

DOCUMENT A/44/746/ADD.3

PART IV OF THE REPORT

[Original: Spanish]
[12 December 1989]

Proposal submitted under sub-item (*c*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposal pertaining to sub-item (*c*) (Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States) at its 10th to 13th, 16th, 30th and 31st meetings, from 9 to 11 and on 20 October and 3 and 6 November 1989. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/44/SR.10-13, 16, 30 and 31).

Draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.9

2. At the 16th meeting, the representative of Malaysia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.9) entitled "Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States".

3. At the 30th meeting, Mr. David Payton (New Zealand), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.9 by 103 votes to none, with 23 abstentions (see para. 5 below).

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[20] See A/CONF.147/PC/2-TD/B/AC.17/30-A/CONF.147/DR.6.

[21] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 9* (E/1988/19), annex I.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

5. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CHARTER OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, which laid the foundations of the new international economic order,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (A/44/266-E/1989/65 and Add.1 and 2),

Deeply concerned that, since the adoption of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the economic situation of the developing countries has continuously worsened and the economic, social, scientific and technological disparities between the developed and the developing countries have continued to widen,

Emphasizing that the aggravation of global economic problems, which affect in particular the developing countries, necessitates more concerted international action in order to facilitate the establishment of just and equitable economic relations and the promotion of international social justice,

1. *Calls upon* all States to take concrete steps and measures to implement fully the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, thus contributing to the effective restructuring of the international economic system and to the reactivation of the economic growth and development of the developing countries;

2. *Reaffirms* the right of every country to adopt without external interference the economic and social system that it deems most appropriate for its own development;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session an analytical report on the progress achieved in compliance with the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and its impact on the solution of the main economic problems confronting the developing countries and the reactivation of their economic growth and development.

DOCUMENT A/44/746/ADD.4

PART V OF THE REPORT

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*11 December 1989*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item *(d)*

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item *(d)* (effective mobilization and integration of women in development) at its 10th to 13th, 16th, 35th, 41st and 42nd meetings, from 9 to 11 and on 20 October and 16, 21 and 22 November 1989. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/44/SR.10-13, 16, 35, 41 and 42).

Draft resolutions A/C.2/44/L.10 and L.45

2. At the 16th meeting, the representative of Finland, on behalf of Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Iceland, Indonesia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and Uganda, subsequently joined by Australia, Morocco, the Philippines, Poland, Samoa, Spain, Togo, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zaire, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.10), entitled "Integration of women in development", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 40/204 of 17 December 1985 on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development, in which it requested the Secretary-General to update the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* on a regular basis,

"*Recalling also* Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/64 of 23 July 1986 concerning the approach to be taken in updating the *World Survey* and General Assembly resolution 42/178 of 11 December 1987, and taking note of Council resolutions 1989/106 of 27 July 1989 on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development and 1989/105 of 27 July 1989 on system-wide co-ordination of activities to advance the status of women and to integrate women in development,

"*Stressing* the need for the operational activities for development of the United Nations system to take fully into account the position of women, and recognizing the catalytic role played by the United Nations Development Fund for Women,

"*Taking note* of the *1989 World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*,[22] and the report of the Secretary-General on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development (A/44/290-E/1989/105),

"*Recognizing* the contribution of new concepts and methods in data collection of statistics on women, which enhance the depth and coverage of the analysis,

"*Bearing in mind* that the *World Survey*, as a fundamental assessment of the progress or lack of progress in the advancement of women, should constitute the basic documentation for the world conference on women envisaged in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[23]

"*Recognizing* that for many women, particularly in developing countries, economic and social developments during the 1980s have not resulted in the benefits anticipated at the beginning of the decade,

"*Recognizing also* the significant contribution women make to economic activity and the major force they represent for change and development in all sectors of the economy, especially in key areas such as agriculture, industry and services, and convinced that the development process should seek to improve and facilitate their participation in all areas of the economy,

"1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give wide distribution to the *1989 World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*,[22] especially to national machineries for the advancement of women, ministries concerned with economic policy and universities;

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[22] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.IV.2.

[23] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

"2. *Urges* Governments to take into account, as appropriate, the recommendations contained in the *1989 World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* in designing national policies for development, adjustment and economic reform;

"3. *Considers* that the economic role and potential of women should be taken into account fully in the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council and in co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system, in a timely manner in order to allow its proper consideration, the next regular update of the *World Survey*, on the general basis of the recommendations contained in the *1989 World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* but with a particular focus on the socio-economic aspects with respect to women and education, health, population, income distribution, employment and the environment, as well as the participation of women in economic and political decision-making and their economic role at the national, regional and international levels and containing proposals for concerted national, regional and global action to enhance the role of women as development agents and beneficiaries;

"5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in updating the *World Survey*, to ensure that its preparation is co-ordinated with that of the *World Economic Survey*, the medium-term plan and the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development;

"6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to develop gender disaggregated data and indicators concerning the role of women in development, including regular updates of the United Nations Women's Indicators and Statistics Data Base, at two-year intervals; in this context, particular attention should be given to economic statistics that take into account the remunerated and unremunerated contribution of women to development and to including the informal sector in the new systems of national accounts and balances and ensuring that relevant studies and documents produced by the United Nations system contain such data;

"7. *Calls upon* the organizations of the United Nations system to assist Governments, at their request, in monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

"8. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, under its operational activities for development, to ensure that it will collect and report gender disaggregated data covering national and international project personnel, including consultants, as well as beneficiaries of its programmes;

"9. *Requests* the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to include in his 1991 report on operational activities a separate chapter on United Nations efforts to integrate women in development, both as a mainstream and specific activity of the United Nations system, and with particular attention to literacy, education, health, population, environment, employment and participation in decision-making."

3. At the 41st meeting, Mr. David Payton, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.45), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.10.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.45 without a vote (see para. 7 below).

5. In light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.45, draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.10 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

6. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Mexico made a statement.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

7. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/204 of 17 December 1985 on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development, in which it requested the Secretary-General to update the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* on a regular basis,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/64 of 23 July 1986 concerning the approach to be taken in updating the *World Survey* and General Assembly resolution 42/178 of 11 December 1987, and taking note of Council resolutions 1989/106 of 27 July 1989 on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development and 1989/105 of 27 July 1989 on system-wide co-ordination of activities to advance the status of women and to integrate women in development,

Stressing the need for the operational activities for development of the United Nations system to take fully into account the position of women, and recognizing the catalytic role played by the United Nations Development Fund for Women,

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[23] and stressing that activities for the integration of women in development should take into account the relevant recommendations contained therein,

Taking note of the *1989 World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*[22] and the report of the Secretary-General on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development (A/44/290-E/1989/105),

Recognizing the contribution of new concepts and methods in collection of statistics on women, which enhance the depth and coverage of the analysis,

Bearing in mind that the *World Survey*, as a fundamental assessment of the progress or lack of progress in the advancement of women, should constitute the basic documentation for the world conference on women envisaged in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies,

Recognizing that for many women, particularly in developing countries, the evolution of the economic and social situation during the 1980s has not resulted in the benefits anticipated at the beginning of the decade,

Recognizing also the significant contribution women make to economic activity and the major force they represent for change and development in all sectors of the economy, especially in key areas such as agriculture, industry and services, and convinced that the development process should seek to improve and facilitate their participation in all areas of the economy,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to distribute the *1989 World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*,[22] especially to national machineries for the advancement of women, ministries concerned with economic policy and universities;

2. *Invites* Governments to take into account, as appropriate, the recommendations contained in the *1989 World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* in designing national policies for development, adjustment and economic reform,

3. *Considers* that the economic role and potential of women should be taken into account fully in the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session an annotated outline of the next regular update of the *World Survey* and requests that the completed update be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council and in co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system, in a timely manner in order to allow its proper consideration;

5. *Requests* that the next edition of the *World Survey*, taking into account the recommendations contained in the *1989 World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*, address the impact on women of the prevailing economic conditions in developing countries and identify obstacles to women's economic role in key areas of development, with particular focus on the socio-economic aspects of emerging trends with respect to women and education, health, population, income distribution, employment and the environment, as well as the participation of women in economic and political decision-making and their economic role at the national, regional and international levels, and that it contain proposals for concerted national, regional and international action to enhance the role of women as development agents and beneficiaries;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in updating the *World Survey*, to ensure that its preparation is co-ordinated with that of the *World Economic Survey*, the medium-term plan and the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to develop gender disaggregated data and indicators concerning the role of women in development, including regular updates of the United Nations Women's Indicators and Statistics Data Base, at two-year intervals; in this context, particular attention should be given to economic statistics that take into account the remunerated and unremunerated contribution of women to development and to including the informal sector in the new systems of national accounts and balances to reflect adequately women's activities and ensuring that relevant studies and documents produced by the United Nations system contain such data;

8. *Calls upon* the organizations of the United Nations system to assist Governments, at their request, in monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.

9. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, under its operational activities for development, to ensure that it will collect and report gender disaggregated data covering national and international project personnel, including consultants, as well as beneficiaries of its programmes;

10. *Requests* the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to include in his 1991 report on operational activities for development of the United Nations system a separate chapter on United Nations efforts to integrate women in development, both as a mainstream and specific activity of the United Nations system, and with particular attention to literacy, education, health, population, environment, employment and participation in decision-making;

11. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to take the present resolution into account when reviewing, at its extended session in 1990, progress made in implementing the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies.

DOCUMENT A/44/746/ADD.5

PART VI OF THE REPORT

[Original: Spanish]
[17 November 1989]

Proposal submitted under sub-item *(e)*

1. The Second Committee considered a proposal pertaining to sub-item *(e)* (economic and technical co-operation among developing countries) at its 38th meeting, on 17 November 1989. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary record (see A/C.2/44/SR.38).

Draft decision A/C.2/44/L.44

2. At its 38th meeting, the representative of Malaysia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/44/L.44) entitled "Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries on its sixth session".

3. Statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Canada.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/44/L.44 (see para. 5 below).

Recommendation of the Second Committee

5. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

REPORT OF THE HIGH-LEVEL COMMITTEE ON THE REVIEW OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ON ITS SIXTH SESSION

The General Assembly decides, notwithstanding the provisions of recommendation 37 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,[24] as endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, to consider directly at the forty-fourth session, on an exceptional basis, the report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries on its sixth session (A/44/39).

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[24] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.

DOCUMENT A/44/746/ADD.6

PART VII OF THE REPORT

[Original: Spanish]
[19 December 1989]

Other proposals submitted under sub-item (*e*)

1. The Second Committee considered other proposals pertaining to sub-item (*e*) (economic and technical co-operation among developing countries) at its 43rd, 44th, 46th and 49th meetings, on 22, 24 and 27 November and 11 December 1989. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/44/SR.43, 44, 46 and 49).

2. At the 43rd meeting, the Director of the Special Unit for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, on behalf of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, introduced the report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (A/44/39).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.56

3. At the 44th meeting, the representative of Botswana, on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Austria, Botswana, Denmark, Finland, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Norway, Swaziland, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.56) entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference". Subsequently, Brazil, Canada, Cape Verde, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Ireland, Japan, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria and Portugal joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

4. At the 49th meeting, Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee that, during informal consultations held on the draft resolution, it had been agreed to replace the word "deteriorating" in the sixth preambular paragraph by the word "critical".

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.56, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 16 below, draft resolution I).

6. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America stated that his delegation did not participate in the action taken on the draft resolution and the representative of Botswana made a statement.

Draft decision A/C.2/44/L.61

7. At the 46th meeting, the representative of China introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/44/L.61) entitled "Further strengthening and improving intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries". Subsequently, Argentina, Bangladesh, Poland and Uruguay joined in sponsoring the draft decision.

8. At the 49th meeting, Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, read out the following revisions, which had been agreed upon during informal consultations held on the draft decision:

(*a*) At the end of the introductory paragraph, the following phrase was added: "and stressing the importance of decision 6/5 adopted by the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries at its sixth session, held in New York from 18 to 22 September 1989 (see A/44/39), decides";

(*b*) In sub-paragraph (*b*), the word "some" before the words "developed countries" was deleted;

(*c*) In sub-paragraph (*c*) the phrase "to continue to monitor the implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/179", was replaced by the phrase "to report on the implementation of the present decision" to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/44/L.61, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 17 below).

Draft resolutions A/C.2/44/L.62 and L.73

10. At the 46th meeting, on 27 November, the representative of Malaysia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.62) entitled "Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, in which it endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,[74] as well as other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

"*Emphasizing* the important role that technical co-operation among developing countries plays in the growth and development of those countries,

"*Reaffirming* the responsibilities of all parties concerned for the implementation and promotion of the Plan of Action,

"*Reaffirming also* the catalytic role of the United Nations system in the implementation of the Plan of Action,

"1. *Reaffirms* the continued validity of all the recommendations of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries and the importance of technical co-operation activities among developing countries;

"2. *Reaffirms also* the continued validity of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries as the only forum in which representatives of all the States Members of the United Nations review and promote technical co-operation among developing countries;

"3. *Endorses* the decisions adopted by the High-level Committee at its sixth session (A/44/39, annex I);

"4. *Urges* all Member States, the United Nations Development Programme and other relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system to give high priority to the support and promotion of activities in technical co-operation among developing countries."

11. At the 49th meeting, Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.73), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.62.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.73 without a vote (see para. 16 below, draft resolution II).

13. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.73, draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.62 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Draft resolution contained in decision 6/1 of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries

14. At the 49th meeting, the Committee had before it decision 6/1 of 29 September 1989 of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, entitled "Tenth anniversary of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action" (see A/44/39, annex I) which contained a resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution entitled "Tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries" recommended by the High-level Committee in its decision 6/1 without a vote (see para. 16 below, draft resolution III).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

16. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to III below:

Draft resolution I

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT CO-ORDINATION CONFERENCE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/248 of 21 December 1982, 38/160 of 19 December 1983, 39/215 of 18 December 1984, 40/195 of 17 December 1985 and 42/181 of 11 December 1987, in which it, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to promote co-operation between the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and urged intensification of contacts in order to accelerate the achievement of the objectives of the Lusaka Declaration of 1 April 1980, by which the Conference was established,[25]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Conference (A/44/374),

Recalling the significant progress made by the Conference in formulating concrete development programmes and in implementing them under its Programme of Action,[26]

Reaffirming its recognition that successful implementation of these development programmes can be achieved only if the Conference has adequate resources at its disposal,

Concerned that the gap that still exists between the needs and the resources available to the Conference continues to widen,

Deeply concerned about the critical economic and security situation in southern Africa and the particularly difficult environment for regional co-operation caused by acts of destabilization committed by South Africa,

Reaffirming that increased self-reliance by States members of the Conference would contribute to the struggle against the *apartheid* policies of South Africa,

Noting the progress made by some organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in working out mechanisms for formulating and executing co-operation programmes with the Conference,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*), which describes the progress made in the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly dealing with co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference;

2. *Commends* the Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have extended concrete assistance to the Conference and expresses appreciation to those which have established contacts and relationships with it;

3. *Calls upon* the Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have not yet established contact and relationships with the Conference to explore the possibility of doing so;

4. *Commends* the Conference for the considerable achievements it has made since its founding in implementing projects covering all the major sectors of co-operation, in spite of difficulties due to destabilization policies of the South African régime and its acts of aggression against the States members of the Conference;

5. *Renews its appeal* to the international community to increase substantially its financial, technical and material support to the Conference in order to enable it to implement fully its expanding programmes;

6. *Appeals* to the specialized agencies and other organs and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to co-operate fully in the development programmes of the Conference;

7. *Welcomes* the impending independence of Namibia, which will bring additional possibilities for expanded economic co-operation in southern Africa;

8. *Also welcomes* the ongoing peace initiatives by the Governments of Angola and Mozambique to end violence in these two Member States, and urges the international community to assist in the reconstruction of their economies;

9. *Invites* the donor community and other co-operating partners to participate at a high level in the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference Annual Consultative Conference, to be held at Lusaka from 31 January to 2 February 1990;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, to continue to intensify contacts aimed at promoting and harmonizing co-operation between the United Nations and the Conference;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II

ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/134 of 19 December 1978, in which it endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for

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[25] See A/38/493, annex I.

[26] See A/42/452, sect. II.

Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,[24] and 42/180 of 11 December 1987, as well as other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Emphasizing the important role that technical co-operation among developing countries plays in the growth and development of those countries,

Reaffirming that developing countries have the primary responsibility for promoting technical co-operation among themselves, that developed countries and the United Nations system should assist and support such activities, and that, in addition, the United Nations system should play a prominent role as promoter and catalyst of technical co-operation among developing countries, in accordance with the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,

1. *Reaffirms* the continued validity of all the recommendations of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries and the importance of technical co-operation among developing countries;

2. *Reaffirms also* the continued importance of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries as the principal forum in which representatives of all the States Members of the United Nations and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system review and promote technical co-operation among developing countries;

3. *Endorses* the decisions adopted by the High-level Committee at its sixth session (A/44/39, annex I), taking into account the intergovernmental arrangements envisaged in recommendation 37 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action;[24]

4. *Urges* all Member States, the United Nations Development Programme and other relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to give high priority in their particular fields of activity to the support and promotion of activities in technical co-operation among developing countries;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution III

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADOPTION OF THE BUENOS AIRES PLAN OF ACTION FOR PROMOTING AND IMPLEMENTING TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Considering the importance of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,[24]

Concerned that the economic situation of developing countries, which has been aggravated over the past decade, has had an impact generally on international co-operation for development and on the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,

Recognizing, however, that developing countries have achieved significant progress in implementing the recommendations contained in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, and that technical co-operation among developing countries has gradually become a means through which they contribute to development,

1. *Reaffirms* the continued validity and importance of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;

2. *Emphasizes* the imperative need to strengthen the implementation of activities and projects for technical co-operation among developing countries through the increased allocation and utilization of financial resources, as appropriate, for the promotion and implementation of projects for technical co-operation among developing countries;

3. *Requests* the various parties participating in the promotion and implementation of technical co-operation among developing countries, particularly within the United Nations system, including the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and the regional commissions, to give the necessary priority to the support, encouragement and implementation of specific activities and projects, so that such co-operation will become a basic component of their policies for development;

4. *Urges* the international community, including governmental and non-governmental organizations, to be favourably disposed to the requests for technical and financial support presented to them for the implementation of specific activities and projects of technical co-operation among developing countries;

5. *Reiterates* the need for developed countries and their international co-operation agencies to lend their firm support to technical co-operation among developing countries, in accordance with recommendations 35 and 36 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and in the context of recommendation 38 thereof.[24]

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17. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

FURTHER STRENGTHENING AND IMPROVING INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMMING EXERCISES FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly, recalling its resolution 42/179 of 11 December 1987 on strengthening and improving intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries, and stressing the importance of decision 6/5 adopted by the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries at its sixth session, held in New York from 18 to 22 September 1989 (see A/44/39, annex I), decides:

(*a*) To take note of the note by the Secretary-General on economic and technical co-operation among developing countries (A/C.2/44/L.15) and the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on strengthening and improving intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries[27] submitted to the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries at its sixth session;

(*b*) To express its appreciation of the efforts made by the United Nations Development Programme, other related organs and organizations of the United Nations system, the international and regional financing institutions and developed countries for strengthening and improving the intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries;

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[27] TCDC/6/4.

(*c*) To request the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present decision.

DOCUMENT A/44/746/ADD.7

PART VIII OF THE REPORT

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*12 January 1990*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*f*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item (*f*) (environment) at its 18th, 21st to 24th, 26th, 31st, 32nd, 35th, 38th, 40th, 44th, 46th and 49th to 53rd meetings, on 23, 25 and 27 October, 1, 6, 14, 17, 20, 24 and 27 November, and 11, 15, 17, 19 and 20 December 1989. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/44/SR.18, 21-24, 26, 31, 32, 35, 38, 40, 44, 46 and 49-53).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/44/L.6 and draft resolutions A/C.2/44/L.29 and Rev.1 and L.60

2. By decision 43/440 of 20 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, decided to defer further consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International co-operation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats" until its forty-fourth session in conjunction with its consideration of the item on the environment (see A/C.2/44/L.6). (For the printed text of the draft resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82, document A/43/915/Add.7, para. 5.)

3. At the 31st meeting, the representative of Czechoslovakia, on behalf of Australia, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Malta, Mexico, Norway, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.29) entitled "International co-operation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats and in assistance in cases of environmental emergency" which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Convinced* that one of the major global problems facing the world today is the deterioration of the environment,

"*Recalling* its resolution 43/196 of 20 December 1988 on a United Nations conference on environment and development,

"*Aware* that environmental degradation caused by human activities has assumed unacceptable proportions and has led in some cases to irreversible changes in the environment, thus threatening life-sustaining eco-systems and undermining the health, well-being, development prospects and security of countries,

"*Also aware* that potential environmental disasters, whether natural, accidental or caused by human beings, could pose serious and immediate dangers to populations and to the economic development and environment of the affected countries and regions,

"*Convinced* that, through monitoring, assessment, anticipation and prompt multilateral response, in particular on the part of the United Nations system, environmental threats could be minimized or even prevented,

"*Also convinced* that early warning of environmental threats would help Governments to take preventive action,

"*Conscious* of the importance of broader participation in Earthwatch, which was established by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment[28] and is operated by the United Nations Environment Programme, in order to strengthen its capacity to make authoritative assessments, anticipate environmental degradation and issue early warnings to the international community,

"*Noting with appreciation* the work undertaken by the United Nations Environment Programme to develop criteria for the identification of environmental threats at the national, regional and global levels,

"*Stressing* the need for close co-operation between all countries—in particular, through a broad exchange of information, scientific knowledge, experience and technology—in monitoring, assessing and anticipating environmental threats, dealing with environmental emergencies and rendering timely assistance, at the request of Governments, in accordance with respective national laws, regulations and policies and bearing in mind the particular needs of the developing countries,

"*Affirming* the need for closer co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations Environment Programme, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the World Health Organization and the World Meteorological Organization, as well as other competent organs, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system,

"*Taking into account* the fact that other proposals have been made on the expansion within the United Nations system of international co-operation in monitoring, assessing and anticipating environmental threats and the rendering of timely environmental assistance in cases of emergencies,

"1. *Recognizes the need* to strengthen international co-operation in monitoring, assessing and anticipating environmental threats and rendering assistance in cases of environmental emergency;

"2. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations system, through the General Assembly, with its universal character, is the appropriate forum for concerted political action on global environmental problems, as referred to in the present resolution;

"3. *Reaffirms also* the sovereignty of all countries over their natural resources and stresses their accountability to preserve and protect global and regional environments in accordance with their capacities and specific responsibilities;

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[28] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.A.14 and corrigendum).

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the matters addressed in the present resolution for consideration during the preparatory process for a United Nations conference on environment and development;

"5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, assisted by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to define in the report mentioned in the present resolution, on the basis of the views of Member States and existing national and international legislation in this field, possible ways and means to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations:

"(*a*) To monitor, assess and anticipate threats to the environment;

"(*b*) To establish criteria for determining when environmental degradation undermines health, well-being, development prospects and security at the national, regional and global levels to such an extent that international action may be required, if requested;

"(*c*) To issue early warnings to the international community when such degradation becomes imminent;

"(*d*) To facilitate intergovernmental co-operation in monitoring, assessing and anticipating environmental threats;

"(*e*) To assist Governments facing environmental emergencies, at their request;

"(*f*) To mobilize financial resources and technical assistance to fulfil the above tasks, taking into account the needs of the countries concerned, particularly the developing countries;

"6. *Invites* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to consider the report referred to in paragraph 4 of the present resolution and to present its views thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council."

4. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Czechoslovakia orally revised it as follows:

(*a*) In the third preambular paragraph, the word "countries" was replaced by the word "nations";

(*b*) In the fourth preambular paragraph, the words "as well as accidents," were inserted before the words "could pose";

(*c*) In the sixth preambular paragraph, the word "would" was replaced by the word "will";

(*d*) In the ninth preambular paragraph, the words "bearing in mind" were replaced by the words "taking into account";

(*e*) In the tenth preambular paragraph, the words "in this context" were inserted after the words "*Affirming* the need";

(*f*) In paragraph 2, the words "through the General Assembly, with" were replaced by the words "through the United Nations General Assembly, due to";

(*g*) In paragraph 3, the word "countries" was replaced by the word "nations";

(*h*) In paragraph 5(*a*), the words "threats to the environment" were replaced by the words "those threats";

(*i*) In paragraph 5(*f*), the word "assistance" was replaced by the word "co-operation".

5. The representative of Czechoslovakia then informed the Committee that, in light of the introduction of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.29, as orally revised, the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/44/L.6 was being withdrawn by the sponsors.

6. On 6 November 1989, the draft resolution as orally revised was issued in document A/C.2/44/L.29/Rev.1, with the addition of a further change in the ninth preambular paragraph, in which the words "and requirements" were inserted after the word "needs".

7. At the 46th meeting, Mr. David Payton, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.60, submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.29/Rev.1.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.60 by consensus (see para. 55 below, draft resolution I).

9. In light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.60, draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.29/Rev.1 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

10. after the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/44/L.33 A and B and L.72 A and B

11. For consideration of and action on draft resolutions A/C.2/44/L.33 A and B and L.72 A and B, entitled "Plan of action to combat desertification", which were submitted under sub-items (*f*) and (*g*), see part IX of the present report, paragraphs 5 to 8.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/44/L.28 and Rev.1, L.30 and Rev.1 and L.81

12. At the 31st meeting, the representative of Japan introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.28) entitled "Driftnet fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Noting* the concern of some countries over the increasing use of driftnets, which may have an impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans,

"*Mindful* that driftnet fishing can be an indiscriminate fishing method which, unless properly regulated, may threaten the effective conservation of living marine resources,

"*Expressing concern* that non-targeted species of fish, marine mammals, seabirds and other living marine resources of the world's oceans, in addition to targeted fish species, may become entangled and die in driftnets, either in those that are in active use or in those that are lost or discarded,

"*Recognizing* that a large number of fishing vessels use driftnets in the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, and other waters within and beyond the exclusive economic zone of any country,

"*Recognizing also* that any regulatory measures to be taken for the conservation of living marine resources should be based on scientific data and analysis,

"*Affirming* that all members of the international community have a duty to co-operate, globally and regionally, in the conservation and management of living marine resources and to take, or to co-operate with others in taking, such measures as may be necessary for such conservation,

"*Noting* that some members of the international community have implemented co-operative enforcement and monitoring programmes to evaluate the impact of driftnet fishing,

"1. *Calls upon* members of the international community to review regularly the existing data on the effects of driftnet fishing and to co-operate with other countries concerned, in regulating and monitoring the practice, as needed, to mitigate its adverse effects;

"2. *Recommends* that members of the international community agree to take further appropriate regulatory measures, including a moratorium on driftnet fishing if available scientific data require such measures;

"3. *Requests* the appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to consider the question in their activities;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, intergovernmental organizations and well-established scientific institutions with expertise in connection with living marine resources;

"5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

13. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of Australia, Canada, Colombia, Fiji, Mauritania, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Sweden, the United States of America, Vanuatu and Zaire, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.30) entitled "Large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas". Mauritius subsequently joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Disturbed* by the dramatic increase in the use of large-scale pelagic driftnets, which can exceed 30 miles (48 kilometres) in length, to catch living marine resources on the high seas of the world's oceans,

"*Mindful* that large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing is an indiscriminate fishing method which threatens the effective conservation of living marine resources, such as highly migratory and anadromous species of fish, birds and marine mammals,

"*Expressing serious concern* that, in addition to targeted species of fish, non-targeted species, marine mammals, seabirds and other living marine resources of the world's oceans, including endangered species, become entangled and die in large-scale pelagic driftnets, either in those in active use or in those that are lost or discarded,

"*Recognizing* that several thousand fishing vessels use large-scale pelagic driftnets in the high-seas areas of the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, and in other waters beyond the exclusive economic zone of any country,

"*Affirming* that all members of the international community have a duty to co-operate globally and regionally in the conservation and management of living resources on the high seas, and a duty to take, or to co-operate with others in taking, such measures for their nationals as may be necessary for the conservation of the living resources of the high seas,

"*Noting* that the countries of the South Pacific Forum and the South Pacific Commission, in recognition of the existing scientific data indicating that large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing is having an unacceptable impact on the marine life of that region, have called for a cessation of such fishing in the South Pacific and the implementation of effective management programmes,

"*Taking note* of the Tarawa Declaration adopted by the Twentieth South Pacific Forum at Tarawa, Kiribati, on 11 July 1989, (see A/44/463, annex), which, *inter alia*, called for a ban on such driftnet fishing methods in that region, and noting that some members of the international community have entered into negotiations on a convention that would establish the cessation of large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing in their exclusive economic zones or by their nationals,

"*Noting* that some members of the international community have entered into co-operative enforcement and monitoring arrangements to evaluate and mitigate the adverse impact of large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing,

"*Recognizing* that some members of the international community have taken steps to reduce their driftnet operations in some regions in response to regional concerns,

"1. *Calls upon* all those involved in large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing to co-operate fully with the international community in the continued and enhanced collection of scientific data on the impact of such fishing methods and the conservation of the world's living marine resources;

"2. *Recommends* that all members of the international community review by 30 June 1991 or earlier, reflecting the emergence of an international or regional consensus, the existing data on the effects of large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing, and agree to co-operative regulation and monitoring, as needed, to mitigate the adverse effects of the practice;

"3. *Also recommends* that all members of the international community agree to:

"(*a*) An immediate ban on the practice of driftnet fishing in the South Pacific region to prevent severely adverse—perhaps irremediable—effects on South Pacific fisheries and to allow time for the development of comprehensive fisheries management programmes;

"(*b*) A moratorium on all high-seas driftnet fishing by 30 June 1992, unless or until it is agreed that the unacceptable impact of such a practice can be prevented and that the conservation of the world's living marine resources can be ensured;

"4. *Asks* the appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to consider this question as part of their regular programmes of activities;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, and well-established scientific institutions with expertise in relation to living marine resources;

"6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

"7. *Decides* to include the question of large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing on the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session."

14. On 13 November 1989, as a result of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.28, a revised version (A/C.2/44/L.28/Rev.1) of the draft resolution was submitted by the sponsors. The text of the revised version of the draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

[*Same text as draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.28 in paragraph 12 above, with the exception of a paragraph inserted between the fifth and sixth preambular paragraphs, a paragraph added at the end of the preamble and a new paragraph added as paragraph 5.*]

"*Further recognizing* that driftnet fishing conducted in coastal waters by developing countries provides an important basis for their subsistence and economic development and should therefore be given special consideration,

"*Recognizing* that some members of the international community have taken steps to reduce their driftnet operations in some regions in response to regional concerns,

"5. *Invites* the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to establish an *ad hoc* expert group, with members drawn from the officials of interested Governments and appropriate international organizations at their own expense, to prepare a scientific analysis of the impact of driftnet fishing on living marine resources and to submit a report, based on the work of said expert group, to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session through the Secretary-General of the United Nations."

15. On 15 November 1989, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.30, a revised version (A/C.2/44/L.30/Rev.1) of the draft resolution was submitted by the sponsors, now joined by the Bahamas, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Samoa, Sweden and Zambia. The revised version of the draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Disturbed* by the dramatic increase in the use of large-scale pelagic driftnets, which can reach or exceed 30 miles (48 kilometres) in length, to catch living marine resources on the high seas of the world's oceans and seas,

"*Mindful* that large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing is an indiscriminate and wasteful fishing method which threatens the effective conservation of living marine resources, such as highly migratory and anadromous species of fish, birds and marine mammals,

"*Expressing serious concern* that, in addition to targeted species of fish, non-targeted species of fish, marine mammals, seabirds and other living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas, including endangered species, become entangled and die in large-scale pelagic driftnets, either in those in active use or in those that are lost or discarded,

"*Recognizing* that several thousand fishing vessels use large-scale pelagic driftnets in the high-seas areas of the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, and in other waters beyond the exclusive economic zone of any country,

"*Recalling* the relevant principles elaborated in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,

"*Recalling also* its resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 of 11 December 1987 on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond and on the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development,

"*Affirming* that, in accordance with the relevant articles of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, all members of the international community have a duty to co-operate globally and regionally in the conservation and management of living resources on the high seas, and a duty to take, or to co-operate with others in taking such measures for their nationals as may be necessary for the conservation of the living resources of the high seas,

"*Recalling* that it is the responsibility of all members of the international community to ensure the conservation and management of living marine resources within their exclusive economic zones and in waters under their national jurisdiction,

"*Noting* that coastal States are also concerned about the threat to fish stocks adjacent to their exclusive economic zones, which is a result of the overexploitation of these stocks,

"*Noting also* that the countries of the South Pacific Forum and the South Pacific Commission, in recognition of the existing scientific data indicating that large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing is having an unacceptable impact on the marine life of that region, have called for a cessation of such fishing in the South Pacific and the implementation of effective management programmes,

"*Taking note* of the Tarawa Declaration adopted by the Twentieth South Pacific Forum at Tarawa, Kiribati, on 11 July 1989, (see A/44/463, annex), which, *inter alia*, called for a ban on such driftnet fishing methods in that region, and noting that some members of the international community have entered into negotiations on a convention that will establish the cessation of large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing in their exclusive economic zones or by their nationals,

"*Noting* that some members of the international community have entered into co-operative enforcement and monitoring arrangements to evaluate and mitigate the adverse impact of large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing,

"*Recognizing* that some members of the international community have taken steps to reduce their driftnet operations in some regions in response to regional concerns,

"1. *Calls upon* all those involved in large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing to co-operate fully with the international community in the continued and enhanced collection of scientific data on the impact of such fishing methods and the conservation of the world's living marine resources;

"2. *Recommends* that all members of the international community review by 30 June 1991 or earlier, reflecting the emergence of an international or regional consensus, the existing data on the effects of large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing, and agree to co-operative regulation and monitoring, as needed, to mitigate the adverse effects of the practice;

"3. *Calls upon* members of the international community to strengthen their co-operation in the conservation and management of living marine resources;

"4. *Recommends* that all members of the international community agree to:

"(*a*) An immediate ban on the practice of large-scale driftnet fishing in the South Pacific region to prevent severely adverse—perhaps irremediable—effects on South Pacific fisheries and to allow time for the development of comprehensive fisheries arrangements and management programmes;

"(*b*) An immediate cessation to further expansion in driftnet fishing on the high seas of the North Pacific to prevent the additional threat to the conservation of living marine resources in the region;

"(*c*) A moratorium on all high-seas driftnet fishing by 30 June 1992, unless or until it is agreed that the unacceptable impact of such a practice can be prevented and that the conservation of the world's living marine resources can be ensured;

"5. *Asks* the appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to consider this question as part of their regular programmes of activities;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, and well-established scientific institutions with expertise in relation to living marine resources;

"7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

"8. *Decides* to include this question on the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session."

16. At the 50th meeting, Mr. David Payton, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.81) entitled "Large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas", submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolutions A/C.2/44/L.28/Rev.1 and L.30/Rev.1.

17. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Mauritania and Ecuador and by the Assistant-Secretary-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation in reply to questions raised, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.81 without a vote (see para. 55 below, draft resolution II).

18. In light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.81, draft resolutions A/C.2/44/L.28/Rev.1 and L.30/Rev.1 were withdrawn by their sponsors.

19. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Turkey and Algeria.

20. The representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations made a statement in response to questions raised.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/44/L.43 and Rev.1 and L.80

21. At the 40th meeting, the representative of Malaysia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.43) entitled "Traffic in and disposal, control and transboundary movements of toxic and dangerous products and hazardous wastes", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 37/137 of 17 December 1982, 38/149 of 19 December 1983 and 39/229 of 18 December 1984, as well as its decision 41/450 of 8 December 1986,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 42/183 of 11 December 1987 on traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes,

"*Recalling further* its resolution 43/212 of 20 December 1988 entitled 'Responsibility of States for the protection of the environment: prevention of the illegal international traffic in, and the dumping and resulting accumulation of, toxic and dangerous products and wastes affecting the developing countries in particular',

"*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/70 of 28 July 1988,

"*Recalling also* Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/71 of 28 July 1988,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on products harmful to health and the environment (A/44/276-E/1989/78) and Economic and Social Council decision 1989/177 of 27 July 1989,

"*Welcoming* the report of the Secretary-General on illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes (A/44/362 and Corr.1),

"*Taking note* of the conclusion of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal,[29]

"*Mindful* of the growing threat to human health and the environment posed by the increased generation, complexity and transboundary movement of hazardous wastes,

"*Convinced* that a severe threat to the environment and to human health is presented by illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes,

"*Also convinced* that these problems cannot be resolved without adequate co-operation among members of the international community,

"*Deeply concerned* that cases of illegal transboundary movement and dumping of dangerous wastes continue to occur, affecting, in particular, developing countries,

"*Convinced* of the need to assist all countries, particularly developing countries, in obtaining all necessary information concerning toxic and dangerous products and wastes and in reinforcing their capacity to detect and halt any illegal attempt to introduce toxic and dangerous products and wastes into the territory of any State in contravention of national legislation and relevant international legal instruments, as well as traffic not carried out in compliance with internationally accepted guidelines and principles in this field,

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[29] See UNEP/IG.80/3.

“I

“TRAFFIC IN TOXIC AND DANGEROUS PRODUCTS AND WASTES

“1. *Requests* the regional commissions to establish an adequate and permanent mechanism to monitor and assess the illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes in every region and its environmental and health implications, in close co-ordination with the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant bodies of the United Nations, and to report thereon every year to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session;

“2. *Also requests* the regional commissions to interact among themselves with a view to maintaining efficient and co-ordinated monitoring and assessment of the traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes;

“3. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to submit recommendations to the General Assembly on the findings and conclusions of the regional commissions, in accordance with the biennial consideration of environmental issues;

“4. *Calls upon* all countries to co-operate with their respective regional commissions with the aim of preventing and controlling the illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes;

“5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

“II

“PROTECTION AGAINST PRODUCTS HARMFUL TO HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

“1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his report on products harmful to health and the environment (A/44/276-E/1989/78), which contains a review of the Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments;

“2. *Notes with appreciation* the co-operative relationship established between the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals for the preparation of the Consolidated List;

“3. *Notes*, in this context, the need to utilize also the work being done by the Working Group on Export of Domestically Prohibited Goods and Other Hazardous Substances established by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, as well as under international agreements and conventions in related areas, such as the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal;

“4. *Expresses its appreciation* for the growing co-operation by Governments in the preparation of the Consolidated List, and urges all Governments that have not yet done so to provide the necessary information for inclusion in updated versions of the Consolidated List;

“5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the growing demand for updated and timely information and bearing in mind resolution 39/229, to publish the Consolidated List annually in English, French and Spanish;

“6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to undertake a special effort to ensure effective and wider dissemination of the Consolidated List in all appropriate circles;

“7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in this context, to consider ways and means of ensuring more effective involvement of non-governmental organizations in promoting the dissemination and utilization of the Consolidated List;

“8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the context of the preparation of his next scheduled report on the question:

“(*a*) To make specific suggestions on ways and means of providing technical co-operation, including through appropriate United Nations organizations, to countries, in particular developing countries, to create and strengthen their capacity to utilize the Consolidated List;

“(*b*) To study all the pending issues, such as sustainable alternatives to banned and severely restricted products and unregistered pesticides, with a focus on improving the usefulness of the Consolidated List;

“III

“CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THEIR DISPOSAL

“1. *Recognizes* the necessity of developing rules, as early as practicable, on liability and compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes;

“2. *Resolves* that until such time as the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal comes into force and appropriate criteria are determined, all States shall refrain from activities which are inconsistent with the objectives and purposes of the Convention;

“3. *Calls upon* all States, including those that did not participate in the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Global Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes, held at Basel, Switzerland, from 20 to 22 March 1989, to consider signing and becoming parties to the Basel Convention and to strengthen their co-operation in problem areas within the scope of the Convention;

“4. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the Basel Conference, to establish, on the basis of equitable geographical representation and in consultation with Governments, an *ad hoc* working group of legal and technical experts to draft, as early as practicable, a protocol on liability and compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes and to report to the preparatory committee of the whole of the United Nations conference on environment and development;

“5. *Invites* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization, in consultation, as appropriate, with other relevant international organizations, to review the existing rules, regulations and practices with respect to the disposal of hazardous wastes at sea, in the light of the Basel Convention and with a view to harmonizing the provisions of the Convention with those of the 1972 London Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress achieved in the implementation of the provisions of the Basel Convention and of the present resolution."

22. On 29 November 1989, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.43, a revised version (A/C.2/44/L.43/Rev.1) of the draft resolution was submitted by the same sponsors. The revised version of the draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

[*Same text as draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.43 in paragraph 21 above, with the exception of section III.*]

"III

"CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THEIR DISPOSAL

"1. *Recognizes* the necessity of developing rules, as early as practicable, on liability and compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes;

"2. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Global Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes, held at Basel, Switzerland, from 20-22 March 1989, to establish, on the basis of equitable geographical representation and in consultation with Governments, an *ad hoc* working group of legal and technical experts to draft, as early as practicable, a protocol on liability and compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes and to report to the preparatory committee of the whole of the United Nations conference on environment and development;

"3. *Invites* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization, in consultation, as appropriate, with other relevant international organizations, to review the existing rules, regulations and practices with respect to the disposal of hazardous wastes at sea, in order to harmonize the provisions of the relevant conventions as adopted in this regard;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress achieved in the implementation of the provisions of the Basel Convention and of the present resolution."

23. At the 51st meeting, Mr. David Payton, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.80) entitled "Traffic in and disposal, control and transboundary movements of toxic and dangerous products and wastes", which he submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.43/Rev.1.

24. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.80 without a vote (see para. 55 below, draft resolution III).

25. In light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.80, draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.43/Rev.1 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

26. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and France (on behalf of the States members of the European Community).

Accession by the United Nations to the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and to the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency

27. At its 51st meeting, the Committee, on the proposal of the Chairman, decided to recommend to the General Assembly, recalling its decision 43/441 of 20 December 1988, and taking note of the letter dated 3 October 1989 from the Chairman of the Second Committee to the President of the General Assembly (A/C.2/44/9) and of the letter dated 22 November 1989 from the President of the Assembly to the Chairman of the Second Committee (A/C.2/44/10), that it defer action on the question of the accession by the United Nations to the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and to the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency to a future session pending a request for its consideration (see para. 56 below, draft decision I).

Draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.64 and Rev.1

28. At the 46th meeting, the representative of Norway, on behalf of Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Sweden, Tunisia, Uganda, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.64) entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187". Austria, Bulgaria, China and Myanmar subsequently joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 42/186 of 11 December 1987 on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, in which it adopted the Environmental Perspective as a broad framework to guide national action and international co-operation on policies and programmes aimed at achieving sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 42/187 of 11 December 1987 on the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development,[30] in which it welcomed the report and, *inter alia*, invited Governments and organizations of the United Nations system to take account of the analysis and recommendations contained in the report in determining their policies and programmes,

"*Recalling further* its resolution 43/196 of 20 December 1988 on a United Nations conference on environment and development,

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[30] See A/42/427, annex.

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/350-E/1989/99), containing information on action taken by Governments and organizations of the United Nations system to pursue sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts made by Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to promote sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries;

"3. *Expresses its concern*, none the less, that much more needs to be done in translating the increased understanding of the need for sustainable and environmentally sound development into concrete action in all countries, particularly in developed countries;

"4. *Notes with satisfaction* regional activities which have taken place or are being planned with a view to promoting sustainable and environmentally sound development, including the First African Regional Conference on Environment and Sustainable Development organized by the Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations Environment Programme and held at Kampala from 12 to 16 June 1989, as well as similar conferences in the other regions planned to take place in 1990;

"5. *Invites* Governments and the governing bodies of the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify further their efforts towards promoting and achieving sustainable and environmentally sound development by integrating environmental concerns and considerations into policies and programmes in all areas;

"6. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts made by the Secretary-General in reviewing, co-ordinating and strengthening the activities of the United Nations system for the promotion of sustainable and environmentally sound development;

"7. *Notes* that serious environmental problems are arising in all countries and that those problems must be progressively addressed through preventive measures at their sources by national efforts and international co-operation;

"8. *Reaffirms* that there is a direct interrelationship between environment and development, and recognizes that a favourable international economic climate that results in sustained economic growth and development, particularly in developing countries, is of major importance for sound management of the environment;

"9. *Notes* that the critical objectives for the environment and development policies that follow from the need for sustainable and environmentally sound development must include creating a healthy, clean and safe environment, reviving overall economic growth, particularly in developing countries, and improving its quality, eradicating poverty and satisfying human needs by raising the standard of living and improving the quality of life, addressing the issues of sound management and enhancement of the resource base, furthering the promotion, accelerated development, and transfer of environmentally sound technology, minimizing environmental dangers and merging environment and economics in decision-making, as well as the interrelationship between people, resources, environment and development;

"10. *Stresses* that sustainable and environmentally sound development requires changes in existing production and consumption patterns, in particular in industrialized countries, and the development of environmentally sound technologies, ensuring transfer of and favourable access to such technologies, including on a concessional and non-commercial basis, with emphasis on new and emerging technologies, in particular by developing countries, and supporting research and development efforts by developing countries to enhance their capabilities to develop and apply such technologies;

"11. *Endorses* the views and suggestions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its fifteenth session on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187, contained in the report of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, sects. II and III) and regards Governing Council decision 15/2 of 26 May 1989 and its annexes (see A/44/25, annex I) as a positive step towards a better understanding and a more concrete meaning of the concept of sustainable and environmentally sound development and of the implications of the implementation of the concept for all countries, and invites Governments and the governing bodies of the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take them into account in their further efforts towards promoting and achieving sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries;

"12. *Reaffirms* the need to provide new and additional financial resources to support developing countries in identifying, analysing, monitoring, preventing and managing environmental problems, primarily at their source, in accordance with their national development goals, objectives and plans, so as to ensure that their development priorities are not adversely affected;

"13. *Stresses* the need for additional financial resources for measures aimed at solving major environmental problems of global concern, and in particular to support those countries for which the implementation of such measures would entail a special or abnormal burden, due, in particular, to their level of development or lack of financial resources and/or technical capacity;

"14. *Reaffirms* the need for developed countries and relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to strengthen technical co-operation with the developing countries to assist them to develop their endogenous capacity for identifying, analysing, monitoring, preventing and managing environmental problems in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives;

"15. *Reaffirms also* the sovereignty of all nations over their natural resources and stresses their responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and to play their due role in preserving and protecting the global and regional environment in accordance with their capacities and specific responsibilities;

"16. *Considers* that the regional follow-up conferences should contribute to a better understanding and a more concrete definition of the concept of sustainable and environmentally sound development and of the implications of the implementation of the concept, and should make important substantive contributions to the proposed United Nations conference on environment and development in 1992;

"17. *Invites* the preparatory committee for the proposed 1992 conference to take duly into account the recommendations contained in the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond and the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development in the preparatory process for the conference, as well as recommendations for action by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and the views and suggestions expressed by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and other organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system on those matters;

"18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Governing Council and the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into account the work of the preparatory committee for the proposed 1992 conference;

"19. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, for submission to the proposed 1992 conference, and to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, a new consolidated report on further substantive follow-up to General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 by Governments and organizations of the United Nations system."

29. At the 52nd meeting, Mr. David Payton, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.64, and drew the Committee's attention to a revised version (A/C.2/44/L.64/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, submitted by the same sponsors, which he orally revised by replacing paragraph 11, which read:

"11. *Stresses* that sustainable and environmentally sound development requires changes in existing production and consumption patterns, in particular in industrialized countries, and the development of environmentally sound technologies, ensuring transfer of and favourable access to such technologies, including on a concessional and non-commercial basis, with emphasis on new and emerging technologies, in particular by developing countries, and supporting research and development efforts by developing countries to enhance their capabilities to develop and apply such technologies;"

by the following:

"11. *Stresses* that sustainable and environmentally sound development requires changes in the unsustainable pattern of production and consumption, particularly in industrialized countries, and the development of environmentally sound technologies, and, in this context, stresses also the need to examine, with a view to making recommendations on effective modalities for favourable access to, and transfer of, environmentally sound technologies, in particular to the developing countries, including on concessional and preferential terms, and on modalities for supporting all countries in their efforts to create and develop their endogenous technological capacities in the field of scientific research and development, as well as in the acquisition of relevant information, and, in this context, stresses further the need to explore the concept of assured access for developing countries to environmentally sound technologies, in its relation to proprietary rights, with a view to developing effective responses to the needs of developing countries in this area;".

30. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.64/Rev.1, as orally revised, by consensus (see para. 55 below, draft resolution IV).

31. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Norway made a statement.

Draft decision contained in document A/C.2/44/L.7 and draft resolutions A/C.2/44/L.55, L.58 and L.86

32. By its resolution 1989/87 of 26 July 1989, the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit decision 15/3 of 25 May 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (see A/44/25, annex I), together with the views on convening a United Nations conference on environment and development expressed under items 2 (general discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments) and 7 (*f*) (development and international economic co-operation: environment) of the agenda of the second regular session of 1989 of the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session for consideration and appropriate action. The draft decision, which was submitted at the 18th meeting in document A/C.2/44/L.7, read as follows:

"*The Governing Council*,

"*Taking note* of General Assembly resolution 43/196 of 20 December 1988 by which it decided to consider at its forty-fourth session the question of the convening, no later than 1992, of a United Nations conference on environment and development, with a view to taking an appropriate decision on the exact scope, title, venue and date of such a conference and on the modalities and financial implications of holding the conference,

"*Recalling* that the General Assembly in paragraph 5 of its resolution 43/196 invited the Governing Council to consider the documents referred to in paragraphs 2 to 4 of that resolution and, on the basis of that consideration, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, its views on the matters referred to in the resolution, in particular its views on the objectives, content and scope of the conference,

"*Decides* to recommend that the General Assembly, when taking a decision on the exact scope, title, venue and date of a United Nations conference on environment and development, to be held no later than 1992, and on the modalities and financial implications of holding the conference, should consider the elements annexed to the present decision.

"ANNEX

"Elements to be considered for inclusion in a resolution of the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session of the convening of a United Nations conference on environment and development no later than 1992

"A. PREAMBULAR ELEMENTS

"*Recalling* its resolution 43/196 of 20 December 1988, by which it decided to consider at its forty-fourth session the question of the convening of a United Nations conference on environment and development no later than 1992, with a view to taking an appropriate decision on the exact scope, title, venue and date of such a conference and on the modalities and financial implications of holding the conference,

“*Taking note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the conference, submitting the views of Governments and of appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

“B. OPERATIVE ELEMENTS

“1. *Decides* to convene a United Nations Conference on Environment and Development of two weeks' duration and at the highest level of participation, to coincide, if possible, with World Environment Day, on 5 June 1992;

“2. *Affirms* that the preamble of resolution 43/196 broadly sets out the scope and general objectives for the Conference;

“3. *Notes*, in this context, the importance of exploring the best ways and means of promoting sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries through preventive measures at the sources of environmental and natural resources degradation, taking into account the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond and the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development;

“4. *Affirms* that the following environmental issues, which are not listed in any particular order of priority, are among those of major concern in maintaining the quality of the Earth's environment and especially in achieving environmentally sound and sustainable development in all countries:

“(*a*) Protection of the atmosphere by combating climate change and global warming, depletion of the ozone layer and transboundary air pollution;

“(*b*) Protection of the quality of freshwater resources;

“(*c*) Protection of the oceans and coastal areas and resources;

“(*d*) Protection of land resources by combating deforestation and desertification;

“(*e*) Conservation of biological diversity;

“(*f*) Environmentally sound management of biotechnology;

“(*g*) Environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and toxic chemicals;

“(*h*) Protection of human health conditions and quality of life, especially the living and working environment of poor people, from degradation of the environment;

“5. *Decides* that the Conference should:

“(*a*) Examine the state of the environment twenty years after the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, including reviewing actions taken by all countries and intergovernmental organizations to protect and enhance the environment and ways in which environmental concerns have been incorporated in economic and social policies and planning;

“(*b*) Identify strategies to be co-ordinated, as appropriate, regionally and globally for national and international action, with a view to arriving at formal agreements by Governments on specific commitments for defined activities to deal with major environmental issues in the economic and social development processes and within a particular time-frame;

“(*c*) Define guidelines to protect the environment through preventive action at the sources by, *inter alia*, incorporating environmental concerns in the economic and social development processes, taking into account the specific needs of developing countries;

“(*d*) Identify ways and means to further development of and provision of information on environmentally sound technologies and environmental management, to facilitate access to and transfer of such information and technologies, in particular to developing countries, without excessive cost, and to assist the development by those countries of their own technologies;

“(*e*) Promote an open and timely exchange of information on national environmental policies, situations and accidents;

“(*f*) Assess the capacity of the United Nations system to monitor environmental threats and deal with environmental emergencies, and make recommendations for improvement;

“(*g*) Recommend measures to the relevant international organizations to promote a supportive international economic environment through specific commitments by Governments that would result in sustained and environmentally sound development and economic growth in all countries, with a view to combating poverty and improving the quality of life;

“(*h*) Promote the development or strengthening of appropriate institutions at the national, regional and global levels to deal with environmental matters in the context of economic and social development processes;

“(*i*) Promote environmental education, especially of the younger generation;

“(*j*) Specify the respective responsibilities of, and support to be given by, the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system for the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

“(*k*) Quantify financial requirements for the successful implementation of Conference decisions and recommendations, and identify possible sources, including innovative ones, in the international community for additional resources as may be required;

“6. *Decides* that the intergovernmental Preparatory Committee, with its own rules of procedure, be the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, open on a basis of equality to all States Members of the United Nations or members of a specialized agency or of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

“7. *Decides also* that the first session of the Preparatory Committee shall be held in June 1990 and that the Committee shall hold three more sessions at venues to be decided by the Committee;

“8. *Decides further* that the Preparatory Committee at its first session shall elect its Bureau, consisting of a chairman, eight vice-chairmen and a rapporteur, with due regard to equitable geographical representation;

“9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to set up immediately a separate, independent and adequate Conference secretariat at Geneva, and to appoint a Secretary-General of the Conference to head that secretariat;

“10. *Invites* all States to take an active part in the preparations for the Conference and to establish broad-based national preparatory processes with active popular participation and to submit national reports articulating their views on, and commitments in regard to, the areas and issues to be considered by the Conference, including their perception of national priorities and needs and their expectations of regional and global institutions;

“11. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General of the Conference should put forward suggested guidelines to enable States to adopt a common approach in their preparations and reporting;

“12. *Decides* to establish a voluntary fund at the disposal of the Secretary-General of the Conference, for the purpose of supporting developing countries, particularly the least developed among them, to participate effectively in the Conference and in its preparatory process and invites Governments to contribute to this fund;

“13. *Invites* the scientific community, industry and trade unions to take an active part in the Conference and its preparations;

“14. *Requests*, in view of the important role of non-governmental organizations in promoting popular participation and raising environmental awareness, that non-governmental organizations concerned be systematically involved in the planning and programming of the Conference;

“15. *Invites* the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as relevant intergovernmental organizations, to contribute fully to the Conference and its preparation, including through the provision of expert advice and the secondment of staff;

“16. *Stresses* the importance of holding of regional conferences on environment and development, and urges the regional commissions of the United Nations to assure that the results of those conferences are introduced into the preparatory process for the 1992 Conference and to participate actively in that process.”

33. At the 44th meeting, the representative of Malaysia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.55) entitled “United Nations Conference on Environment and Development”, which read as follows:

“*The General Assembly*,

“*Recalling* its resolution 43/196 of 20 December 1988 on ‘a United Nations conference on environment and development’,

“*Taking note* of decision 15/3 of 25 May 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (see A/44/25, annex I) on a United Nations conference on environment and development,

“*Taking note also* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/87 of 26 July 1989 on the convening of a United Nations conference on environment and development,

“*Taking note further* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/101 of 27 July 1989 on strengthening international co-operation on environment through the provision of additional financial resources to developing countries,

“*Mindful* of the views expressed by Governments in the debate held at its forty-fourth session on the convening of a United Nations conference on environment and development,

“*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of the convening of a United Nations conference on environment and development (A/44/256-E/1989/66 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2),

“*Recognizing* the importance for all countries of the protection of the environment,

“*Emphasizing* that the accumulation and deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction constitute a grave threat to the environment,

“*Gravely concerned* that the main cause of the continuing deterioration of the global environment is the unsustainable pattern of production and consumption prevailing in developed countries,

“*Stressing* that poverty and environmental degradation are closely interrelated and that environmental protection in developing countries must therefore be viewed as an integral part of the development process and cannot be considered in isolation from it,

“*Recognizing* that measures taken at the international level must take fully into account the existing asymmetry in the global patterns of production and consumption, with a view to consciously redressing it,

“*Affirming* that the responsibility for containing, reducing and eliminating global environmental damage must be borne by the States causing such damage in direct proportion to the damage caused,

“*Conscious* of the crucial role of science and technology in the field of environmental protection and of the need of developing countries to be given unrestricted and non-commercial access to the fruits of research and development in this area,

“*Stressing* the need for environmentally sound technologies, processes, equipment and related research and expertise, to be extended to developing countries through international co-operation designed to further global efforts for environmental protection, including through innovative and effective modalities,

“*Bearing in mind* that substantial, new and additional financial resources will have to be channelled to developing countries in order to ensure their effective participation in the global efforts for environmental protection,

“I

“1. *Decides* to convene a United Nations Conference on Environment and Development of two weeks’ duration and at the highest possible level of participation to coincide with World Environment Day, on 5 June 1992;

“2. *Accepts with deep appreciation* the generous offer of the Government of Brazil to host the Conference;

“3. *Affirms* that strengthening of international co-operation for the promotion of economic growth in developing countries is essential to address the problem of environmental degradation in these countries;

“4. *Also affirms* the importance of a supportive international economic climate conducive to sustained economic growth and development in all countries for environmental protection;

“5. *Reaffirms* the sovereignty of all nations over their natural resources and stresses their responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and to play their due role in preserving and protecting global and regional environments in accordance with their capacities and specific responsibilities;

“6. *Reaffirms also* the responsibility of States for the damage caused by them to the environment and natural resources by their transboundary interference;

“7. *Reiterates* its support for the just demands of the developing countries affected by the implantation of mines and the presence of other remnants of war in their territories for compensation and for complete removal of those obstacles by the States that implanted them;

“8. *Notes* the fact that the largest part of the current emission of pollutants into the environment, including toxic and hazardous wastes, originates in developed countries, and therefore recognizes that those countries have the main responsibility for combating such pollution;

“9. *Stresses* that large industrial enterprises, including transnational corporations, are frequently the repositories of scarce technical skills for the preservation of the environment, that they conduct activities in sectors that have an impact on the environment and, to that extent, have specific responsibilities;

“10. *Reaffirms* that the serious external indebtedness of developing countries has to be addressed efficiently and urgently in order to enable those countries to contribute fully and in accordance with their capacities and responsibilities to global efforts to protect the environment;

“11. *Affirms* that in the light of the foregoing, the following environmental issues, which are not listed in any particular order of priority, are among those of major concern in maintaining the quality of the Earth’s environment and especially for achieving environmentally sound and sustainable development in all countries:

“(*a*) Protection of the atmosphere by combating climate change, depletion of the ozone layer and transboundary air pollution;

“(*b*) Protection of the quality and supply of freshwater resources;

“(*c*) Protection of the oceans, including semi-closed seas, and coastal areas and management of the resources therein;

"(*d*) Protection and management of land resources by, *inter alia*, combating deforestation, desertification and drought;

"(*e*) Conservation of biological diversity;

"(*f*) Environmentally sound management of biotechnology;

"(*g*) Measures against the illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes;

"(*h*) Environmentally sound management of wastes, particularly hazardous and dangerous wastes and toxic chemicals;

"(*i*) Eradication of poverty through improving the living and working environment of poor people, which is necessary to stem the degradation of the environment in developing countries;

"(*j*) Improvement of the living and working environment of the poor in urban and rural slums, and the role of urbanization, within the framework of a sound and safe environment;

"12. *Emphasizes* the need to strengthen international co-operation for the management of the environment to ensure its conservation and preservation and for the equitable sharing of results derived from activities related to the conservation and development of its bio-diversity;

"13. *Reaffirms* the need to strengthen international co-operation, particularly between developed and developing countries, in research and development and the utilization of environmentally sound technologies, *inter alia*, on the following basis:

"(*a*) The establishment of a special international fund in order to ensure access to and transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries to enable them to respond effectively to their environmental protection needs;

"(*b*) The obligation of patent holders of environmentally sound technologies to ensure their transfer through legal commitments to work their patents fully in other countries;

"(*c*) Utilization of compulsory licensing in case of refusal or inability to work such patents;

"14. *Affirms* that the preamble of resolution 43/196 broadly sets out the general scope for the Conference;

"15. *Decides* that the Conference, in addressing environmental issues in the developmental context, should have the following objectives:

"(*a*) To examine the state of the environment and changes that have occurred since the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in 1972, and since the adoption of other international agreements such as the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, adopted on 22 March 1985, and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted on 16 September 1987;

"(*b*) To identify strategies to be co-ordinated regionally and globally, as appropriate, for concerted actions to deal with major environmental issues in the socio-economic development processes of all countries in a particular time-frame;

"(*c*) To recommend measures to be undertaken at national and international levels to protect the environment through, *inter alia*, preventive action at the sources of environmental degradation, clearly identifying the sources of such degradation and appropriate remedial measures;

"(*d*) To recommend measures to be taken to implement the principles of conduct in the field of the environment for the guidance of States in the conservation and harmonious utilization of natural resources shared by two or more States;

"(*e*) To adopt formal agreements on specific commitments by Governments for defined activities to restore the global ecological balance, and prevent further deterioration of the environment, taking into account the main responsibility of developed countries for the present deterioration of the environment;

"(*f*) To accord the highest priority to drought and desertification control and to consider all means necessary, including financial, scientific and technological resources, to halt and reverse the process of desertification with a view to preserving the ecological balance of the planet;

"(*g*) To adopt formal agreements on specific commitments by Governments for defined actions to promote a supportive international economic climate conducive to sustained and environmentally sound development and economic growth in all countries, with a view to combating poverty and improving the quality of life;

"(*h*) To identify ways and means of providing new and additional financial resources to developing countries for environmentally sound development programmes and projects in accordance with their national development objectives, priorities and plans and to establish a mechanism for the effective monitoring of the provision of such new and additional financial resources to developing countries so as to enable the international community to take further appropriate action on the basis of accurate and reliable data;

"(*i*) To ensure that the incorporation of environmental concerns into economic planning and policies would not be used to introduce a new form of conditionality in aid and development financing nor as a pretext for creating unjustified barriers to trade;

"(*j*) To launch a special international fund to finance research, development and acquisition of environmentally sound technologies and to ensure its non-commercial transfer to and propagation in developing countries;

"(*k*) To adopt effective modalities to ensure access to and transfer of environmentally sound technologies, in particular to the developing countries, on concessional and assured basis, and to assist these countries in their efforts in the fields of scientific research and development of their endogenous technological capacities, as well as in information related to these technologies;

"(*l*) To promote the development of human resources particularly in developing countries, for the protection and enhancement of the environment;

"(*m*) To promote an open and timely exchange of information on national environmental policies, situations and accidents;

"(*n*) To promote the development or strengthening of appropriate institutions at the national, regional and global levels to deal with environmental matters in the context of the socio-economic development processes of all countries;

"(*o*) To promote environmental education, especially of the younger generation;

"(*p*) To assess the capacity of the United Nations system to monitor environmental threats and deal with environmental emergencies, and make recommendations for improvement;

"(*q*) To specify the respective responsibilities of and support to be given by the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system for the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

"(*r*) To quantify the financial requirements for the successful implementation of Conference decisions and recommendations and identify possible sources of additional resources;

"II

"1. *Decides* to establish, at United Nations Headquarters in New York, a Preparatory Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly open to all States members of the specialized agencies of the United Nations;

"2. *Decides* that the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee will consist of a Chairman, twenty-one Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur, with due regard to equitable geographical representation;

"3. *Decides* that the host country of the Conference, namely Brazil, shall be *ex officio* a member of the Bureau;

"4. *Decides* that the Preparatory Committee shall hold its sessions at United Nations Headquarters in New York and at the Headquarters of the United Nations Environment Programme in Nairobi; the first session of the Preparatory Committee shall be held in New York in March 1990 to elect its Bureau, adopt its rules of procedure and decide on its agenda and the organization of its future work;

"5. *Decides* that the Preparatory Committee shall:

"(*a*) Call upon the United Nations Environment Programme as the main organ for environment and request the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as relevant intergovernmental organizations, to make their contributions to the preparations for the Conference, elaborated on the basis of guidelines and requirements to be established by the Preparatory Committee;

"(*b*) Draft the provisional agenda of the Conference as stated in the present resolution;

"(*c*) Draft recommendations for governmental action, at the national and international levels, including through international organizations, and intergovernmental agreements to be adopted by the Conference on environmental issues as listed in section I, paragraph 11, of the present resolution;

"(*d*) Submit recommendations to the Conference on ways and means of strengthening the capacity of the United Nations and United Nations system to respond fully and effectively to the global environmental and developmental challenges to enable member States to co-operate more effectively;

"6. *Decides* that, for the preparation of the substantive work of the Conference, the Preparatory Committee may establish, as appropriate, a practically feasible number of working groups to consider the major environmental issues listed in section I, paragraph 11, of the present resolution and related development issues;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish in New York an appropriate *ad hoc* Secretariat, the composition of which shall be based on the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

"8. *Decides* that the *ad hoc* Secretariat will be headed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and confirmed by the General Assembly;

"9. *Invites* all States to take an active part in the preparations for the Conference and to include national reports, as appropriate, and promote broad-based national preparatory processes involving the scientific community, industry, trade unions and other non-governmental organizations to be submitted to the Preparatory Committee in a timely manner;

"10. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General of the Conference put forward suggested guidelines to enable States to adopt a harmonized approach in their preparations and reporting;

"11. *Stresses* the importance of holding regional conferences on environment and development, and urges the regional commissions of the United Nations to ensure that the results of those conferences are introduced into the preparatory process for the 1992 Conference and to participate actively in that process;

"12. *Urges* the Secretary-General and the international community to take the necessary steps to ensure full and effective participation of developing countries, especially the least developed countries, in the whole preparatory process and in the conference itself;

"13. *Decides* that the preparatory process and the conference itself should be funded through the regular budget of the United Nations without adversely affecting the ongoing activities;

"14. *Requests* the Preparatory Committee to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress of its work."

34. At the 44th meeting, the representative of France, on behalf of the States members of the European Community, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.58) entitled "United Nations Conference on Environment and Development", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 43/196 of 20 December 1988 on a United Nations conference on environment and development,

"*Taking note* of decision 15/3 of 25 May 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (see A/44/25, annex I) on a United Nations conference on environment and development,

"*Taking note also* of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/87 of 26 July 1989 on the convening of a United Nations conference on environment and development and 1989/101 of 27 July 1989 on strengthening international co-operation on the environment through the provision of additional financial resources to developing countries, "*Taking note further* of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of the convening of a United Nations conference on environment and development (A/44/256-E/1989/66 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2),

"*Deeply concerned* by the continuing deterioration of the state of the environment and the serious degradation of the global life-support systems, as well as by trends that, if allowed to continue, could disrupt the global ecological balance, jeopardize the life-sustaining qualities of the Earth and lead to an ecological catastrophe, and recognizing that decisive, urgent and global action is vital to understanding and protecting the ecological balance of the Earth,

"*Recognizing* that the global character of major environmental problems, including climate change and global warming, depletion of the ozone layer, transboundary air and water pollution and the contamination of the oceans and seas, requires solutions at a global level, and the participation and commitment of all countries,

"*Recognizing also* the need to promote regional and international co-operation to combat environmental problems such as desertification, drought and natural disasters which affect, in particular, developing countries,

"*Recognizing further* the common concern of mankind to protect the environment, and noting that the largest part of the emission of pollutants into the environment, including hazardous wastes and toxic products, originates in developed countries and therefore that those countries have the main responsibility for combating such pollution,

"*Noting* that the role of the developing countries in protecting the environment must take into account their level of development and the specific constraints under which they operate,

"*Stressing* the importance for all countries of effective measures for the protection, restoration and enhancement of the environment in accordance, *inter alia*, with their respective capabilities, while at the same time acknowledging the efforts already made in all countries in this regard and the progress made towards improved international co-operation,

"*Stressing also* the need to transfer environmentally sound technology to developing countries, including new and innovative techniques that will enable those countries to achieve economic growth while limiting damage to the environment,

"*Bearing in mind* that new and additional financial resources are needed to ensure the effective participation of developing countries in global efforts for environmental protection and also to ensure the implementation of their environmental programmes and projects without affecting their development,

"1. *Decides* to convene in 1992 the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, which shall be of two weeks' duration, to coincide with World Environment Day on 5 June, and shall have participation at the highest possible level;

"2. *Accepts with appreciation* the generous offer of the Government of Brazil to act as host to the Conference;

"3. *Affirms* that the main objective of the Conference should be to agree on strategies and measures to halt and reverse the effect of environmental degradation in the context of increased national and international efforts to promote sustainable development and to overcome problems of population growth, mass poverty, external indebtedness, famine and disease;

"4. *Decides* that the Conference shall concentrate on the following themes, which are not listed in any particular order of priority, bearing in mind the close relationship between sustainable development and the need to find solutions to environmental problems of major concern:

"(*a*) Protection of the atmosphere by combating climate change and global warming, depletion of the ozone layer and transboundary air pollution;

"(*b*) Protection of the quality of freshwater resources;

"(*c*) Protection of ocean and coastal areas and resources;

"(*d*) Protection of land resources by combating deforestation and desertification;

"(*e*) Conservation of biological diversity;

"(*f*) Environmentally sound management of biotechnology;

"(*g*) Environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and toxic chemicals;

"(*h*) Protection of human health and quality of life, especially the living and working environment of the poor, from the effects of environmental degradation;

"5. *Also decides* that the Conference shall:

"(*a*) Examine the state of the environment twenty years after the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in 1972, reviewing the actions taken by all countries and intergovernmental organizations to protect and enhance the environment and the way in which environmental concerns have been incorporated in economic and social policies and planning;

"(*b*) While determining the relationship between environment and development, examine strategies to be co-ordinated, as appropriate, regionally and globally for national and international action, with a view to arriving at formal agreements by Governments on specific commitments for defined activities to deal with major environmental issues in the economic and social development processes and within a particular time-frame;

"(*c*) Define guidelines to protect the environment through preventive action at the source by, *inter alia*, incorporating environmental concerns in the economic and social development processes and in various sectoral policies, taking into account the specific needs of developing countries;

"(*d*) Identify ways and means to further development through international co-operation, to provide information on environmentally sound technologies and environmental management, to facilitate access to and transfer of such information and technologies, in particular to developing countries, and to assist those countries in developing their own technologies;

"(*e*) Examine the best possible way of using and generating financial resources, both existing and additional, to enable developing countries to contribute to the protection of the environment and the conservation of their resources, with a view to sustainable development, taking into account their available means and the specific constraints upon them;

"*(f)* Promote an open and timely exchange of information on national environmental policies, situations and accidents;

"*(g)* Assess the capacity of the United Nations system to monitor environmental threats, deal with environmental emergencies, and make recommendations for improvement, if appropriate;

"*(h)* Recommend measures to Governments and to the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, with a view to strengthening technical co-operation with developing countries, so that those countries are better able to manage their environment, including improvement of their capacities for observation, analysis and prevention of their environmental problems;

"*(i)* Recommend measures to the relevant international and intergovernmental organizations to promote a supportive international economic environment through specific commitments by Governments that would result in sustained and environmentally sound development and economic growth in all countries, with a view to combating poverty and improving the quality of life;

"*(j)* Promote the development or strengthening of appropriate institutions at the national, regional and global levels to address environmental matters in the context of economic and social development processes;

"*(k)* Promote environmental education, especially of the younger generation;

"*(l)* Specify the respective responsibilities of, and support to be given by, the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system for the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

"*(m)* Quantify the financial requirements for the successful implementation of Conference decisions and recommendations and identify possible sources, including innovative ones, in the international community, of additional resources, as may be required;

"6. *Decides* that the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development shall be the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and shall be open on an equal basis to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency;

"7. *Decides also* that the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee will be held at Geneva in February 1990 and that the Committee shall hold four additional sessions;

"8. *Decides further* that the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee shall consist of a chairman, eight vice-chairmen and a rapporteur, with due regard to equitable geographical representation;

"9. *Decides* that the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall appoint the Secretary-General of the Conference and requests the latter, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to make such arrangements, including the recruitment of necessary staff, and to provide such facilities as may be necessary for the efficient and continuous servicing of the Conference, utilizing to the fullest extent possible the resources at his disposal;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ensure the co-ordination of contributions from the United Nations system, in particular from the United Nations Environment Programme, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;

"11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, noting the generous offer of the Government of Switzerland to provide premises for the secretariat, to set up immediately a separate, independent and adequate Conference secretariat at Geneva headed by the Secretary-General of the Conference;

"12. *Invites* all States to take an active part in the preparations for the Conference and to establish broad-based national preparatory processes with active popular participation, as well as to submit national reports articulating their views on, and commitments in regard to, the areas and issues to be considered by the Conference, including their perception of national priorities and needs and their expectations of regional and global institutions;

"13. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General of the Conference put forward suggested guidelines to enable States to adopt a common approach in their preparations and reporting;

"14. *Decides* to establish a voluntary fund, at the disposal of the Secretary-General of the Conference, for the purpose of assisting developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, to participate effectively in the Conference and in its preparatory process, and invites Governments to contribute to the fund;

"15. *Invites* the scientific community, industry, trade unions and other organizations relevant in this context to contribute to the Conference and to its preparations;

"16. *Requests* the non-governmental organizations concerned, in view of their important role in promoting popular participation and raising environmental awareness, to contribute to the planning and programming of the Conference;

"17. *Invites* the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as relevant intergovernmental organizations, to contribute fully to the Conference and to its preparations, including through the provision of expert advice and the secondment of staff;

"18. *Stresses* the importance of holding regional conferences on environment and development, and urges the regional commissions to ensure that the results of these conferences are introduced into the preparatory process for the 1992 Conference and to participate actively in that process;

"19. *Requests* the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions on the progress of the work of the Committee;

"20. *Decides* to include in the provisional agendas of its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions an item entitled 'United Nations Conference on Environment and Development'."

35. At the 52nd meeting, Mr. David Payton, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on the draft decision contained in document A/C.2/44/L.7 and draft resolutions A/C.2/44/L.55 and L.58.

36. The Chairman introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.86), entitled "United Nations Conference on Environment and Development", which he submitted on the basis of those informal consultations.

37. The Committee also had before it a statement (A/C.2/44/L.88) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.86, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

38. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.86 without a vote (see para. 55 below, draft resolution V).

39. In light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.86, the Committee agreed to take no action on the draft decision contained in document A/C.2/44/L.7, and draft resolutions A/C.2/44/L.55 and L.58 were withdrawn by their sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.63 and Rev.1

40. At the 46th meeting, the representative of Finland, on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.63) entitled "International co-operation in the field of the environment", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Deeply concerned* at the increasing degradation of the environment which, if allowed to continue, could endanger not only economic and social development but the very basis of life itself,

"*Noting* the increased political concern for solving environmental problems and intensified international co-operation to that effect,

"*Welcoming* some encouraging achievements in important areas of environmental co-operation,

"*Reaffirming* that there is a direct interrelationship between environment and development, and recognizing that a favourable international economic climate conducive to sustained economic growth and development, particularly in developing countries, is of major importance for sound management of the environment,

"*Recognizing* that serious environmental problems are arising in all countries and that those problems must be progressively addressed through preventive measures at their sources by national efforts and international co-operation,

"*Reaffirming* the importance of integrating environmental concerns and considerations into policies and programmes in all areas,

"*Noting* the fact that the largest part of the current emission of pollutants into the environment, including toxic and hazardous wastes, originates in developed countries, and recognizing that those countries therefore have the main responsibility for combating such pollution,

"*Reaffirming* the need for developed countries and appropriate international organs and organizations to strengthen technical co-operation with developing countries, increase the transfer of technology and provide additional resources to enhance the capacity of developing countries to solve their environmental problems,

"*Recognizing* that the proposed United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in 1992, is a unique opportunity for all nations to address environmental and development issues in an integrated manner and to mobilize their political will to solve environmental problems through international co-operation,

"*Having considered* the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its fifteenth session (A/44/25),

"1. *Notes with appreciation* the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its fifteenth session;

"2. *Reaffirms* the mandate of the Programme as defined in General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 and supports further strengthening of the role of the Programme as the central catalysing, co-ordinating and stimulating body in the field of the environment within the United Nations system;

"3. *Welcomes* the measures adopted by the Governing Council, in its decision 15/1 of 25 May 1989, to improve its own effectiveness and efficiency;

"4. *Reaffirms* that, owing to its universal character, the United Nations system, through the General Assembly, is the appropriate forum for concerted political action on global environmental problems;

"5. *Considers* further that the capacity and decision-making process of the United Nations system, including the General Assembly, should be strengthened to address the major environmental problems in an integral, coherent and effective way, and requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on this issue, taking into account the views expressed by Governments, recognizing that they will be taken into account in the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

"6. *Concurs* with the areas of concentration for the international community set out by the Governing Council in section IV of its decision 15/1 (see A/44/25, annex I) and with the list of issues within those areas to which the Programme should give special attention;

"7. *Approves* Governing Council decision 15/4 of 26 May 1989 (*ibid.*), in which it decided to hold a special session in 1990 of three days' duration to deal with the elaboration of and the process of making and implementing decisions on priority environmental issues, in particular, ways and means of enhancing the role of the Programme within the United Nations system in addressing those issues;

"8. *Reaffirms* the need to provide new and additional financial resources to support developing countries in identifying, analysing, monitoring, preventing and managing environmental problems primarily at their source, in accordance with their national development goals, objectives and plans, so as to ensure that their development priorities are not adversely affected;

"9. *Stresses* the need for additional financial resources for measures aimed at solving major environmental problems of global concern, and in particular to support those countries for whom the implementation of such measures would entail a special or abnormal burden, due, in particular, to their level of development or lack of financial and/or technical capacity;

"10. *Expresses its satisfaction* at indications that the flow of resources to the Environment Fund is increasing in real terms, endorses the annual target of a minimum of one hundred million United States dollars in contributions by the year 1992, taking into account the increasing tasks of the Programme, and calls upon all Governments to increase their contributions to the Fund by at least 35 per cent per annum from the 1 January 1989 level to enable that target to be met by 1992;

"11. *Endorses* the views and suggestions of the Governing Council as expressed in annexes I and II of its decision 15/2 of 26 May 1989 (*ibid.*) on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 of 11 December 1987 as a positive step towards a better understanding of the concept of sustainable and environmentally sound development by all countries;

"12. *Takes note* of the recommendation made by the Governing Council in its decision 15/5 of 25 May 1989 (*ibid.*) and stresses that sustainable and environmentally sound development should become one of the central guiding principles in the international development strategy being elaborated for the fourth United Nations development decade;

"13. *Concurs* with Governing Council decision 15/14 of 25 May 1989 (*ibid.*) on the clearing-house function, in which it is considered that the Programme should play a more vigorous role in supporting developing countries, upon their request:

"(*a*) To estabish and strengthen their institutions and professional capacities to integrate environmental considerations into their development policies and planning;

"(*b*) To formulate and initiate programmes and activities for dealing with their most serious environmental problems;

"(*c*) To formulate and participate in action plans for the common management of eco-systems and critical environmental problems at the national, regional and global levels;

"14. *Stresses* that sustainable and environmentally sound development requires changes in existing production and consumption patterns, in particular in industrialized countries, and the development of environmentally sound technologies, ensuring transfer of and favourable access to, including on a concessional and non-commercial basis, such technologies, with an emphasis on new and emerging ones, in particular by developing countries, and supporting research and development efforts by developing countries to enhance their capabilities to develop and apply such technologies;

"15. *Reaffirms* the need for Governments, multilateral organizations and governmental and non-governmental financial institutions to take into account in their policies, decision-making processes and financial mechanisms the relationship between the foreign debt and the ability of developing countries to strengthen their capacity to address the critical environmental issues fundamental to development and protection of the environment;

"16. *Supports* Governing Council decision 15/36 of 25 May 1989 (*ibid.*) on global climate change, in which, *inter alia*, it requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, in co-operation with the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization, to begin preparations for negotiations on a framework convention on climate, taking into account the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and bearing in mind the outcome of recent and forthcoming international meetings on the subject, and therefore recommends that such negotiations should be initiated immediately after the adoption of the interim report of the Intergovernmental Panel;

"17. *Recognizes* the scarce participation of developing countries in the work and deliberations of the Intergovernmental Panel, urges the Intergovernmental Panel to take the necessary steps to ensure the scientific and policy participation of developing countries and invites the international community to provide assistance in that respect;

"18. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress made in the protection of the ozone layer and urges all States to co-operate with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme in the process of strengthening the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted on 16 September 1987, in the light of the Helsinki Declaration on the Protection of the Ozone Layer adopted on 2 May 1989,[31] in which more than eighty States and the European Communities agreed to phase out controlled chlorofluorocarbons by the year 2000 and halons and other ozone-depleting substances as soon as possible, and to develop appropriate funding mechanisms in order to enable all countries, and in particular developing countries, to participate effectively in the revised protocol;

"19. *Notes* the adoption, on 22 March 1989, of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal,[29] and calls upon all States, including those that did not participate in the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Convention, held at Basel, Switzerland, from 20 to 22 March 1989, to consider signing and becoming parties to the Basel Convention and to strengthen their co-operation in problem areas within the scope of the Convention;

"20. *Supports* Governing Council decision 15/23 of 25 May 1989 (*ibid.*) on desertification, in which the Council, *inter alia*, invites donor Governments and intergovernmental bodies to accord high priority in their bilateral and multilateral assistance activities to national programmes for combating desertification and for the rehabilitation of land resources;

"21. *Attaches the greatest importance* to the conservation and utilization of biological diversity, both as an important element of ecological balance and as a source of benefit to mankind, and expresses its satisfaction at Governing Council decision 15/34 of 25 May 1989 (*ibid.*) by which it decided to initiate the preparation of an international legal instrument on the biological diversity of the planet within a broad socio-economic context, and considers that an emphasis should also be given to environmentally sound management of bio-technology;

"22. *Notes* the consideration given by the Governing Council in its decision 15/10 of 25 May 1989 (*ibid.*) to the proposed establishment of a United Nations centre for urgent environmental assistance and takes note of the information provided by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on the preliminary results of his consultations regarding the views expressed by Governments and organizations on that matter;

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[31] UNEP/OzL.Pro.1/5, appendix I.

"23. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the impetus given to addressing environmental concerns through meetings at the regional level and calls on the Programme and other relevant organizations to continue to play an effective role in support of regional efforts to that effect."

41. At the 52nd meeting, Mr. David Payton, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.63 and submitted, on behalf of the same sponsors, a revised version (A/C.2/44/L.63/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Deeply concerned* at the increasing degradation of the environment, which, if allowed to continue, could endanger not only economic and social development but the very basis of life itself,

"*Noting* the increased political interest in solving environmental problems and intensified international co-operation to that effect,

"*Welcoming* the fact that there have been encouraging developments in some important areas of environmental co-operation,

"*Reaffirming* that there is a direct interrelationship between environment and development, and recognizing that a favourable international economic climate conducive to sustained economic growth and development, particularly in developing countries, is of major importance for sound management of the environment,

"*Reaffirming also* the importance of integrating environmental concerns and considerations into policies and programmes in all countries without introducing a new form of conditionality in aid or development financing or constituting a pretext for unjustified barriers to trade,

"*Noting* the fact that the largest part of the current emission of pollutants into the environment, including toxic and hazardous wastes, originates in developed countries, and recognizing that those countries therefore have the main responsibility for combating such pollution,

"*Recognizing* that serious environmental problems are arising for all countries and that those problems must be progressively addressed through preventive measures at their sources by national efforts and international co-operation,

"*Reaffirming* the need for developed countries and appropriate international organs and organizations to strengthen technical co-operation with developing countries, increase the transfer of technology and provide additional resources to enhance the capacity of developing countries to solve their environmental problems,

"*Recognizing* that the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in 1992, is a unique opportunity for all nations to address environmental and development issues in an integrated manner and to mobilize their political will to solve environmental problems through international co-operation,

"*Having considered* the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its fifteenth session (A/44/25),

"1. *Notes with appreciation* the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its fifteenth session;

"2. *Reaffirms* the mandate of the Programme as defined in General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 and supports further strengthening of the role of the Programme as the central catalyzing, co-ordinating and stimulating body in the field of the environment within the United Nations system;

"3. *Welcomes* the measures adopted by the Governing Council, in its decision 15/1 of 25 May 1989 (*ibid.*, annex I), to improve its own effectiveness and efficiency;

"4. *Reaffirms* that, owing to its universal character, the United Nations system, through the General Assembly, is the appropriate forum for concerted political action on global environmental problems;

"5. *Considers* further that the structure of the United Nations and its responsiveness in dealing with major environmental issues should be reviewed in order to strengthen its capacity to deal with these matters in an integrated, coherent and effective way, and requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on this issue, taking into account the views expressed by Governments, to be considered in the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

"6. *Takes note* of the areas of concentration for the international community set out by the Governing Council in section IV of its decision 15/1 and the list of issues within those areas, which are not listed in any particular order of priority, to which the Programme should give special attention;

"7. *Takes note* of the Governing Council decision 15/4 of 26 May 1989 (*ibid.*) and decides to hold a special session in 1990 of three days' duration at the same location as, and in conjunction with, the first substantive session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, which, at its organizational session, should bear this issue in mind with a view to achieving an effective preparatory process for the Conference; this special session should deal with the elaboration of and the process of making and implementing decisions on priority environmental issues, in particular, ways and means of enhancing the role of the Programme within the United Nations system in addressing those issues;

"8. *Reaffirms* the need to provide new and additional financial resources to support developing countries in identifying, analysing, monitoring, preventing and managing environmental problems primarily at their source, in accordance with their national development goals, objectives and plans, so as to ensure that their development priorities are not adversely affected;

"9. *Stresses* the need for new and additional financial resources for measures aimed at solving major environmental problems of global concern, and especially to support those countries, in particular developing countries, for whom the implementation of such measures would entail a special or abnormal burden, due, in particular, to their lack of financial resources, expertise and/or technical capacity;

"10. *Expresses its satisfaction* at indications that the flow of resources to the Environment Fund is increasing in real terms, and endorses the annual target of a minimum of one hundred million United States dollars in contributions by the year 1992, taking into account the increasing tasks of the Programme, and calls upon all

Governments to contribute or increase their contributions to the Fund by at least 35 per cent per annum from the 1 January 1989 level to enable that target to be met by 1992;

"11. *Endorses* the views and suggestions of the Governing Council as expressed in its decision 15/2 of 26 May 1989 (*ibid.*) on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 of 11 December 1987 as a positive step towards a better understanding of the concept of sustainable and environmentally sound development by all countries;

"12. *Takes note* of the recommendation made by the Governing Council in its decision 15/5 of 25 May 1989 (*ibid.*) and stresses that sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries should become one of the central guiding principles in the international development strategy being elaborated for the fourth United Nations development decade;

"13. *Concurs* with Governing Council decision 15/14 of 25 May 1989 (*ibid.*) on the clearing-house function, in which it is considered that the United Nations Environment Programme should play a more vigorous role in supporting developing countries, upon their request:

"(*a*) To establish and strengthen their institutions and professional capacities to integrate environmental considerations into their development policies and planning;

"(*b*) To formulate and initiate programmes and activities for dealing with their most serious environmental problems;

"(*c*) To formulate and participate in action plans for the common management of eco-systems and critical environmental problems at the national, regional and global levels;

"14. *Stresses* that sustainable and environmentally sound development requires changes in existing production and consumption patterns, in particular in industrialized countries, and the development of environmentally sound technologies, ensuring transfer of and favourable access to, including on a concessional and non-commercial basis, such technologies, with an emphasis on new and emerging ones, in particular by developing countries, and supporting research and development efforts by developing countries to enhance their capabilities to develop and apply such technologies;

"15. *Takes note* of Governing Council decision 15/24 of 25 May 1989 (*ibid.*) on sustainable agriculture and calls upon the Governing Council to pay special attention to the implementation thereof;

"16. *Reaffirms* the urgent need for Governments, multilateral organizations and governmental and non-governmental financial institutions to take into account in their policies, decision-making processes and financial mechanisms the relationship between the foreign debt and the ability of developing countries to strengthen their capacity to address the critical environmental issues fundamental to development and protection of the environment;

"17. *Urges* the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to take the necessary steps to ensure the participation of developing countries in scientific and policy aspects of its work, and calls upon the international community, in particular the developed countries, to consider contributing generously to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Trust Fund with a view to financing the participation of experts designated by Governments of the developing countries in all the meetings of the Intergovernmental Panel including those of its working groups and sub-groups;

"18. *Supports* the request made by the Governing Council, in its decision 15/36 of 25 May 1989 (*ibid.*), that the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, in co-operation with the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization, begin preparations for negotiations on a framework convention on climate, taking into account the work of the Intergovernmental Panel and its interim report, as well as the results achieved at international meetings on the subject, including the Second World Climate Conference, and recommends that such negotiations begin as soon as possible after the adoption of the interim report of the Intergovernmental Panel and that the General Assembly at an early date during its forty-fifth session take a decision recommending ways and means and modalities for further pursuing these negotiations, taking into account the work of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in 1992;

"19. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress made in the protection of the ozone layer and urges all States to co-operate with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme in the process of strengthening the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted on 16 September 1987, in the light of the Helsinki Declaration on the Protection of the Ozone Layer, adopted on 2 May 1989,[31] and emphasizes the importance of taking into account the special needs and requirements of developing countries and developing appropriate funding mechanisms in order to enable all countries, in particular developing countries, to participate effectively in the revised Protocol;

"20. *Notes* the adoption, on 22 March 1989, of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal,[29] and calls upon all States to consider signing the Convention without prejudice to the final position to be adopted by regional organizations in this regard and to strengthen their co-operation in problem areas within the scope of the Convention;

"21. *Supports* Governing Council decision 15/23 of 25 May 1989 (*ibid.*) on desertification, in which the Council, *inter alia*, invites donor Governments and intergovernmental bodies to accord high priority in their bilateral and multilateral assistance activities to national programmes for combating desertification and for the rehabilitation of land resources;

"22. *Considers* the conservation and utilization of biological diversity to be a priority issue, an important element of ecological balance and a source of benefit to mankind, and welcomes Governing Council decision 15/34 of 25 May 1989 (*ibid.*);

"23. *Notes* the consideration given by the Governing Council in its decision 15/10 of 25 May 1989 (*ibid.*) to the proposed establishment of a United Nations centre for urgent environmental assistance and takes note of the information provided by the Executive Director of the

United Nations Environment Programme on the preliminary results of his consultations regarding the views expressed by Governments and organizations on this matter, bearing in mind the mandates of the Programme, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the World Meteorological Organization, the International Maritime Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as other relevant United Nations specialized agencies and bodies;

> "24. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the impetus given to addressing environmental concerns through meetings at the regional level and calls on the Programme and other relevant organizations to continue to play an effective role in this regard."

On submitting the revised version of the draft resolution, Mr. David Payton, Vice-Chairman, orally revised it as follows:

(*a*) A new preambular paragraph was inserted after the existing ninth preambular paragraph, to read as follows:

> "*Recalling* decision 14/10 of 18 June 1987 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme[32] on the environmental impact of *apartheid* on black agriculture in South Africa,";

(*b*) Paragraph 1 was replaced by the following text:

> "1. *Endorses* the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its fifteenth session, and takes note with appreciation of the decisions therein;";

(*c*) In paragraph 5, the words "*Considers* further" were replaced by the words "*Considers*, in this regard,";

(*d*) In paragraph 7, the words "and decides to hold a special session" were replaced by the words "and supports the decision of the Council to hold a special session".

(*e*) Paragraph 14 was replaced by the following text:

> "14. *Stresses* that sustainable and environmentally sound development requires changes in the unsustainable pattern of production and consumption, particularly in industrialized countries, and the development of environmentally sound technologies, and, in this context, stresses also the need to examine, with a view to making recommendations on effective modalities for favourable access to, and transfer of, environmentally sound technologies, in particular to the developing countries, including on concessional and preferential terms, and on modalities for supporting all countries in their efforts to create and develop their endogenous technological capacities in the field of scientific research and development, as well as in the acquisition of relevant information, and, in this context, stresses further the need to explore the concept of assured access for developing countries to environmentally sound technologies, in its relation to proprietary rights, with a view to developing effective responses to the needs of developing countries in this area;".

42. Mr. David Payton, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, then informed the Committee that Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden had withdrawn their sponsorship of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.63/Rev.1, as orally revised.

43. Following a suspension of the meeting, at the request of the representative of Brazil, Mr. Payton further orally revised paragraph 1 of the draft resolution, by adding the words "as adopted" at the end of the paragraph.

44. The representative of Brazil proposed an amendment to paragraph 1, to read as follows:

> "1. *Welcomes* the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its fifteenth session, and takes note of the decisions contained therein;"

45. Following statements by the representatives of India, Egypt and Argentina, the representative of Morocco proposed an amendment to the amendment proposed by the representative of Brazil, by which the words "takes note of the decisions contained therein" were to be replaced by the words "takes note with appreciation of the decisions therein, as adopted".

46. After a statement by the representative of Egypt, the representative of Argentina proposed reformulating paragraph 1, as follows:

> "1. *Endorses* the report and the decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its fifteenth session, as adopted, without prejudice to the decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;".

47. Following statements by the representatives of Brazil, Mauritania and Finland, the representative of Argentina withdrew his proposed amendment to paragraph 1.

48. Following statements by the representatives of Pakistan, Malta, Uruguay, Israel, Chile, Venezuela, Bahrain, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Brazil, India, Bangladesh, Greece and Oman, by Mr. David Payton, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, and by the representatives of Kuwait, Lesotho and Liberia, the representative of Brazil stated that, if the paragraph were to be retained, as orally revised by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, he would request a vote on the paragraph.

49. Following statements by the representatives of Romania, Greece, Finland, Brazil and India, by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Committee, by the representatives of Morocco, Egypt, Nicaragua, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Colombia, Oman, Bangladesh, Sweden and Mexico, the Chairman requested the Committee to empower him to authorize a 15-minute suspension of the meeting.

50. Upon the resumption of the meeting, the Chairman proposed that the Committee adopt the following draft decision:

> "The General Assembly decides to consider the draft resolution entitled "International co-operation in the field of the environment" (A/C.2/44/L.63/Rev.1), as orally revised, and to take appropriate action thereon."

51. Following statements by the representatives of Mauritania and the Philippines, Mr. David Payton, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, proposed that the words "at its forty-fourth session" be added to the end of the decision proposed by the Chairman.

52. Following statements by the Chairman and the representative of the Philippines, the Committee adopted the draft decision proposed by the Chairman, as amended (see para. 56 below, draft decision II).

53. During the course of the discussion, Bangladesh, Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran and New Zealand joined

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[32] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 25*, annex I.

in sponsoring draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.63/Rev.1, as orally revised.

Documents relating to environment

54. At its 53rd meeting, the Committee, on the proposal of the Chairman, adopted a draft decision on documents relating to environment on which no draft proposals had been submitted (see para. 56 below, draft decision III).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

55. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to V below:

Draft resolution I

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE MONITORING, ASSESSMENT AND ANTICIPATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL THREATS AND IN ASSISTANCE IN CASES OF ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY

The General Assembly,

Convinced that one of the main global problems facing the world today is the deterioration of the environment,

Recalling its resolution 43/196 of 20 December 1988 on a United Nations conference on environment and development,

Aware that increasing environmental degradation caused by human activities has led in some cases to irreversible changes in the environment that threaten life-sustaining ecosystems and undermine the health, well-being, development prospects and very survival of life on the planet,

Also aware that potential environmental disasters, whether natural, accidental or caused by human beings, as well as accidents, could pose serious and immediate dangers to populations and to the economic development and environment of the affected countries and regions,

Convinced that through monitoring, assessment, anticipation and prompt multilateral response upon request, in particular on the part of the United Nations system, environmental threats could be minimized or even prevented,

Also convinced that early warning of emerging environmental threats and degradation would help Governments to take preventive action,

Noting with appreciation the work undertaken by the United Nations Environment Programme to develop criteria for the identification of environmental threats at the national, regional and global levels,

Stressing the need for close co-operation between all countries, in particular through a broad exchange of information, scientific knowledge and experience as well as transfer of technology, in monitoring, assessing and anticipating environmental threats, dealing with environmental emergencies and rendering timely assistance, at the request of Governments, in accordance with respective national laws, regulations and policies and taking into account the particular needs and requirements of the developing countries,

Affirming the need, in this context, for closer co-operation between the United Nations Environment Programme, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the World Health Organization and the World Meteorological Organization, as well as other competent organs, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system, bearing in mind the co-ordinating role of the United Nations Environment Programme in environmental matters in the United Nations system,

Noting that other proposals have been made on strengthening and improving the effectiveness within the United Nations system of international co-operation in monitoring, assessing and anticipating environmental threats and the rendering of timely assistance in cases of environmental emergency,

1. *Recognizes* the need to strengthen international co-operation in monitoring, assessing and anticipating environmental threats and rendering assistance in cases of environmental emergency;

2. *Reaffirms* that, owing to its universal character, the United Nations system, through the General Assembly, is the appropriate forum for concerted political action on global environmental problems;

3. *Underlines* the importance of broader participation in Earthwatch, established by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment[28] and operated by the United Nations Environment Programme, in order to strengthen its capacity to make authoritative assessments, to anticipate environmental degradation and to issue early warnings to the international community;

4. *Reaffirms* that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, States have the sovereign right to exploit their own resources in accordance with their environmental policies, and also reaffirms their responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction as well as to play their due role in preserving and protecting the global and regional environment in accordance with their capacities and specific responsibilities;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, assisted by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to prepare a report, on the basis of the views of Member States and existing national and international legislation in this field, containing proposals and recommendations on possible ways and means to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations:

(*a*) To monitor, assess and anticipate environmental threats;

(*b*) To define criteria for determining when environmental degradation undermines health, well-being, development prospects and the very survival of life on the planet to such an extent that international co-operation may be required, if requested;

(*c*) To issue early warnings to the international community when such degradation becomes imminent;

(*d*) To facilitate intergovernmental co-operation in monitoring, assessing and anticipating environmental threats;

(*e*) To assist Governments facing environmental emergencies, at their request;

(*f*) To mobilize financial resources and technical co-operation to fulfil the tasks listed in paragraphs 5 (*a*) to (*e*) of the present resolution, taking into account the needs of the countries concerned, particularly the developing countries;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Pro-

gramme the report called for in paragraph 5 of the present resolution for consideration during the preparatory process for the United Nations conference on environment and development;

7. *Invites* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to consider that report and to present its views thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council.

Draft resolution II

LARGE-SCALE PELAGIC DRIFTNET FISHING AND ITS IMPACT ON THE LIVING MARINE RESOURCES OF THE WORLD'S OCEANS AND SEAS

The General Assembly,

Noting that many countries are disturbed by the increase in the use of large-scale pelagic driftnets, which can reach or exceed 30 miles (48 kilometres) in total length, to catch living marine resources on the high seas of the world's oceans and seas,

Mindful that large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing, a method of fishing with a net or a combination of nets intended to be held in a more or less vertical position by floats and weights, the purpose of which is to enmesh fish by drifting on the surface of or in the water, can be a highly indiscriminate and wasteful fishing method that is widely considered to threaten the effective conservation of living marine resources, such as highly migratory and anadromous species of fish, birds and marine mammals,

Drawing attention to the fact that the present resolution does not address the question of small-scale driftnet fishing traditionally conducted in coastal waters, especially by developing countries, which provides an important contribution to their subsistence and economic development,

Expressing concern that, in addition to targeted species of fish, non-targeted fish, marine mammals, seabirds and other living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas can become entangled in large-scale pelagic driftnets, either in those in active use or in those that are lost or discarded, and as a result of such entanglement are often either injured or killed,

Recognizing that more than one thousand fishing vessels use large-scale pelagic driftnets in the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans and in other areas of the high seas,

Recognizing also that any regulatory measure to be taken for the conservation and management of living marine resources should take account of the best available scientific data and analysis,

Recalling the relevant principles elaborated in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[7]

Affirming that, in accordance with the relevant articles of the Convention, all members of the international community have a duty to co-operate globally and regionally in the conservation and management of living resources on the high seas, and a duty to take, or to co-operate with others in taking, such measures for their nationals as may be necessary for the conservation of those resources,

Recalling that, in accordance with the relevant articles of the Convention, it is the responsibility of all members of the international community to ensure the conservation and management of living marine resources and the protection and preservation of the living marine environment within their exclusive economic zones,

Noting the serious concern, particularly among coastal States and States with fishing interests, that the overexploitation of living marine resources of the high seas adjacent to the exclusive economic zones of coastal States is likely to have an adverse impact on the same resources within such zones, and noting also, in this regard, the responsibility for co-operation in accordance with the relevant articles of the Convention,

Noting also that the countries of the South Pacific Forum and the South Pacific Commission, in recognition of the importance of living marine resources to the people of the South Pacific region, have called for a cessation of such fishing in the South Pacific and the implementation of effective management programmes,

Taking note of the adoption of the Tarawa Declaration on this subject by the Twentieth South Pacific Forum at Tarawa, Kiribati, on 11 July 1989 (see A/44/463, annex) and the adoption by South Pacific States and territories of the Convention on the Prohibition of Driftnet Fishing in the South Pacific, at Wellington on 24 November 1989 (see A/44/807),

Noting that some members of the international community have entered into co-operative enforcement and monitoring programmes for the immediate evaluation of the impact of large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing,

Recognizing that some members of the international community have taken steps to reduce their driftnet operations in some regions in response to regional concerns,

1. *Calls upon* all members of the international community, particularly those with fishing interests, to strengthen their co-operation in the conservation and management of living marine resources;

2. *Calls upon* all those involved in large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing to co-operate fully with the international community, and especially with coastal States and the relevant international and regional organizations, in the enhanced collection and sharing of statistically sound scientific data in order to continue to assess the impact of such fishing methods and to secure conservation of the world's living marine resources;

3. *Recommends* that all interested members of the international community, particularly within regional organizations, continue to consider and, no later than 30 June 1991, review the best available scientific data on the impact of large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing, and agree upon further co-operative regulation and monitoring measures, as needed;

4. *Also recommends* that all members of the international community, bearing in mind the special role of regional organizations and regional and bilateral co-operation in the conservation and management of living marine resources as reflected in the relevant articles of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, agree to the following measures:

(*a*) Moratoria on all large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing on the high seas by 30 June 1992, with the understanding that such a measure will not be imposed in a region or, if implemented, can be lifted, should effective conservation and management measures be taken based upon statistically sound analysis to be jointly made by concerned parties of the international community with an interest in the fishery resources of the region, to prevent the unacceptable impact of such fishing practices on that region and to ensure the conservation of the living marine resources of that region;

(*b*) Immediate action to reduce progressively large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing activities in the South Pacific region leading to the cessation of such activities by 1 July 1991, as an interim measure, until appropriate conservation and management arrangements for South Pacific albacore tuna resources are entered into by the parties concerned;

(*c*) Immediate cessation of further expansion of large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing on the high seas of the North Pacific and all the other high seas outside the Pacific Ocean, with the understanding that this measure will be reviewed subject to the conditions in paragraph 4(*a*) of the present resolution;

5. *Encourages* those coastal countries which have exclusive economic zones adjacent to the high seas to take appropriate measures and to co-operate in the collection and submission of scientific information on driftnet fishing in their own exclusive economic zones, taking into account the measures taken for the conservation of living marine resources of the high seas;

6. *Requests* specialized agencies, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as the various regional and subregional fisheries organizations, urgently to study large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on living marine resources and to report their views to the Secretary-General;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, and well-established scientific institutions with expertise in relation to living marine resources;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution III

TRAFFIC IN AND DISPOSAL, CONTROL AND TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS OF TOXIC AND DANGEROUS PRODUCTS AND WASTES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/137 of 17 December 1982, 38/149 of 19 December 1983 and 39/229 of 18 December 1984, as well as its decision 41/450 of 8 December 1986,

Recalling also its resolution 42/183 of 11 December 1987 on traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes,

Recalling further its resolution 43/212 of 20 December 1988, entitled "Responsibility of States for the protection of the environment: prevention of the illegal international traffic in, and the dumping and resulting accumulation of, toxic and dangerous products and wastes affecting the developing countries in particular",

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/70 and 1988/71 of 28 July 1988 and taking note of Council resolution 1989/104 of 27 July 1989,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on products harmful to health and the environment (A/44/276-E/1989/78) and Economic and Social Council decision 1989/177 of 27 July 1989,

Taking note also of decisions 15/28 and 15/30 of 25 May 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (see A/44/25, annex I),

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes (A/44/362 and Corr.1),

Taking note of the conclusion of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal,[29]

Inviting all States to consider signing the Basel Convention without prejudice to the final positions to be taken by regional intergovernmental organizations in this regard,

Mindful of the growing threat to the environment and to human health and safety posed by the improper management and the increased generation, complexity and transboundary movement of hazardous wastes,

Convinced that illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes poses a severe threat to the environment and to human health and safety,

Also convinced that these problems cannot be resolved without adequate co-operation among members of the international community,

Deeply concerned by the fact that cases of illegal transboundary movement and dumping of dangerous products and wastes particularly harmful for the environment and human health continue to occur, affecting, in particular, developing countries,

Convinced of the need to assist all countries, particularly developing countries, in obtaining all appropriate information concerning toxic and dangerous products and wastes and in reinforcing their capacity to detect and halt any illegal attempt to introduce toxic and dangerous products and wastes into the territory of any State in contravention of national legislation and relevant international legal instruments, as well as traffic not carried out in compliance with internationally accepted guidelines and principles in this field,

I

TRAFFIC IN TOXIC AND DANGEROUS PRODUCTS AND WASTES

1. *Requests* each regional commission, within existing resources, to contribute to the prevention of the illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes by monitoring and making regional assessments of this illegal traffic and its environmental and health implications, on a continuing basis, in each region, and, in this context, in co-operation with and relying upon expert support and advice from the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant bodies of the United Nations, including the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals, the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on Prior Informed Consent and Other Modalities to Supplement the London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade, and the Interim Secretariat of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, without prejudice to the final position to be taken by regional intergovernmental organizations on the Convention, and to report to the Economic

and Social Council at its second regular session starting in 1990;

2. *Also requests* the regional commissions to interact among themselves and co-operate with the United Nations Environment Programme, with a view to maintaining efficient and co-ordinated monitoring and assessment of the illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes;

3. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to submit recommendations to the General Assembly on the findings and conclusions of the regional commissions, in their consideration of environmental issues;

4. *Calls upon* all countries to co-operate with their respective regional commissions with the aim of preventing the illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes;

II

PROTECTION AGAINST PRODUCTS HARMFUL TO HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his report on products harmful to health and the environment (A/44/276-E/1989/78), which contains a review of the Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the co-operative relationship established between the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals for the preparation of the Consolidated List;

3. *Notes*, in this context, the need to utilize also the work being done by the Working Group on Export of Domestically Prohibited Goods and Other Hazardous Substances established by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and those activities which are currently under way within the framework of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in connection with implementation of prior informed consent schemes for chemicals and pesticides in international trade and which implement the system of information exchange envisaged by the developers of the Consolidated List, as well as the work being done under international agreements and conventions in related areas;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* for the growing co-operation by Governments in the preparation of the Consolidated List, and urges all Governments that have not yet done so to provide the necessary information for inclusion in updated versions of the Consolidated List;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure, within existing resources, publication of the Consolidated List in English, French and Spanish, in accordance with demand, bearing in mind its resolution 39/229;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to undertake a special effort to ensure effective and wider dissemination of the Consolidated List in all appropriate circles;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in this context, to consider ways and means of ensuring more effective involvement of non-governmental organizations in promoting the dissemination and utilization of the Consolidated List;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the context of the preparation of his next scheduled report on the question:

(*a*) To make specific suggestions on ways and means of providing technical co-operation, including through appropriate United Nations organizations, to countries, in particular developing countries, to create and strengthen their capacity to utilize the Consolidated List;

(*b*) To study all the pending issues, such as sustainable alternatives to banned and severely restricted products and unregistered pesticides, with a focus on improving the usefulness of the Consolidated List;

III

CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THEIR DISPOSAL

1. *Recognizes* the necessity of developing rules of international law, as early as practicable, on liability and compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes;

2. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Global Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes, held at Basel, Switzerland, from 20 to 22 March 1989, to establish, on the basis of equitable geographical representation and in consultation with Governments, an *ad hoc* working group of legal and technical experts to develop, as early as practicable, elements that might be included in a protocol on liability and compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes and to report to the preparatory committee of the United Nations conference on environment and development and to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, in accordance with its mandate in this regard;

3. *Invites* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization, in consultation, as appropriate, with other relevant international organizations, to review the existing rules, regulations and practices with respect to the disposal of hazardous wastes at sea, in order to harmonize the provisions of the relevant conventions as adopted in this regard;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress achieved in the implementation of the provisions of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and of the present resolution.

Draft resolution IV

IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS 42/186 AND 42/187

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/186 of 11 December 1987 on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, in which it adopted the Environmental Perspective as a broad framework to guide national action and international co-operation on policies and programmes aimed at achieving sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries,

Recalling also its resolution 42/187 of 11 December 1987, on the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development,[30] in which it welcomed the report and, *inter alia*, invited Governments and organizations of the United Nations system to take account of the analysis and recommendations contained in the report in determining their policies and programmes,

Recalling further its resolution 43/196 of 20 December 1988 on a United Nations conference on environment and development,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/350-E/1989/99), containing information on action taken by Governments and organizations of the United Nations system to pursue sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries, and taking note of decision 15/2 of 26 May 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (see A/44/25, annex I),

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts made by Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to promote sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries;

3. *Expresses its concern*, none the less, that much more needs to be done in translating the increased understanding of the need for sustainable and environmentally sound development into concrete action in all countries;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* the regional activities that have taken place or are being planned with a view to promoting sustainable and environmentally sound development, including the First African Regional Conference on Environment and Sustainable Development, organized by the Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations Environment Programme and held at Kampala from 12 to 16 June 1989, as well as similar conferences in the other regions planned to take place in 1990;

5. *Invites* Governments and the governing bodies of the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify further their efforts towards promoting and achieving sustainable and environmentally sound development by integrating environmental concerns and considerations into policies and programmes in all areas;

6. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts made by the Secretary-General in reviewing, co-ordinating and strengthening the activities of the United Nations system for the promotion of sustainable and environmentally sound development;

7. *Notes* that serious environmental problems are arising for all countries and that those problems must be progressively addressed through preventive measures at their sources by national efforts and international co-operation;

8. *Reaffirms* that there is a direct interrelationship between environment and development, and recognizes that a supportive international economic climate conducive to sustained economic growth and development, particularly in developing countries, is of major importance for sound management of the environment;

9. *Reaffirms also* that environment issues are closely related to development policies and practices and that, consequently, environmental goals and actions need to be defined in relation to development objectives and policies;

10. *Notes* that the critical objectives for environment and development policies that follow from the need for sustainable and environmentally sound development must include creating a healthy, clean and safe environment in all countries, reviving overall economic growth, particularly in developing countries, and improving its quality, eradicating poverty and satisfying human needs by raising the standard of living and improving the quality of life, addressing the issues of sound management and enhancement of the resource base, furthering the promotion, accelerated development and transfer of environmentally sound technology, minimizing environmental dangers and merging environment and economics in decision-making in all countries, as well as taking cognizance of the interrelationship between people, resources, environment and development;

11. *Stresses* that sustainable and environmentally sound development requires changes in the unsustainable pattern of production and consumption, particularly in industrialized countries, and the development of environmentally sound technologies, and, in this context, stresses also the need to examine, with a view to making recommendations, effective modalities for favourable access to, and transfer of, environmentally sound technologies, in particular to the developing countries, including on concessional and preferential terms, and modalities for supporting all countries in their efforts to create and develop their endogenous technological capacities in the field of scientific research and development, as well as in the acquisition of relevant information, and, in this context, stresses further the need to explore the concept of assured access for developing countries to environmentally sound technologies, in its relation to proprietary rights, with a view to developing effective responses to the need of developing countries in this area;

12. *Endorses* the views and suggestions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its fifteenth session on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187, contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/350-E/1989/99, sects. II and III), regards Governing Council decision 15/2 as a positive step towards a better understanding of the concept of sustainable and environmentally sound development and of the implications of the implementation of the concept for all countries, and invites Governments and the governing bodies of the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take them into account in their further efforts towards promoting and achieving sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries;

13. *Reaffirms* the need to provide new and additional financial resources to support developing countries in measures, *inter alia*, to identify, analyse, monitor, prevent and manage environmental problems, primarily at their sources, in accordance with their national development goals, objectives and plans, so as to ensure that their development priorities are not adversely affected;

14. *Stresses* the need for new and additional financial resources for measures aimed at solving major environmental problems of global concern, and especially to support those countries, in particular developing countries, for which the implementation of such measures would entail a

special or abnormal burden, due, in particular, to their lack of financial resources, expertise and/or technical capacity;

15. *Reaffirms* the need for developed countries and relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to strengthen technical co-operation with the developing countries to assist them to develop and strengthen their endogenous capacity for identifying, analysing, monitoring, preventing and managing environmental problems in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives;

16. *Reaffirms also* that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, States have the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their environmental policies, and reaffirms further their responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and to play their due role in preserving and protecting the global and regional environment in accordance with their capacities and specific responsibilities;

17. *Considers* that the regional follow-up conferences should contribute to a better understanding and a more concrete definition of the concept of sustainable and environmentally sound development and of the implications of the implementation of the concept, and should make important substantive contributions to the United Nations conference on environment and development in 1992;

18. *Invites* the preparatory committee for the conference to take duly into account the recommendations contained in the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond and the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development in the preparatory process for the conference, as well as recommendations for action by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and the views and suggestions expressed by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and other organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system on those matters;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare for submission to the preparatory committee for the conference, and to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

20. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, for submission to the conference and to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Economic and Social Council, a new consolidated report on further substantive follow-up to General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 by Governments and organizations of the United Nations system.

Draft resolution V

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/196 of 20 December 1988 on a United Nations conference on environment and development,

Taking note of decision 15/3 of 25 May 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (see A/44/25, annex I) on a United Nations conference on environment and development,

Taking note also of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/87 of 26 July 1989 on the convening of a United Nations conference on environment and development,

Taking note further of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/101 of 27 July 1989 on strengthening international co-operation on environment through the provision of additional financial resources to developing countries,

Recalling its resolutions 42/186 of 11 December 1987 on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond and 42/187 of 11 December 1987 on the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development,[30]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of the convening of a United Nations conference on environment and development (A/44/256-E/1989/66 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2),

Mindful of the views expressed by Governments in the debate at its forty-fourth session on the convening of a United Nations conference on environment and development,

Recalling the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,[28]

Deeply concerned by the continuing deterioration of the state of the environment and the serious degradation of the global life-support systems, as well as by trends that, if allowed to continue, could disrupt the global ecological balance, jeopardize the life-sustaining qualities of the Earth and lead to an ecological catastrophe, and recognizing that decisive, urgent and global action is vital to protecting the ecological balance of the Earth,

Recognizing the importance for all countries of the protection and enhancement of the environment,

Recognizing also that the global character of environmental problems, including climate change, depletion of the ozone layer, transboundary air and water pollution, the contamination of the oceans and seas and degradation of land resources, including drought and desertification, necessitates action at all levels, including the global, regional and national levels, and the commitment and participation of all countries,

Gravely concerned that the major cause of the continuing deterioration of the global environment is the unsustainable pattern of production and consumption, particularly in industrialized countries,

Stressing that poverty and environmental degradation are closely interrelated and that environmental protection in developing countries must, in this context, be viewed as an integral part of the development process and cannot be considered in isolation from it,

Recognizing that measures to be undertaken at the international level for the protection and enhancement of the environment must take fully into account the current imbalances in global patterns of production and consumption,

Affirming that the responsibility for containing, reducing and eliminating global environmental damage must be borne by the countries causing such damage, must be in relation to the damage caused and must be in accordance with their respective capabilities and responsibilities, *Recognizing* the environmental impact of material remnants of war and the need for further international co-operation for their removal,

Stressing the importance for all countries of taking effective measures for the protection, restoration and enhancement of the environment in accordance, *inter alia*, with their respective capabilities, while at the same time acknowledging the efforts being made in all countries in this regard, including international co-operation between developed and developing countries,

Stressing the need for effective international co-operation in the areas of research, development and application of environmentally sound technologies,

Conscious of the crucial role of science and technology in the field of environmental protection and of the need of developing countries, in particular, for favourable access to environmentally sound technologies, processes, equipment and related research and expertise through international co-operation designed to further global efforts for environmental protection, including the use of innovative and effective means,

Recognizing that new and additional financial resources will have to be channelled to developing countries in order to ensure their full participation in global efforts for environmental protection,

I

1. *Decides* to convene the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, which shall be of two weeks' duration and shall have the highest possible level of participation, to coincide with World Environment Day, on 5 July 1992;

2. *Accepts with deep appreciation* the generous offer of the Government of Brazil to act as host to the Conference;

3. *Affirms* that the Conference should elaborate strategies and measures to halt and reverse the effects of environmental degradation in the context of increased national and international efforts to promote sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries;

4. *Affirms also* that the protection and enhancement of the environment are major issues that affect the well-being of peoples and economic development throughout the world;

5. *Affirms further* that the promotion of economic growth in developing countries is essential to address problems of environmental degradation;

6. *Affirms* the importance of a supportive international economic climate conducive to sustained economic growth and development in all countries for the protection and sound management of the environment;

7. *Reaffirms* that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the applicable principles of international law, States have the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their environmental policies, and also reaffirms their responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and to play their due role in preserving and protecting the global and regional environment in accordance with their capacities and specific responsibilities;

8. *Affirms* the responsibility of States, in accordance with national legislation and applicable international law, for the damage to the environment and natural resources caused by activities within their jurisdiction or control through transboundary interference;

9. *Notes* that the largest part of the current emission of pollutants into the environment, including toxic and hazardous wastes, originates in developed countries, and therefore recognizes that those countries have the main responsibility for combating such pollution;

10. *Stresses* that large industrial enterprises, including transnational corporations, are frequently the repositories of scarce technical skills for the preservation and enhancement of the environment, that they conduct activities in sectors that have an impact on the environment and, to that extent, have specific responsibilities and that, in this context, efforts need to be encouraged and mobilized to protect and enhance the environment in all countries;

11. *Reaffirms* that the serious external indebtedness of developing countries and other countries with serious debt-servicing problems has to be addressed in an efficient and urgent manner in order to enable those countries to contribute fully and in accordance with their capacities and responsibilities to global efforts to protect and enhance the environment;

12. *Affirms* that, in the light of the foregoing, the following environmental issues, which are not listed in any particular order of priority, are among those of major concern in maintaining the quality of the Earth's environment and especially in achieving environmentally sound and sustainable development in all countries:

(*a*) Protection of the atmosphere by combating climate change, depletion of the ozone layer and transboundary air pollution;

(*b*) Protection of the quality and supply of freshwater resources;

(*c*) Protection of the oceans and all kinds of seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, and coastal areas and the protection, rational use and development of their living resources;

(*d*) Protection and management of land resources by, *inter alia*, combating deforestation, desertification and drought;

(*e*) Conservation of biological diversity;

(*f*) Environmentally sound management of biotechnology;

(*g*) Environmentally sound management of wastes, particularly hazardous wastes, and of toxic chemicals, as well as prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes;

(*h*) Improvement of the living and working environment of the poor in urban slums and rural areas, through the eradication of poverty by, *inter alia*, implementing integrated rural and urban development programmes, as well as taking other appropriate measures at all levels necessary to stem the degradation of the environment;

(*i*) Protection of human health conditions and improvement of the quality of life;

13. *Emphasizes* the need to strengthen international co-operation for the management of the environment to ensure its protection and enhancement and the need to explore the issue of benefits derived from activities, including research and development, related to the protection and development of biological diversity;

14. *Reaffirms* the need to strengthen international co-operation, particularly between developed and developing countries, in research and development and the utilization of environmentally sound technologies;

15. *Decides* that the Conference, in addressing environmental issues in the developmental context, should have the following objectives:

(*a*) To examine the state of the environment and changes that have occurred since the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in 1972, and since the adoption of such international agreements as the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, adopted on 22 March 1985, and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted on 16 September 1987, taking into account the actions taken by all countries and intergovernmental organizations to protect and enhance the environment;

(*b*) To identify strategies to be co-ordinated regionally and globally, as appropriate, for concerted action to deal with major environmental issues in the socio-economic development processes of all countries within a particular time-frame;

(*c*) To recommend measures to be taken at the national and international levels to protect and enhance the environment, taking into account the specific needs of developing countries, through the development and implementation of policies for sustainable and environmentally sound development with special emphasis on incorporating environmental concerns in the economic and social development process and of various sectoral policies and through, *inter alia*, preventive action at the sources of environmental degradation, clearly identifying the sources of such degradation and appropriate remedial measures, in all countries;

(*d*) To promote the further development of international environmental law, taking into account the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,[28] as well as the special needs and concerns of the developing countries, and to examine in this context the feasibility of elaborating general rights and obligations of States, as appropriate, in the field of the environment, and taking into account relevant existing international legal instruments;

(*e*) To examine ways and means further to improve co-operation in the field of protection and enhancement of the environment between neighbouring countries, with a view to eliminating adverse environmental effects;

(*f*) To examine strategies for national and international action with a view to arriving at specific agreements and commitments by Governments for defined activities to deal with major environmental issues in order to restore the global ecological balance and to prevent further deterioration of the environment, taking into account the fact that the largest part of the current emission of pollutants into the environment, including toxic and hazardous wastes, originates in developed countries, and therefore recognizing that those countries have the main responsibility for combating such pollution;

(*g*) To accord high priority to drought and desertification control and to consider all means necessary, including financial, scientific and technological resources, to halt and reverse the process of desertification with a view to preserving the ecological balance of the planet;

(*h*) To examine the relationship between environmental degradation and the international economic environment, with a view to ensuring a more integrated approach to problems of environment and development in relevant international forums without introducing new forms of conditionality;

(*i*) To examine strategies for national and international action with a view to arriving at specific agreements and commitments by Governments and by intergovernmental organizations for defined activities to promote a supportive international economic climate conducive to sustained and environmentally sound development in all countries, with a view to combating poverty and improving the quality of life, and bearing in mind that the incorporation of environmental concerns and considerations in development planning and policies should not be used to introduce new forms of conditionality in aid or in development financing and should not serve as a pretext for creating unjustified barriers to trade;

(*j*) To identify ways and means of providing new and additional financial resources, particularly to developing countries, for environmentally sound development programmes and projects in accordance with national development objectives, priorities and plans and to consider ways of effectively monitoring the provision of such new and additional financial resources, particularly to developing countries, so as to enable the international community to take further appropriate action on the basis of accurate and reliable data;

(*k*) To identify ways and means of providing additional financial resources for measures directed towards solving major environmental problems of global concern and especially of supporting those countries, in particular developing countries, for which the implementation of such measures would entail a special or abnormal burden, owing, in particular, to their lack of financial resources, expertise or technical capacity;

(*l*) To consider various funding mechanisms, including voluntary ones, and to examine the possibility of a special international fund and other innovative approaches, with a view to ensuring, on a favourable basis, the most effective and expeditious transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries;

(*m*) To examine, with a view to making recommendations, effective modalities for favourable access to, and transfer of, environmentally sound technologies, in particular to the developing countries, including on concessional and preferential terms, and modalities for supporting all countries in their efforts to create and develop their endogenous technological capacities in the field of scientific research and development, as well as in the acquisition of relevant information, and, in this context, to explore the concept of assured access for developing countries to environmentally sound technologies, in its relation to proprietary rights, with a view to developing effective responses to the needs of developing countries in this area;

(*n*) To promote the development of human resources, particularly in developing countries, for the protection and enhancement of the environment;

(*o*) To recommend measures to Governments and the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, with a view to strengthening technical co-operation with the developing countries to enable them to develop and strengthen their capacity for identifying, analysing, monitoring, managing or preventing environmental problems in accordance with their national development plans, objectives and priorities;

(*p*) To promote open and timely exchange of information on national environmental policies, situations and accidents;

(*q*) To review and examine the role of the United Nations system in dealing with the environment and possible ways of improving it;

(*r*) To promote the development or strengthening of appropriate institutions at the national, regional and global levels to deal with environmental matters in the context of the socio-economic development processes of all countries;

(*s*) To promote environmental education, especially of the younger generation, as well as other measures to increase awareness of the value of the environment;

(*t*) To promote international co-operation within the United Nations system in monitoring, assessing and anticipating environmental threats and in rendering assistance in cases of environmental emergency;

(*u*) To specify the respective responsibilities of and support to be given by the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system for the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

(*v*) To quantify the financial requirements for the successful implementation of Conference decisions and recommendations and to identify possible sources, including innovative ones, of additional resources;

(*w*) To assess the capacity of the United Nations system to assist in the prevention and settlement of disputes in the environmental sphere and to recommend measures in this field, while respecting existing bilateral and international agreements that provide for the settlement of such disputes;

II

1. *Decides* to establish the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, which shall be open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers, in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly;

2. *Decides* that the Preparatory Committee shall hold an organizational session of two weeks' duration in March 1990 and a final session, both at United Nations Headquarters, as well as three additional substantive sessions, the first at Nairobi and the following two at Geneva, the timing and duration of which shall be determined by the Preparatory Committee at its organizational session;

3. *Decides* that the Preparatory Committee, at its organizational session, shall elect, with due regard to equitable geographical representation, a chairman and other members of its Bureau, comprising a substantial number of vice-chairmen and a rapporteur;

4. *Decides* that the host country of the Conference, Brazil, shall be *ex officio* a member of the Bureau;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, following the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee, to establish an appropriate *ad hoc* secretariat at the United Nations Office at Geneva, with a unit in New York and another unit in Nairobi, taking into account the decisions to be made by the Preparatory Committee regarding the preparatory process for the Conference and based on the principle of equitable geographic distribution;

6. *Decides* that the *ad hoc* secretariat will be headed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, who will be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to prepare a report for the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee containing recommendations on an adequate preparatory process, taking into account the provisions of the present resolution and the views expressed by Governments in the debate at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

8. *Decides* that the Preparatory Committee shall:

(*a*) Draft the provisional agenda of the Conference, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

(*b*) Adopt guidelines to enable States to take a harmonized approach in their preparations and reporting;

(*c*) Prepare draft decisions for the Conference and submit them to the Conference for consideration and adoption;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme, as the main organ dealing with environmental issues, and other organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as other relevant intergovernmental organizations, to contribute fully to the preparations for the Conference on the basis of guidelines and requirements to be established by the Preparatory Committee;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the co-ordination of contributions from the United Nations system through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;

11. *Invites* all States to take an active part in the preparations for the Conference, to prepare national reports, as appropriate, to be submitted to the Preparatory Committee in a timely manner, and to promote international co-operation and broad-based national preparatory processes involving the scientific community, industry, trade unions and concerned non-governmental organizations;

12. *Requests* relevant non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to contribute to the Conference, as appropriate;

13. *Stresses* the importance of holding regional conferences on environment and development with the full co-operation of the regional commissions, and recommends that the results of such regional conferences be introduced into the preparatory process for the Conference, bearing in mind that regional conferences should make important substantive contributions to the Conference;

14. *Decides* that the preparatory process and the Conference itself should be funded through the regular budget of the United Nations without adversely affecting other ongoing activities and without prejudice to the provision of sources of extrabudgetary resources;

15. *Decides* to establish a voluntary fund for the purpose of assisting developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, to participate fully and effectively in the Conference and in its preparatory process, and invites Governments to contribute to the fund;

16. *Requests* the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions on the progress of work of the Committee;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions an item entitled "United Nations Conference on Environment and Development".

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56. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I to III below:

Draft decision I

ACCESSION BY THE UNITED NATIONS TO THE CONVENTION ON EARLY NOTIFICATION OF A NUCLEAR ACCIDENT AND TO THE CONVENTION ON ASSISTANCE IN THE CASE OF A NUCLEAR ACCIDENT OR RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY

The General Assembly, recalling its decision 43/441 of 20 December 1988, and taking note of the letter dated 3 October 1989 from the Chairman of the Second Committee to the President of the General Assembly (A/C.2/44/9) and of the letter dated 22 November 1989 from the President of the Assembly to the Chairman of the Second Committee (A/C.2/44/10), decides to defer action on the question of the accession by the United Nations to the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and to the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency to a future session pending a request for its consideration.

Draft decision II

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The General Assembly decides to consider the draft resolution entitled "International co-operation in the field of the environment" (A/C.2/44/L.63/Rev.1), as orally revised, and to take appropriate action thereon at its forty-fourth session.

Draft decision III

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO ENVIRONMENT

The General Assembly takes note of the following documents:

(*a*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on international co-operation in the field of environment: provision of additional resources to developing countries (A/44/332-E/1989/103);

(*b*) Note by the Secretary-General on progress made towards sustainable and environmentally sound development (A/44/339-E/1989/119 and Add.1-11);

(*c*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on the protection of the ozone layer (A/44/349-E/1989/102);

(*d*) Report of the Secretary-General on developments in regard to a global convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes (A/44/479);

(*e*) Report of the Secretary-General on the effects on the environment of the dumping of nuclear wastes (A/44/480);

(*f*) Note by the Secretary-General on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment (A/C.2/44/L.2).

DOCUMENT A/44/746/ADD.8

PART IX OF THE REPORT

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*18 December 1989*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*g*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item (*g*) (desertification and drought) at its 18th, 21st to 24th, 29th, 32nd, 34th, 35th and 49th meetings, on 23, 25 and 27 October, 2, 14 to 16 November and 11 December 1989. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/44/SR.18, 21-24, 29, 32, 34, 35 and 49).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft decision A/C.2/44/L.26

2. At the 29th meeting, the representative of Senegal, on behalf of Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Mauritania and Senegal, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/44/L.26) entitled "Countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa".

3. At the 34th meeting, Mr. David Payton, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on the draft decision, and revised it orally. The draft decision had read:

> "The General Assembly, recalling its resolutions 39/208 of 17 December 1984, 40/175 of 17 December 1985 and 42/188 of 11 December 1987, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1986/44 of 21 July 1986 and 1989/103 of 27 July 1989,
>
> "1. Appeals urgently to the international community to continue to support the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel, the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development and the Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification;
>
> "2. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/103 of 27 July 1989 on countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa.".

As orally revised, the draft decision read as follows:

> "The General Assembly, recalling its resolutions 39/208 of 17 December 1984, 40/175 of 17 December 1985 and 42/188 of 11 December 1987, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1986/44 of 21 July 1986 and 1989/103 of 27 July 1989,
>
> "(*a*) Appeals urgently to the international community to continue to support the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel, the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development, the Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification in the countries of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Economic Community of West African States, in the Maghreb countries, in Egypt and in the Sudan (COMIDES) and the other competent organizations;
>
> "(*b*) Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/103 of 27 July 1989 on countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa.".

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/44/L.26, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 10 below).

*Draft resolutions A/C.2/44/L.33 A and B and L.72 A and B**

5. At the 32nd meeting, the representative of Mauritania, on behalf of Algeria, Cape Verde, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia, introduced two draft resolutions (A/C.2/44/L.33 A and B) entitled "Plan of action to combat desertification". France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea-Bissau and Togo subsequently joined in sponsoring the draft resolutions, which read as follows:

"A

"IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN OF ACTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977, by which it approved the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification[33] and all its subsequent resolutions,

"*Recalling also* its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, by which it adopted the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, identifying measures to combat desertification as one of its priorities,

"*Bearing in mind* the draft resolution to be adopted at the present session concerning the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in 1992, fifteen years after the adoption of the Nairobi Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,

"*Deeply concerned* that the problem of desertification, which has a global impact on the environment, is still on the fringe of the growing awareness of the international community that it is imperative to combat environmental deterioration effectively within the framework of the interdependence of nations,

"*Gravely concerned* by the continuing spread and intensification of desertification in developing countries, particularly in Africa, and the ineffable human suffering, economic and financial losses and social disruption caused by that scourge,

"*Aware* that drought and desertification have a considerable impact on the economic and financial capacities of the developing countries affected and that the unfavourable world economic environment, particularly the deterioration of commodity prices, the heavy and growing burden of external debt, and protectionist trade policies and measures, stunts their capacities even further and renders those countries incapable of undertaking effective and sustained programmes to combat desertification, for which they bear primary responsibility,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 42/189 A, B and C of 11 December 1987 (A/44/351-E/1989/122) and of the relevant section of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (A/44/25, chap. VI);

"2. *Expresses its deep concern* about the glaring inadequacy of financial resources for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

"3. *Urges* Governments, in particular those of the developed countries, United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental bodies, to increase and intensify their efforts to combat desertification and to accord the highest priority to the recommendations contained in the Plan of Action;

"4. *Invites* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to consult the principal international organizations, private foundations, individuals and the major media enterprises that finance or promote environmental protection activities in order to draw their attention to the compelling need to consider desertification control on an equal footing with other current environmental issues;

"5. *Invites* the United Nations conference on environment and development to accord the highest priority to desertification control and to deploy all means necessary, including financial, scientific and technological resources, to halt and reverse the process of desertification with a view to preserving the ecological balance of the planet;

"6. *Urges* all competent organizations of the United Nations, including the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, to assist countries affected by desertification, particularly in Africa, with their preparations for the United Nations conference on environment and development;

"7. *Invites* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to contribute substantially to the discussion on desertification at the conference, *inter alia*, by undertaking a general evaluation, sufficiently in advance of the conference, of the progress achieved in implementing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the conference, through its preparatory committee, a report based on a study to be undertaken by a group of eminent experts on national and international financing to be convened and co-ordinated by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, which shall comprise:

"(*a*) An inventory of relevant suggestions and proposals formulated within the United Nations system on the possibility of utilizing new methods to finance the programmes of multilateral organizations at the global level, over and above regular budgets and conventional extrabudgetary resources;

"(*b*) A financial plan and analysis outlining the components and costs of an innovative anti-desertification programme which could be adopted by the conference and specifying those activities that have already been funded and the additional resources needed in order to attain the minimum objectives of the battle against desertification;

"(*c*) Methods of mobilizing national resources, taking into account the effects of structural adjustment programmes;

"(*d*) Prospects for obtaining loans on concessional terms from Governments and international capital markets to combat desertification;

"(*e*) Possibilities for cancelling the external debt in consideration of reafforestation;

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* See also paragraph 11 of part VIII of the present report.

[33] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Desertification, Nairobi, 29 August-9 September 1977* (A/CONF.74/36), chap. I.

"(*f*) Possibilities for strengthening and co-ordinating the activities of funds established for that purpose in various international institutions;

"(*g*) Ways of encouraging the active participation of non-governmental organizations, foundations and individuals in the financing of training and scientific research programmes to combat desertification;

"9. *Decides* to keep open the United Nations Special Account for the supplementary financing of the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, and requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to bring this matter once again to the attention of the international community;

"10. *Also decides* that the Consultative Group for Desertification Control will hold sessions every two years, in even-numbered years starting from 1994, in order to contribute to the success of the United Nations conference on environment and development, and reaffirms its mandate as contained in resolutions 32/172 of 19 December 1977 and 39/168 of 17 December 1984;

"11. *Calls upon* the Consultative Group to take advantage of changing perceptions of environmental issues to intensify its efforts in order to assist the Executive Director in mobilizing additional resources for the implementation of the Plan of Action;

"12. *Urges* the Governments of countries affected by desertification to accord high priority, in their national development plans, to medium-term and long-term strategies and programmes for desertification control;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, together with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the various provisions of the present resolution, and to ensure that it is submitted, immediately after publication, to the preparatory committee for the United Nations conference on environment and development.

"B

"Implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 32/170 of 19 December 1977, 33/88 of 15 December 1978, 34/187 of 18 December 1979, 35/72 of 5 December 1980, 36/190 of 17 December 1981, 37/216 of 20 December 1982, 38/164 of 19 December 1983, 39/168 B and 39/206 of 17 December 1984, 40/198 B of 17 December 1985, S-13/2 of 1 June 1986 and 42/189 B of 11 December 1987,

"*Bearing in mind* the special seriousness of the problem of desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region and of the critical situations it creates, which impede the economic and social development of the region and have tragic implications for the living conditions of the population,

"1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office,[34] as well as the relevant section of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (A/44/25, chap. VI);

"2. *Stresses with deep concern*:

"(*a*) That desertification in the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region has worsened and that it has spread to other regions of Africa;

"(*b*) That the chronic insufficiency of financial resources continues to pose obstacles to desertification control;

"(*c*) That the struggle against desertification requires financial and technical resources beyond the means of the affected countries;

"3. *Invites* the affected countries that have not yet done so to include projects to combat desertification and drought in their national development plans and to accord high priority to them;

"4. *Also invites* the affected countries to use all appropriate mechanisms, including the round-table meetings of the United Nations Development Programme and the consultative groups of the World Bank, in order to mobilize resources for the implementation of programmes to combat desertification, and appeals to donor countries to provide substantial additional resources for the financing of such programmes;

"5. *Expresses gratification* that the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office has endorsed the concept of sustainable development in adopting a global approach to the question of the management and conservation of natural resources and to environmental issues and in emphasizing the importance of the incorporation of desertification control activities in national development plans;

"6. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Governments that contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities, and renews its urgent appeal to all members of the donor community to contribute substantially to the Trust Fund in order to enable the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to respond more effectively to the pressing needs of the African countries stricken by desertification;

"7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to strengthen their common undertaking to support the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office;

"8. *Invites* the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office:

"(*a*) To intensify its efforts to mobilize additional resources to support the efforts of the countries covered under its mandate and of the relevant regional organizations, in particular the Inter-Governmental Authority for Drought and Development and the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel;

"(*b*) To continue to support the Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification in the countries of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Economic Community of West African States, in the Maghreb countries, in Egypt and in the Sudan (COMIDES) and, in this context, to co-operate with the Southern African Development and Co-ordination Conference and with the Arab Maghreb Union."

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[34] DP/1989/50.

6. At the 49th meeting, Mr. David Payton, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced two draft resolutions (A/C.2/44/L.72 A and B) submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolutions A/C.2/44/L.33 A and B.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolutions A/C.2/44/L.72 A and B without a vote (see para. 9 below, draft resolutions A and B).

8. In light of the adoption of draft resolutions A/C.2/44/L.72 A and B, draft resolutions A/C.2/44/L.33 A and B were withdrawn by the sponsors.

Recommendations of the Second Committee

9. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

PLAN OF ACTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

A

Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977, by which it approved the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,[33] and all its subsequent resolutions on the subject,

Recalling also its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, by which it adopted the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, which identified measures to combat desertification as a priority,

Bearing in mind the draft resolution to be adopted at the present session (A/C.2/44/L.86), concerning the United Nations conference on environment and development, to be held in 1992, fifteen years after the adoption of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,

Deeply concerned that the problem of desertification, which has a global impact, is still on the fringe of the growing awareness on the part of the international community that it is imperative to combat environmental deterioration effectively within the framework of the interdependence of nations,

Gravely concerned by the continuing spread and intensification of desertification in developing countries, particularly in Africa, and the indescribable human suffering, economic and financial losses and social disruption caused by that scourge,

Aware that drought and desertification place a considerable burden on the economic and financial capacities of the developing countries affected and that the negative effects of the international economic environment impede their efforts to undertake effective and sustained programmes to combat desertification, for which they bear primary responsibility,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 42/189 A, B and C of 11 December 1987 (A/44/351-E/1989/122) and of the relevant section of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (A/44/25, chap. VI);

2. *Expresses its deep concern* about the inadequacy of financial resources for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

3. *Urges* Governments, in particular those of the developed countries, United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to increase and intensify their efforts to combat desertification and to accord the highest priority to the recommendations contained in the Plan of Action;

4. *Invites* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to consult the principal international organizations, private foundations, individuals and the major media enterprises that finance or promote environmental protection activities in order to draw their attention to the compelling need to consider desertification control on an equal footing with other current environmental issues;

5. *Invites* the United Nations conference on environment and development, to be held in 1992, to accord high priority to desertification control and to deploy all means necessary, including financial, scientific and technological resources, to halt and reverse the process of desertification with a view to preserving the ecological balance of the planet;

6. *Invites* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to contribute substantially to the discussion on desertification at the conference, *inter alia*, by undertaking a general evaluation, sufficiently in advance of the conference, of the progress achieved in implementing the Plan of Action;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to submit to the conference, through its preparatory committee, a report containing relevant expert studies on, *inter alia*, the following:

(*a*) Relevant suggestions and proposals formulated within the United Nations system on the possibility of utilizing new methods to finance the programmes of multilateral organizations at the global level, over and above regular budgets and conventional extrabudgetary resources;

(*b*) The state of implementation of the Plan of Action and objectives and courses of action to further the struggle against desertification, including an evaluation of the additional resources needed in order to attain the minimum objectives of the struggle against desertification;

(*c*) Ways and means of promoting, in particular in the developing countries, research into and development of existing and potential technology to combat desertification and procedures for the transfer of such technology on favourable terms, in particular to developing countries;

(*d*) Possibilities for obtaining loans on concessional terms, from Governments and other sources, to finance the struggle against desertification;

(*e*) Possibilities for reducing the impact of desertification, including reafforestation, with the help of mechanisms involving the cancellation or reduction of external debt;

(*f*) Possibilities for strengthening and co-ordinating the activities of funds established for that purpose in various international institutions;

(*g*) Ways of encouraging the active participation of non-governmental organizations, foundations and individuals in the financing of training and scientific research programmes to combat desertification, including reafforestation programmes;

8. *Decides* to close the Special Account to finance the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, and requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to take the necessary steps to do so;

9. *Also decides* that the Consultative Group for Desertification Control will meet every year until the conference on environment and development is held in 1992 and every two years thereafter, and reaffirms its mandate as contained in resolutions 32/172 of 19 December 1977 and 39/168 of 17 December 1984;

10. *Calls upon* the Consultative Group, in co-operation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to contribute to the enhancement of awareness of environmental issues and to intensify its efforts to mobilize additional resources, to exchange information on scientific research, national programmes and the implementation of the Plan of Action and to give its opinions on the actions to be undertaken in the battle against desertification;

11. *Urges* the Governments of countries affected by desertification to accord high priority, in their national development plans, to medium-term and long-term strategies and programmes for desertification control;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, together with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the various provisions of the present resolution, and to ensure that it is submitted, immediately after publication, to the preparatory committee for the United Nations conference on environment and development.

B

Implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/170 of 19 December 1977, 33/88 of 15 December 1978, 34/187 of 18 December 1979, 35/72 of 5 December 1980, 36/190 of 17 December 1981, 37/216 of 20 December 1982, 38/164 of 19 December 1983, 39/168 B and 39/206 of 17 December 1984, 40/198 B of 17 December 1985, S-13/2 of 1 June 1986 and 42/189 B of 11 December 1987,

Bearing in mind the particularly serious nature of the problem of desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region and of the critical situations it creates, which impede the economic and social development of the region and have tragic implications for the living conditions of the population,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office,[34] as well as the relevant section of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (A/44/25, chap. VI);

2. *Stresses with deep concern*:

(*a*) That desertification in the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region has worsened and that it has spread to other regions of Africa;

(*b*) That the chronic insufficiency of financial resources continues to pose obstacles to desertification control;

(*c*) That the struggle against desertification requires financial and technical resources beyond the means of the affected countries;

3. *Urges* the affected countries that have not yet done so to include projects to combat desertification and drought in their national development plans and to accord high priority to them;

4. *Also urges* the affected countries to use all appropriate mechanisms, including the round-table meetings of the United Nations Development Programme and the consultative groups of the World Bank, to mobilize resources for the implementation of programmes to combat desertification, and appeals to donor countries to provide substantial additional resources for the financing of such programmes;

5. *Notes with satisfaction* that the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office has endorsed the concept of sustainable development in adopting a global approach to the question of the management and conservation of natural resources and to environmental issues and in emphasizing the importance of the incorporation of desertification control activities in national development plans;

6. *Urges* the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to assist the countries of the region with their preparations for the United Nations conference on environment and development, to be held in 1992, and with the resulting follow-up activities;

7. *Notes with appreciation* the interest displayed at the Summit of the seven major industrial nations, held in Paris from 14 to 16 July 1989, in aspects of the struggle against desertification and, specifically, in the planned observatory for the Sahara and the Sahel (A/C.2/44/11, para. 51);

8. *Expresses its gratitude* to those Governments which contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities, and renews its urgent appeal to all members of the donor community to contribute substantially to the Trust Fund in order to enable the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to respond more effectively to the pressing needs of the African countries stricken by desertification;

9. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to strengthen their common undertaking to support the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office;

10. *Invites* the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office:

(*a*) To intensify its efforts to mobilize additional resources to support the efforts of the countries covered under its mandate and of the relevant regional organizations, in particular the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development and the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel;

(*b*) To continue to support the Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification in the countries of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Economic Community of West African States, in the Maghreb countries, in Egypt and in the Sudan (COMIDES) and, in this context, to co-operate with the

Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and with the Arab Maghreb Union.

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10. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

COUNTRIES STRICKEN BY DESERTIFICATION AND DROUGHT IN AFRICA

The General Assembly, recalling its resolutions 39/208 of 17 December 1984, 40/175 of 17 December 1985 and 42/188 of 11 December 1987, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1986/44 of 21 July 1986 and 1989/103 of 27 July 1989,

(*a*) Appeals urgently to the international community to continue to support the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel, the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development, the Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification in the countries of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Economic Community of West African States, in the Maghreb countries, in Egypt and in the Sudan (COMIDES) and the other competent organizations;

(*b*) Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/103 of 27 July 1989 on countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa.

DOCUMENT A/44/746/ADD.9

PART X OF THE REPORT

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*13 December 1989*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*h*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item (*h*) (human settlements) at its 10th to 13th, 29th, 30th, 35th, 41st and 42nd meetings, from 9 to 11 October and on 2, 3, 16, 21 and 22 November 1989. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/44/SR.10-13, 29, 30, 35, 41 and 42).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000

2. At the 30th meeting, Mr. David Payton, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee on the results of informal consultations held on the draft resolution recommended in paragraph 10 of resolution 12/1 of 3 May 1989 of the Commission on Human Settlements (A/44/8, annex I.A).

3. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 12 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.24 and Rev.1 and 2

4. At the 29th meeting, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Egypt, Mauritania and Pakistan, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.24), entitled "Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

[*Same text as draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.24/Rev.1 in paragraph 5 below, with the exception of the third and sixth preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 1 and 4 to 6*].

"*Expressing its support* for the *intifadah* of the Palestinian people against the Israeli occupation,

"*Taking into account* the need of the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for extrabudgetary resources to prepare a comprehensive study on the Palestinian national economy,

"1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the note by the Secretary-General concerning the infrastructure needed by the Palestinian people (A/44/534);

"4. *Affirms* that the elimination of the Israeli occupation and the exercise by the Palestinian people of their right to sovereignty are prerequisites for their social and economic development in the occupied Palestinian territory;

"5. *Rejects* the Israeli plans and actions intended to change the demographic composition of the occupied Palestinian territory, in particular the increase and expansion of the Israeli colonial settlements;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available to the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development the extra funds needed to prepare a comprehensive study on the Palestinian national economy;".

5. On 8 November, a revised version (A/C.2/44/L.24/Rev.1) of the draft resolution was circulated by the sponsors of A/C.2/44/L.24, now joined by Malaysia, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976[35] and the relevant recommendations for national action[36] adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 42/190 of 11 December 1987,

"*Taking into account* the *intifadah* of the Palestinian people against the Israeli occupation,

"*Expressing its opposition* to the Israeli practices against the Palestinian people aimed at ending the *intifadah* and prolonging the occupation and its benefits to the Israeli economy,

"*Gravely alarmed* by the continuation of the Israeli settlement policies, which have been declared null and void and a major obstacle to peace,

"*Taking into account* the need of the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for extra funds to prepare a comprehensive study on the Palestinian national economy,

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[35] *Report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, 31 May-11 June 1976* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.7 and corrigendum), chap. I.

[36] *Ibid.*, chap. II.

"1. *Takes note* of the study annexed to the note by the Secretary-General concerning the infrastructure needed by the Palestinian people (A/44/534);

"2. *Calls* for the immediate cessation of the Israeli practices against the Palestinian people, including economic sieges, burning of crops and harvests and blowing up and sealing off of houses;

"3. *Expresses its alarm* at the drastic deterioration in the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory as a result of deliberate Israeli policies and measures;

"4. *Affirms* that the elimination of the Israeli occupation and the exercise by the Palestinian people of their right to self-determination are prerequisites for their economic and social development in the occupied Palestinian territory;

"5. *Rejects* the Israeli plans and actions intended to change the demographic composition of the occupied Palestinian territory, in particular the increase and expansion of the Israeli settlements;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available to the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development the extra funds needed to prepare the comprehensive study on the Palestinian national economy;

"7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution."

6. A statement on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.24/Rev.1, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, was circulated in document A/C.2/44/L.35.

7. At its 41st meeting, the Committee had before it a further revised version (A/C.2/44/L.24/Rev.2) of the draft resolution, submitted on behalf of the same sponsors. Mali subsequently joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee also had before it a statement (A/C.2/44/L.35/Rev.1) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.24/Rev.2, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

9. Mr. David Payton, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the outcome of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.24/Rev.2, and stated that, in paragraph 2, the words "economic and social sectors" should be replaced by the words "economic and social fields".

10. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.24/Rev.2, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 127 to 2, with 7 abstentions (see para. 12 below, draft resolution II). The result of the voting was as follows:[37]

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Canada, El Salvador, Germany, Federal Republic of, Netherlands, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

11. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Israel made a statement. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Canada, Australia, Norway, Uruguay, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Japan.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

12. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

Draft resolution I

GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR SHELTER TO THE YEAR 2000

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/181 of 20 December 1988, in which it designated the Commission on Human Settlements as the United Nations intergovernmental body responsible for co-ordinating, evaluating and monitoring the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000,[38] the core of which consists of integrated national shelter strategies,

Also recalling its request, contained in paragraph 7 of resolution 43/181, that the Commission on Human Settlements, as the body designated to co-ordinate implementation of the Global Strategy, report biennially to the General Assembly on progress made in its implementation,

Recognizing that the Global Strategy is the most ambitious programme that the international community has so far adopted in the human settlements sector and, as such, requires the concerted efforts of all Member States, United Nations bodies and donor agencies, as well as the entire attention of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat),

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[37] The representative of Afghanistan subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

[38] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 8*, addendum.

Convinced that, while integrating the most effective and efficient policy tools in all action areas, national shelter strategies can be crucial instruments of enablement leading to the full mobilization of all types of resources on a sustainable basis and thereby facilitating adequate shelter for all by the year 2000,

Paying special attention to the need to ensure equal access to available resources by all population groups, while recognizing the critical role that women should play in the implementation of the Global Strategy, as well as the need to remove obstacles that some population groups, such as households headed by women, may face in this respect,

Concerned about the economic constraints many countries face in their development efforts, but at the same time encouraged by the positive impact which enabling shelter strategies have on economic development,

Emphasizing that the objective of facilitating shelter for all can be promoted by a national strategy which is recognized and supported at the highest possible political level, adjusted to the macro-economic need of consolidating the national resource base and minimizing the import content, based on nationally and individually affordable standards, flexible in terms of the diversity of shelter priorities and specific in terms of institutional arrangements for partnership between various sectors of implementation,

Having considered the first report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (A/44/8/Add.1),

Noting with satisfaction the support given to the Plan of Action of the Global Strategy by donor Governments and international bodies and agencies in assisting Governments in the formulation of their national shelter strategies,

Cognizant of the importance of sustaining and expanding national and international support to this crucial phase of the Plan of Action,

Noting that, when considering future voluntary contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, donors will be influenced by the degree of emphasis of the work programme of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) on the Global Strategy and by the priorities within the Global Strategy reflected in that programme,

1. *Commends* Governments which are reviewing, revising and consolidating their national shelter strategies, as well as implementing them with great determination, and urges all other Governments to do the same;

2. *Recommends* that all Governments gradually set in place the monitoring system to be proposed by the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), following the guidelines to be prepared by the Executive Director;

3. *Invites* Governments to make voluntary contributions whenever possible to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, in cash or in kind, in order to facilitate the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000;

4. *Urges* the organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, and other multilateral and bilateral agencies to provide financial and other support to the implementation of the Plan of Action of the Global Strategy.

Draft resolution II

LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976,[35] and the relevant recommendations for national action[36] adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,

Recalling also its resolution 42/190 of 11 December 1987,

Taking into account the *intifadah* of the Palestinian people against the Israeli occupation, including its economic and social policies and practices,

Gravely alarmed by the continuation of the Israeli settlement policies in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, which have been declared null and void and a major obstacle to peace,

Taking into account the need of the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for extra funds to prepare the comprehensive study on the economy of the occupied Palestinian territory requested by the Trade and Development Board in its resolution 239 (XXIII) of 9 October 1981,[39]

1. *Takes note* of the study annexed to the note by the Secretary-General concerning the infrastructure needs of the Palestinian people (A/44/534);

2. *Calls* for the immediate cessation of the Israeli practices against the Palestinian people, particularly in the economic and social fields;

3. *Expresses its alarm* at the deterioration, as a result of the Israeli occupation, in the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967;

4. *Affirms* that the Israeli occupation is contradictory to the basic requirements for the social and economic development of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory;

5. *Rejects* the Israeli plans and actions intended to change the demographic composition of the occupied Palestinian territory, in particular the increase and expansion of the Israeli settlements;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available to the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development from the United Nations regular budget the extra funds needed to prepare the comprehensive study on the economy of the occupied Palestinian territory;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

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[39] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 15* and corrigendum, part three, annex I.

DOCUMENT A/44/746/ADD.10

PART XI OF THE REPORT

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*18 December 1989*]

Proposal submitted under sub-item (*j*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposal pertaining to sub-item (*j*) (environmental protection of extraterritorial spaces for present and future generations) at its 18th, 21st to 24th, 40th and 51st meetings, on 23, 25 and 27 October, 20 November and 17 December 1989. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/44/SR.18, 21-24, 40 and 51).

Draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.41

2. At the 40th meeting, the representative of Malta, on behalf of Maldives, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Paraguay, Togo and Vanuatu, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.41) entitled "Environmental protection of extraterritorial spaces for present and future generations", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Noting* the initiative taken by the Government of Malta in proposing for consideration by the General Assembly the item entitled 'Environmental protection of extraterritorial spaces for present and future generations',

"*Recalling* its resolutions 42/186 of 11 December 1987, 43/53 of 6 December 1988 and 43/196 of 20 December 1988 and the relevant decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme concerning the protection of the environment,

"*Convinced* that effective measures for the comprehensive protection of the global environment must necessarily also provide for the environmental protection of extraterritorial spaces or areas beyond national jurisdiction,

"*Aware* that existing legal régimes govern certain areas beyond national jurisdiction, such as the oceans, outer space and parts of the atmosphere,

"*Concerned* that vast spaces or areas beyond national jurisdiction do not fall within the scope of existing legal régimes regulating activities in certain such areas,

"*Concerned also* that the environment in those extraterritorial spaces that are governed by existing legal régimes may not be adequately protected,

"*Convinced* that a better understanding of the relationship between areas under the jurisdiction and control of States and extraterritorial spaces, such as the oceans, outer space and certain parts of the atmosphere, taking into account the interdependence of such areas and spaces, could enable the international community to adopt co-ordinated and comprehensive measures for the protection of the global environment,

"1. *Considers* that the environmental degradation of areas beyond national jurisdiction is a common concern of mankind;

"2. *Decides* that, in view of the magnitude and complexity of the question of the environmental protection of extraterritorial spaces, an in-depth study and analysis is required as a first step to enable the international community to consider appropriate action within a comprehensive global framework of environmental protection;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, after consultations with the Executive Heads of the International Maritime Organization and other relevant United Nations agencies and bodies, to establish a group of eminent persons to undertake a study focusing on the current state of the environment in spaces or areas beyond national jurisdiction to identify where existing régimes regulating areas outside national jurisdiction could possibly be strengthened and more effectively co-ordinated with a view to enhancing comprehensive environmental protection for the benefit of present and future generations; in establishing the group of eminent persons, due attention shall be given to ensuring that its representation is balanced and equitable;

"4. *Calls upon* all Governments, relevant United Nations bodies and agencies and non-governmental organizations to assist and support the group of eminent persons in the preparation of the above-mentioned study;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress achieved in the preparation of the study by the group of eminent persons;

"6. *Decides* to include this item in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session."

3. At the 51st meeting, Mr. David Payton, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.41, and stated that its sponsors had agreed not to press for action on the draft resolution at the present time.

4. The Committee consequently agreed that no action should be taken on draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.41 at the present time.

DOCUMENT A/44/746/ADD.11

PART XII OF THE REPORT

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*4 January 1990*]

Proposals submitted under no specific sub-item

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals submitted under agenda item 82 which were not related to a specific sub-item at its 44th, 46th and 49th to 51st meetings, on 24 and 27 November and 11, 15 and 17 December 1989. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/44/SR.44, 46 and 49 to 51).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/44/L.4

2. By its decision 43/442 of 20 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, decided to defer until its forty-fourth session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International

conference on money and finance for development” contained in document A/C.2/44/L.4. (For the printed text of the draft resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82, document A/42/821/Add.1, para. 9.)

3. At the 51st meeting, following a statement by Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, in which he orally revised the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/44/L.4, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should defer consideration of the draft resolution, as orally revised, until its forty-fifth session (see para. 23 below, draft decision I).

4. The draft resolution, as orally revised, read as follows:

“*The General Assembly*,

“*Recognizing* the need for a suitable monetary and financial system supportive of a balanced and equitable development of the world economy,

“*Recognizing also* the need for the international monetary and financial system to address the particular needs of development of the developing countries,

“*Emphasizing* that the structural deficiencies and shortcomings in the existing monetary and financial system call for its comprehensive review and reform so that it can respond to the needs of the 1980s and beyond,

“*Noting* the increasing recognition of the need for the convening of an international conference on money and finance for development,

“*Bearing in mind* the proposals of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986[40] and the Sixth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, held at Havana in April 1987, for the convening of an international conference on money and finance for development, and proposals made on this subject by other countries,

“1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake consultations at an appropriately high level on the terms of reference, format and time-frame of an international conference on money and finance for development, with a view to the convening of an intergovernmental committee to start the preparatory process by April 1991;

“2. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to make available, in consultation with all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations, the necessary documentation for the preparatory body;

“3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit an initial report on the preparatory process to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1991, and to submit a subsequent report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.”

Draft resolutions A/C.2/44/L.48 and L.84

5. At the 44th meeting, the representative of Malaysia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.48) entitled “International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries”, which read as follows:

“*The General Assembly*,

“*Recalling* its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

“*Recalling also* its resolution 43/195 of 20 December 1988 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/47 of 27 May 1988 and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/10 of 2 March 1989 (E/1989/20, chap. II, sect. A) concerning extreme poverty,

“*Realizing* that insufficient external attention has been paid to the human phenomenon of extreme poverty in developing countries, which frequently eludes international and intergovernmental action and current statistical analysis,

“*Recalling also* that poverty, while not a new human phenomenon, has increased sharply, reaching alarming proportions in developing countries, seriously threatening the very socio-political fabric of those countries and undermining peace and harmony,

“*Deeply concerned* that more than one billion people throughout the world, mostly in developing countries, are still living in abject poverty and misery, with hunger, malnutrition, disease, illiteracy and the prospect of premature death as an integral part of their lives,

“*Deeply concerned also* about the sharp decline in living standards, income and employment levels, and health, nutritional and educational standards that has aggravated widespread poverty in both the urban and rural areas of most developing countries,

“*Noting* that the eradication of poverty in developing countries is one of the most important development objectives and a shared responsibility of both developing and developed countries and that it requires national and international action,

“*Noting also* that the eradication of poverty, as a national objective, has gained the highest priority in the national development efforts of developing countries and that specific programmes are needed to solve this problem,

“*Aware* that the difficult economic situation of developing countries, exacerbated by the adverse international economic environment, has hindered the development process in those countries and their capacity to undertake social and economic programmes for the eradication of poverty,

“*Aware also* that the eradication of poverty is made more difficult by a range of factors in the international economic environment which impede growth and development in the developing countries, *inter alia*, the worsening in the terms of trade, intensified protectionism, a sharp decline in the flow of resources, high real interest rates, depressed commodity prices and the heavy burden of external debt,

“*Stressing* that structural adjustment programmes that do not take into account specific needs and conditions of developing countries carry high political and social costs, which have contributed to exacerbating poverty and limited the ability of developing countries to attain their socio-economic objectives,

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[40] See A/41/697-S/18392, annex.

"*Stressing also* that in developing countries there is a strong relationship between poverty, development and the environment and that concerted action is required, at all levels, to ensure comprehensive and effective solutions aimed at the eradication of poverty,

"*Emphasizing* that the very large number of people living in poverty in developing countries is a challenge to the international community and, at the same time, a potential resource which, through new and imaginative approaches to the eradication of poverty in developing countries, could become an engine for growth and development in those countries,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/467) on international co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries;

"2. *Recognizes* that a supportive international economic environment, together with a growth-oriented development approach, is crucial to the success of efforts of developing countries to eradicate poverty;

"3. *Calls upon* the international community to work, on a priority basis, towards action-oriented programmes with short-term, medium-term and long-term approaches for the eradication of poverty;

"4. *Invites* the international community to adopt specific measures designed to increase financial flows to developing countries, including official development assistance, in order to support those countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to initiate and coordinate urgent appropriate actions for the formulation, in co-operation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other multilateral bodies, of action-oriented technical co-operation programmes for the eradication of poverty in developing countries and their implementation by the organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with the policies, priorities and strategies of those countries;

"6. *Invites* Governments to include in the preparations for the proposed United Nations conference on environment and development to be held in 1992, and in the conference itself, the vital issue of the eradication of poverty, integrated with relevant environmental issues and with a view to strengthening international co-operation in environment and development;

"7. *Requests* the Committee for Development Planning, taking into account the fact that the question of the eradication of poverty has been included as one of the priority aspects of development in the recommended outline for the elaboration of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (see A/C.2/44/L.11, annex), to submit to the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy of the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, at its session to be held from 4 to 15 June 1990, concrete proposals on international and intergovernmental action for the eradication of poverty in developing countries;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the regional commissions, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, a comprehensive report containing, *inter alia:*

"(*a*) An analysis of the diversified impact of the adverse international economic environment on the intensification of poverty in developing countries;

"(*b*) A summary of the experience of developing countries concerning the eradication of poverty;

"(*c*) Specific recommendations for effective international policy measures for the urgent and permanent eradication of poverty, in accordance with the present resolution;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

"10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled 'International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries'."

6. A statement (A/C.2/44/L.83) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, was subsequently circulated.

7. At the 50th meeting, Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.84), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.48.

8. The Committee was informed that the programme budget implications contained in document A/C.2/44/L.83 did not apply to draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.84.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.84 without a vote (see para. 22 below, draft resolution I).

10. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America made a statement; after it was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Norway (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden) and Colombia.

11. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.84, draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.48 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.57

12. At the 46th meeting, the representative of Malaysia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.57) entitled "Developing human resources for development", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 40/213 of 17 December 1985 on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries,

"*Recalling also* Economic and Social Council resolutions 1986/73 of 23 July 1986 and 1987/81 of 8 July 1987 and taking note of Council resolution 1989/120 of 28 July 1989 on the development of human resources,

"*Affirming* that the human being is at the centre of all endeavours,

"*Recognizing* that human resources development is a broad concept encompassing many components and requiring integrated and concerted strategies, policies, plans and programmes to ensure the development of the full potential of human beings,

"*Emphasizing* that education and the acquisition and upgrading of skills, as well as continued technical training, are inextricably linked to economic growth and the sustained development of developing countries,

"*Stressing* the importance of international co-operation in supporting and strengthening the development of human resources in developing countries and, in this context, stressing also the valuable role that technical co-operation, particularly among developing countries, can play,

"*Deeply concerned* that the economic crisis of the 1980s confronting developing countries, and the resulting adjustment measures, have led to significant cuts in national expenditure in sectors crucial to the development of human resources, with grave implications for sustained growth and development,

"1. *Welcomes* the Khartoum Declaration: Towards a Human-focused Approach to Socio-economic Recovery and Development in Africa,[41] the Jakarta Plan of Action on Human Resources Development in the Region of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,[42] the African Alternative Framework for Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-economic Recovery and Transformation (A/44/315, annex) and the communiqué of the tenth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Grand Anse, Grenada, from 3 to 7 July 1989 (A/44/477, annex);

"2. *Emphasizes* that efforts for human resources development should optimize all means for the overall development of human beings, particularly those living in poverty and other vulnerable groups, so that they may, individually and collectively, be capable of improving their standard of living;

"3. *Emphasizes also* that it is within the context of this objective that economic growth and the sustained development of developing countries should be pursued, and that human resources development in itself is a specific means to achieve specific economic goals;

"4. *Emphasizes further* the need to continue to strengthen and expand the human resource base of developing countries in order to enable them to face the challenges of development and accelerated technological change so as to achieve sustained development;

"5. *Stresses* the need for demand-oriented strategies for human resources development which focus on the mobilization of human resources in order that programmes may be devised for the creation of demand among people for the upgrading of their own human resources and that attention be given to demand constraints that affect the most vulnerable groups;

"6. *Stresses also* the critical importance of developing human resources at all levels and strengthening the scientific and technological capabilities of developing countries in order to overcome present economic challenges and to take advantage of the opportunities unfolding in the world economy;

"7. *Reaffirms* that education and training of national personnel are an integral and the most important part of human resources development, and emphasizes that the flow of resources to developing countries for these activities needs to be increased;

"8. *Stresses* that the public sector is an essential element in the growth and development of developing countries and, therefore, in the process of making it more effective, it should be ensured that there is no adverse impact on overall employment levels;

"9. *Stresses also* that policies, plans and programmes for human resources development in developing countries should focus, *inter alia*, on employment generation in all sectors, including self-employment and entrepreneurship;

"10. *Stresses further* the need to intensify efforts aimed at creating opportunities for the participation of youth, women and the poor in development, both as beneficiaries and as agents of development;

"11. *Emphasizes* the importance of human resources development in enhancing the endogenous capacity-building of the developing countries in the fields of science and technology;

"12. *Emphasizes also* the vital importance of qualified nationals in enhancing capacity-building in developing countries and, in this context, calls upon the international community to pay due attention to the serious problem of the brain drain from developing countries;

"13. *Agrees* that internationally supported structural adjustment programmes should be designed and formulated to have a positive impact on human resources development in developing countries;

"14. *Calls upon* the international community, including the multilateral financial and development institutions, to support the efforts of developing countries on human resources development, taking into account the national priorities and plans of those countries, through, *inter alia*, and as appropriate, operational activities of the United Nations;

"15. *Invites* the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade to take the present resolution into account in the formulation of the new strategy;

"16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on human resources development for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, including an assessment of the negative impact of the current economic crisis facing developing countries on their efforts for human resources development, as well as ways and means of increasing the support from the international community, in particular, the developed countries, for human resources development in developing countries;

"17. *Invites* Governments to submit to the Secretary-General information on their experience in human resources development to be reflected in his report."

13. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement on a point of procedural clarification.

14. A statement was made by the representative of the Philippines.

15. At the 49th meeting, Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft

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[41] A/43/430, annex I.

[42] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 11* (E/1988/35), chap. IV, resolution 274 (XLIV), annex.

resolution (A/C.2/44/L.78), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.57, and orally revised it by inserting, in paragraph 18, the words "the results of" before the words "the World Conference".

16. The representatives of France and the German Democratic Republic stated that they would have wished to sponsor the draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee (A/C.2/44/L.78) had it been technically possible to do so.

17. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.78, as orally revised, by consensus (see para. 22 below, draft resolution II).

18. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the German Democratic Republic withdrew draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.13, which had been submitted by his delegation under item 12 of the agenda (see the annex fascicle for agenda item 12, document A/44/832/Add.1, para. 8).

19. The representative of Malaysia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77) also made a statement.

20. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.78, draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.57 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

21. At its 51st meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the report of the Secretary-General on current international monetary issues (A/44/631) (see para. 23 below, draft decision II).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

22. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

Draft resolution I

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolution 43/195 of 20 December 1988 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/47 of 27 May 1988, and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/109 of 2 March 1989 (see E/1989/20, chap. II, sect. A) concerning extreme poverty,

Realizing that insufficient attention has been paid to the human phenomenon of extreme poverty in developing countries, which frequently eludes international and intergovernmental action and current statistical analysis,

Realizing also that poverty, while not a new human phenomenon, has increased sharply, reaching alarming proportions in developing countries, threatening the very socio-political fabric of those countries and undermining peace and harmony,

Deeply concerned that more than one billion people throughout the world, mostly in developing countries, are still living in abject poverty and misery, with hunger, malnutrition, disease, illiteracy and the prospect of premature death as an integral part of their lives,

Deeply concerned also about the sharp decline in living standards, income and employment levels, and health, nutritional and educational standards that has aggravated widespread poverty in both the urban and rural areas of most developing countries,

Noting that the eradication of poverty in developing countries is one of the most important development objectives shared by both developing and developed countries and that it requires national and international action,

Noting also that the eradication of poverty, as a national objective, has merited the highest priority in domestic policies and national development efforts of developing countries and that specific programmes are needed to solve this problem,

Aware that the difficult economic situation of developing countries, exacerbated by specific aspects of international economic conditions which have adverse consequences, has hindered the development process in those countries and their capacity to undertake social and economic programmes for the eradication of poverty,

Aware also that the eradication of poverty is made more difficult by a range of factors in the international economic environment which impede growth and development in developing countries, *inter alia*, the worsening in the terms of trade, the persistence of protectionism, a sharp decline in financial and capital flows, high real interest rates, depressed prices for many commodities and the heavy burden of external debt,

Stressing that in developing countries there is a strong relationship between poverty, development and the environment and that concerted action is required, at all levels, to ensure comprehensive and effective solutions aimed at the eradication of poverty,

Emphasizing that the very large number of people living in poverty in developing countries is a challenge to the international community and, at the same time, a potential resource which, through new and imaginative approaches to the eradication of poverty in developing countries, could be integrated into the development process and become an engine for growth and development in those countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the subject (A/44/467);

2. *Recognizes* that a supportive international economic environment, together with a growth-oriented development approach, is crucial to the success of efforts of developing countries to eradicate poverty;

3. *Calls upon* the international community to intensify, on a priority basis, its development of action-oriented programmes with short-term, medium-term and long-term approaches for the eradication of poverty in support of the efforts of the developing countries themselves;

4. *Invites* the international community to adopt specific measures designed to increase financial flows to developing countries, including official development assistance, in order to strengthen the efforts of those countries to eradicate poverty;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to co-ordinate urgent appropriate actions for the formulation, in co-operation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other multilateral bodies, of improved and enhanced action-

oriented technical co-operation programmes for the eradication of poverty within the framework of the organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with the policies, priorities and strategies of those countries;

6. *Invites* Governments to include in the preparations for the proposed United Nations conference on environment and development to be held in 1992, and in the conference itself, the vital issue of the eradication of poverty, integrated with relevant environmental issues and with a view to strengthening international co-operation in environment and development;

7. *Requests* the Committee for Development Planning, taking into account the fact that the question of the eradication of poverty has been included as one of the priority aspects of development in the recommended outline for the elaboration of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (see resolution 44/169, annex), to submit to the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, at its session to be held from 4 to 15 June 1990, in the light of the present resolution, concrete proposals for action for the eradication of poverty in developing countries;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the regional commissions, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a progress report and at its forty-sixth session a comprehensive report containing, *inter alia:*

(*a*) An analysis of the diversified impact of adverse international economic conditions on the intensification of poverty in developing countries;

(*b*) A summary of the experience of developing countries concerning the eradication of poverty;

(*c*) Specific recommendations for effective policy measures for the urgent and permanent eradication of poverty, in accordance with the present resolution;

(*d*) An account of the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions an item entitled "International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries".

Draft resolution II

DEVELOPING HUMAN RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Affirming that the human being is at the centre of all development activities,

Recognizing that human resources development is a broad concept encompassing many components and requiring integrated and concerted strategies, policies, plans and programmes to ensure the development of the full potential of human beings,

Recalling resolution 40/213 of 17 December 1985 on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1986/73 of 23 July 1986 and 1987/81 of 8 July 1987 on the development of human resources,

Emphasizing that education and the acquisition and upgrading of skills, as well as continued technical training, are inextricably linked to the economic growth and sustained development of all countries, in particular developing countries,

Stressing the importance of international co-operation in supporting and strengthening the development of human resources in developing countries and, in this context, stressing also the valuable role that technical co-operation, particularly among developing countries, can play,

Deeply concerned that the negative impact of the international economic situation of the 1980s on developing countries and the resulting adjustment measures have led to significant cuts in national expenditures, including expenditures in sectors crucial to the development of human resources, and in this regard, that prolonged reduction of investment in human resources development will have grave implications for sustained growth and development,

1. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/120 of 28 July 1989 on the development of human resources;

2. *Welcomes* the contributions to the elaboration of the concept of human resources development made by the Khartoum Declaration: Towards a Human-focused Approach to Socio-economic Recovery and Development in Africa,[41] the Jakarta Plan of Action on Human Resources Development in the Region of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,[42] the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation (A/44/315, annex), and the communiqué of the tenth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Grand Anse, Grenada, from 3 to 7 July 1989 (A/44/477, annex);

3. *Emphasizes* that efforts for human resources development should optimize all means for the overall development of human beings so that they may, individually and collectively, be capable of improving their standard of living;

4. *Also emphasizes* that it is within the context of this objective that economic growth and sustained development should be pursued, and that human resources development in itself is a specific means to achieve specific economic goals;

5. *Further emphasizes* the need to continue to strengthen and expand the human resources base of developing countries in order to enable them to face the challenges of development and accelerated technological change so as to achieve sustained development;

6. *Stresses* the need for demand-oriented strategies for human resources in order to encourage programmes aimed at inspiring people to upgrade their knowledge and skills and making it possible for them to fulfil their aspirations, and, in this context, also stresses the need to pay attention to employment constraints that affect the most vulnerable groups;

7. *Further stresses* the critical importance of developing human resources at all levels and strengthening the scientific and technological capabilities of developing countries in order to overcome present economic challenges and to take advantage of the opportunities unfolding in the world economy;

8. *Reaffirms* that education and training of nationals, including the most vulnerable groups, are an integral and the most important part of human resources development, and emphasizes that the flow of resources to developing countries for these activities needs to be increased;

9. *Stresses* the need for human resources development strategies to encompass supportive measures in such vital and related areas as health, nutrition, water, sanitation, housing and population;

10. *Also stresses* that the public sector is an essential element in the growth and development of developing countries and that, therefore, in the process of making the public sector more effective, it is desirable that efforts be made to foster new and productive employment opportunities so as to minimize any adverse impact on overall employment levels;

11. *Further stresses* that policies, plans and programmes for human resources development in developing countries should focus, *inter alia*, on generating employment in all sectors, including self-employment and entrepreneurship;

12. *Emphasizes* the need, in formulating strategies and programmes for human resources development, to intensify efforts for the full integration of women in the development process and to create opportunities for them, as well as to intensify efforts for the full integration of, and to create opportunities for, youth and the poor in the development process, both as beneficiaries and as agents of development;

13. *Also emphasizes* the importance of human resources development in enhancing the endogenous capacity-building of the developing countries in the fields of science and technology;

14. *Further emphasizes* the vital importance of qualified nationals in enhancing capacity-building in developing countries and, in this context, calls upon the international community to pay due attention to the serious problem of the brain drain from developing countries;

15. *Agrees* that internationally supported structural adjustment programmes should be designed and formulated to have, *inter alia*, a positive impact on human resources development in developing countries;

16. *Calls upon* the international community, including the multilateral financial and development institutions, to support the efforts of developing countries in human resources development, taking into account the national priorities and plans of those countries, through, *inter alia*, operational activities of the United Nations system;

17. *Invites* the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, to take the present resolution into account in the formulation of the new strategy;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on human resources development, including an assessment of the negative impact of the current economic situation facing developing countries on their efforts for human resources development, recommendations for policy measures to promote human resources development in developing countries and ways and means of increasing the support of the international community, in particular developed countries, for human resources development in developing countries, taking into account, *inter alia*, the report requested by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1989/120 and the results of the World Conference on Education for All, to be held at Bangkok in March 1990.

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23. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I and II below:

Draft decision I

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MONEY AND FINANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly decides to defer until its forty-fifth session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development" (see A/C.2/44/L.4).

Draft decision II

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON CURRENT INTERNATIONAL MONETARY ISSUES

The General Assembly takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on current international monetary issues (A/44/631).

DOCUMENT A/44/L.39

Malaysia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*10 November 1989*]

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964 by which the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established,

Recalling also its resolution 43/183 of 20 December 1988,

Noting that 1989 marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of UNCTAD,

Noting with appreciation the valuable contribution that UNCTAD as a whole has made to the promotion of international economic co-operation and development,

Recognizing that important policy advances and agreements have been achieved through intergovernmental negotiation and deliberation, conceptual innovation and implementation, and recognizing also the influence of the work of UNCTAD on the thinking and decisions of Governments and of other international forums,

1. *Congratulates* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on the twenty-fifth anniversary of its establishment;

2. *Reaffirms* the role of UNCTAD as set out in resolutions of the General Assembly and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and in the Final Act of the seventh session of the Conference;[6]

3. *Invites* UNCTAD to continue its efforts to bring fresh thinking to bear on long-standing problems and new areas of concern, with a view to promoting effective and innovative policy measures;

4. *Invites* the member States of UNCTAD to enhance their political support for that organization and to make it a more effective and responsive instrument of international co-operation for trade, growth and development, particularly of developing countries;

5. *Endorses* the Declaration on the twenty-fifth anniversary of UNCTAD adopted by the Trade and Development Board at the first part of its thirty-sixth session (A/44/15 (vol. II), sect. II.A, resolution 376 (XXXVI)).

DOCUMENT A/44/L.65

Bolivia: draft resolution

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*11 May 1990*]

SECOND UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/177 of 11 December 1987, by which it decided to convene the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 1990, and all other relevant resolutions,

1. *Decides* that the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to be held in Paris from 3 to 14 September 1990, should be preceded by a two-day meeting for consultations among senior officials on 30 and 31 August 1990;

2. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the Government of France for its generous offer to host the Conference;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the decisions of the Governments of Bangladesh, Finland, Nepal, the Netherlands, the Niger and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to host preparatory meetings for the Conference;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the following to the Conference:

(*a*) All States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies;

(*b*) Representatives of organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate, in the capacity of observers, in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under its auspices to participate in the Conference in that capacity, in accordance with Assembly resolutions 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 43/177 of 15 December 1988;

(*c*) Representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in its region to participate in the Conference in the capacity of observers, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

(*d*) All executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as other organs of the United Nations;

(*e*) Intergovernmental organizations in consultative status with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which should be represented by observers at the Conference;

(*f*) Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Economic and Social Council, which should be represented by observers at the Conference;

5. *Welcomes* decision 88/30 of 1 July 1988 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme[43] to provide assistance, through the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries, to finance the expenses of representatives of least developed countries to enable them to participate in the preparatory process of the Conference and in the Conference itself, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the participation of representatives of least developed countries in the Conference and the two-day meeting for consultations by financing from the Fund the travel expenses of three representatives from each least developed country.

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[43] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 9* (E/1988/19, annex I).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 26 October 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A to E relating to agenda item 82 (*i*) recommended by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development in its resolution 1 (X) (see A/44/37, sect. II) without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 44/14 A to E.[44]

At its 54th plenary meeting, on 14 November 1989, the Assembly adopted the draft resolution contained in document A/44/L.39 without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 44/19.[44]

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[44] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigenda.

At its 62nd plenary meeting, on 20 November 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft decision contained in part VI of the report of the Second Committee (A/44/746/Add.5, para. 5) without a vote. For the final text, see decision 44/412.[44]

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1989, the General Assembly took action on parts of the report of the Second Committee as follows:

The Assembly took note of part I of the report (A/44/746) (see decision 44/436[44]).

The Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted in part II of the report (A/44/746/Add.1, para. 5) without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 44/169.[44]

The Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted in part IV of the report (A/44/746/Add.3, para. 5) by 131 votes to 1, with 23 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 44/170.[44]

The Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted in part V of the report (A/44/746/Add.4, para. 7) without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 44/171.[44]

The Assembly adopted draft resolutions A and B and the draft decision submitted in part IX of the report (A/44/746/Add.8, paras. 9 and 10) without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 44/172 A and B and decision 44/437.[44]

The Assembly took action on draft resolutions I and II submitted in part X of the report (A/44/746/Add.9, para. 12). Draft resolution I was adopted without a vote and draft resolution II was adopted by 146 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolutions 44/173 and 44/174.[44]

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1989, the Assembly took action on the other parts of the report of the Second Committee as follows:

The Assembly adopted draft resolutions I and II and draft decisions I and II submitted in part XII of the report (A/44/746/Add.11, paras. 22 and 23) without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 44/212 to 44/213 and decisions 44/448 and 44/449.[44]

The Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to VII submitted in part III of the report (A/44/746/Add.2, para. 31). Draft resolution I was adopted by 144 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.* Draft resolution II was adopted by 118 votes to 23, with 2 abstentions.* Draft resolution III was adopted without a vote. Draft resolution IV was adopted by 82 votes to 2, with 47 abstentions.* Draft resolution V was adopted by 146 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.* Draft resolutions VI and VII were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 44/214 to 44/220.[44]

The Assembly adopted draft resolutions I to III and the draft decision submitted in part VII of the report (A/44/746/Add.6, paras. 16 and 17) without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 44/221 to 44/223 and decision 44/450.[44]

The Assembly adopted draft resolutions I to V and draft decisions I to III submitted in part VIII of the report (A/44/746/Add.7, paras. 55 and 56) without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 44/224 to 44/228 and decisions 44/452 to 44/454.[44]

At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/44/L.63/Rev.1 (see A/44/746/Add.7, paras. 41, 50 and 51 and decision 44/453) without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 44/229.[44]

At its 91st plenary meeting, on 26 March 1990, the Assembly decided, in connection with agenda item 82 (*f*), that the report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (A/44/48 and Corr.1 and 2) would be considered directly in plenary meeting (see decision 44/462[45]).

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 2 April 1990, the Assembly adopted a draft decision relating to agenda item 82 (*f*), submitted by the Preparatory Committee in its report (A/44/48 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 55) without a vote (see decision 44/464[45]).

At the same meeting, the Assembly took note of the draft resolution submitted by the Preparatory Committee in its report (A/44/48 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 56) (see decision 44/465[45]).

Also at the same meeting, the Assembly adopted two draft decisions relating to item 82 submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/44/933, para. 8) without a vote (see decisions 44/466 and 44/467[45]).

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 17 May 1990, the Assembly adopted the draft resolution contained in document A/44/L.65 without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 44/241.[45]

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* Recorded vote.

[45] *Ibid., Supplement No. 49 A.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/1	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1*
A/44/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1989	For the final text, see A/44/3/Rev.1
A/44/3/Rev.1	*Idem*	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3*
A/44/8	Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its twelfth session	*Ibid., Supplement No. 8*
A/44/8/Add.1	First report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000	*Ibid.*, addendum
A/44/15 vols. I and II	Report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its thirty-fifth session and the first part of its thirty-sixth session	*Ibid., Supplement No. 15*, vols. I and II
A/44/19	Report of the World Food Council on the work of its fifteenth session	*Ibid., Supplement No. 19*
A/44/25	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its fifteenth session	*Ibid., Supplement No. 25*
A/44/37	Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development	*Ibid., Supplement No. 37*
A/44/39	Report of the High-Level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries	*Ibid., Supplement No. 39*
A/44/41 and Corr.1	Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade	*Ibid., Supplement No. 41*, and corrigendum
A/44/45	Report of the Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to International Economic Co-operation, in particular to the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries	*Ibid., Supplement No. 45*
A/44/48 and Corr.1 and 2	Report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development	*Ibid., Supplement No. 48*
A/44/84-S/20407	Letter dated 17 January 1989 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final statement and the Manama Declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at its ninth session, held at Manama from 19 to 22 December 1988	
A/44/139	Letter dated 24 February 1989 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration on the Second Summit of States of the Maghreb issued by the 12 member States of the European Community at Madrid on 23 February 1989	
A/44/187	Letter dated 17 March 1989 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General	
A/44/188	Letter dated 24 March 1989 from the representative of Ecuador to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of San Francisco de Quito and the resolutions adopted at the Third Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Treaty for Amazonian Co-operation, held at Quito on 6 and 7 March 1989	
A/44/202	Letter dated 29 March 1989 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General	
A/44/226	Letter dated 12 April 1989 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	
A/44/235-S/20600	Letter dated 18 April 1989 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Riyadh from 13 to 16 March 1989	
A/44/254-S/20607	Letter dated 26 April 1989 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement made on 24 April 1989 by the President of the Republic of Panama concerning United States meddling in the electoral process in Panama	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1989*, document S/20607
A/44/256-E/1989/66 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2	Question of the convening of a United Nations conference on environment and development: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/260	Letter dated 27 April 1989 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General	
A/44/264-E/1989/73	Letter dated 2 May 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/44/266-E/1989/65 Add.1 and 2	Implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/268	Letter dated 5 May 1989 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	
A/44/275-E/1989/79	Letter dated 11 May 1989 from the representatives of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Amazon Declaration, adopted by the Presidents of the States parties to the Treaty for Amazonian Co-operation at Manaus, Brazil, on 6 May 1989	
A/44/278-E/1989/92	Letter dated 15 May 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/290-E/1989/105	Effective mobilization and integration of women in development: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/292-S/20649	Letter dated 22 May 1989 from the representatives of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Sino-Soviet Joint Communiqué issued at Beijing on 18 May 1989	*Ibid.*, document S/20649
A/44/293-S/20653	Letter dated 22 May 1989 from the representative of Sweden to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Statement of the Palme Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues, issued at Stockholm on 14 April 1989	
A/44/295	Letter dated 24 May 1989 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Appeal of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty to the Member States of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization	
A/44/296-E/1989/81	Countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/306	Letter dated 2 June 1989 from the representative of Saint Lucia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Castries on 8 and 9 May 1989	
A/44/313	Letter dated 12 June 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/44/332-E/1989/103	International co-operation in the field of environment: provision of additional resources to developing countries: note by the Secretary-General	
A/44/339-E/1989/119 and Add.1-11	Progress made towards sustainable and environmentally sound development: note by the Secretary-General	
A/44/340-E/1989/120	Letter dated 20 June 1989 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of The Hague endorsed by 24 heads of State or Government or their representatives at The Hague on 11 March 1989	
A/44/349-E/1989/102	Protection of the ozone layer: note by the Secretary-General	
A/44/350-E/1989/99	Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/351-E/1989/122	Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 42/189 A, B and C: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/355-S/20704	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions adopted by the heads of State or Government of the 12 member States of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Madrid on 26 and 27 June 1989	
A/44/361	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Caracas Declaration, adopted at the special ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, held at Caracas from 21 to 23 June 1989, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Group	
A/44/362 and Corr.1	Illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/374	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/376-E/1989/125	Letter dated 6 July 1989 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/44/379-E/1989/126	Letter dated 6 July 1989 from the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a joint statement of the delegations of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States	
A/44/386	Letter dated 11 July 1989 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the documents adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty held at Bucharest on 7 and 8 July 1989	
A/44/401-E/1989/129	Letter dated 18 July 1989 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 & 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/415-S/20749	Letter dated 25 July 1989 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting excerpts from the joint communiqué of the twenty-second Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Bandar Seri Begawan on 3 and 4 July 1989	
A/44/437	Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/467	International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries: report of the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/477	Letter dated 22 August 1989 from the representative of Grenada to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the tenth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Grand Anse from 3 to 7 July 1989	
A/44/479	Developments in regard to a global convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/480	Effects on the environment of the dumping of nuclear wastes: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/492	Letter dated 29 August 1989 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	
A/44/499	Letter dated 1 September 1989 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General	
A/44/510	Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/529	Letter dated 14 September 1989 from the representatives of Denmark, Iceland, Finland, Norway and Sweden to the Secretary-General	
A/44/534	Living conditions of the Palestinian people: note by the Secretary-General	
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	
A/44/554	Negotiations on a draft international code of conduct on the transfer of technology: report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	
A/44/578-S/20868	Letter dated 25 September 1989 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Secretary of State of the United States of America to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint statement of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America of 23 September 1989	
A/44/581	Trade embargo against Nicaragua: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/588	Progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries: note by the Secretary-General	
A/44/598	Letter dated 2 October 1989 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of resolutions adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 145th session, held in London from 4 to 9 September 1989	
A/44/617-S/20889	Letter dated 6 October 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1989	
A/44/631	Current international monetary issues: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/632-S/20896	Letter dated 11 October 1989 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1989*, document S/20896
A/44/659	Letter dated 18 October 1989 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Chairman's summary of the Conference on the Global Environment and Human Response toward Sustainable Development, held in Tokyo from 11 to 13 September 1989	
A/44/673	Letter dated 23 October 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Langkawi Declaration on Environment, adopted by the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting on 21 October 1989	
A/44/683	Letter dated 25 October 1989 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of Brasilia, issued at the Sixth Ministerial Meeting on the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Brasilia on 30 and 31 March 1989	
A/44/689-S/20921	Letter dated 26 October 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué adopted at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Kuala Lumpur from 18 to 24 October 1989	
A/44/694	Letter dated 23 October 1989 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Ica Declaration and Communique, issued at the Third Presidential Meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action, held at Ica, Peru, on 11 and 12 October 1989	
A/44/700-S/20934	Letter dated 31 October 1989 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the communiqué of the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the Declaration of the Fourth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the plight of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria, both held in New York on 4 October 1989	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/705-S/20940	Letter dated 2 November 1989 from the representatives of Finland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration signed at Helsinki on 26 October 1989 by Finland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	*Ibid.*, document S/20940
A/44/706	Letter dated 2 November 1989 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	
A/44/726	Letter dated 13 November 1989 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	
A/44/807	Letter dated 28 November 1989 from the representative of New Zealand to the Secretary-General	
A/44/838-S/21003	Letter dated 1 December 1989 from the representatives of Italy and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Joint Italian-Soviet declaration signed at Rome on 30 November 1989	*Ibid.*, document S/21003
A/44/855	Letter dated 7 December 1989 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/44/3	Letter dated 15 November 1989 from the representative of France to the Secretary-General transmitting a document entitled "Views of the 12 States members of the European Community on the United Nations conference on environment and development"	
A/C.2/44/5	Letter dated 20 November 1989 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of the Ministerial Conference on Atmospheric Pollution and Climate Change, held at Noordwijk, the Netherlands, on 6 and 7 November 1989	
A/C.2/44/7	Letter dated 20 November 1989 from the representative of Maldives to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Male Declaration on Global Warming and Sea Level Rise adopted by the Small States Conference on Sea Level Rise, held at Male from 14 to 18 November 1989	
A/C.2/44/8	Letter dated 20 November 1989 from the representative of Maldives to the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/44/9	Letter dated 3 October 1989 from the Chairman of the Second Committee to the President of the General Assembly	
A/C.2/44/10	Letter dated 22 November 1989 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Second Committee	
A/C.2/44/11	Note verbale dated 4 December 1989 from the representative of France to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Economic Declaration adopted in Paris on 16 July 1989 at the Summit of the seven major industrial nations	
A/C.2/44/12	Letter dated 11 December 1989 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/44/L.2	International conventions and protocols in the field of the environment: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/44/L.4	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft resolution	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82, document A/42/821/Add.1, para. 9
A/C.2/44/L.5	Note by the Secretariat transmitting two draft resolutions	*Ibid., Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 84, document A/40/989/Add.3, para. 66
A/C.2/44/L.6	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft resolution	*Ibid., Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82, document A/43/915/Add.7, para. 5
A/C.2/44/L.7	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft decision	See A/44/746/Add.7, para. 32
A/C.2/44/L.9	Draft resolution	See A/44/746/Add.3, paras. 2 and 5
A/C.2/44/L.10	*Idem*	See A/44/846/Add.4, para. 2
A/C.2/44/L.11	*Idem*	See A/44/746/Add.1, paras. 2 and 5
A/C.2/44/L.15	Development and international economic co-operation: economic and technical co-operation among developing countries: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/44/L.24	Draft resolution	See A/44/746/Add.9, para. 4
A/C.2/44/L.24/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 4 and 5
A/C.2/44/L.24/Rev.2	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 4, 5, 7, 9 and 12, draft resolution II
A/C.2/44/L.26	Draft decision	See A/44/746/Add.8, paras. 2, 3 and 10
A/C.2/44/L.28	Draft resolution	See A/44/746/Add.7, para. 12
A/C.2/44/L.28/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 12 and 14
A/C.2/44/L.29	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 3
A/C.2/44/L.29/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 3 and 6
A/C.2/44/L.30	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 13
A/C.2/44/L.30/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 13 and 15

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/C.2/44/L.33	Draft resolutions	See A/44/746/Add.8, para. 5
A/C.2/44/L.35	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.24/Rev.1: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/44/L.35/Rev.1	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.24/Rev.2: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/44/L.41	Draft resolution	See A/44/746/Add.10, para. 2
A/C.2/44/L.42	*Idem*	See A/44/746/Add.2, para. 4
A/C.2/44/L.42/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 4, 5 and 31, draft resolution I
A/C.2/44/L.43	Draft resolution	See A/44/746/Add.7, para. 21
A/C.2/44/L.43/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 21 and 22
A/C.2/44/L.44	Draft decision	See A/44/746/Add.5, paras. 2 and 5
A/C.2/44/L.45	Draft resolution	See A/44/746/Add.4, paras. 3 and 7
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A/C.2/44/L.49	*Idem*	See A/44/746/Add.2, paras. 8 and 31, draft resolution II
A/C.2/44/L.50	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 12 and 31, draft resolution III
A/C.2/44/L.51	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 16 and 31, draft resolution IV
A/C.2/44/L.52	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 20
A/C.2/44/L.52/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 20, 21 and 31, draft resolution V
A/C.2/44/L.53	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 24
A/C.2/44/L.53/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 24, 25 and 31, draft resolution VI
A/C.2/44/L.54	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 28, 29 and 31, draft resolution VII
A/C.2/44/L.55	*Idem*	See A/44/746/Add.7, para. 33
A/C.2/44/L.56	*Idem*	See A/44/746/Add.6, paras. 3, 4 and 16, draft resolution I
A/C.2/44/L.57	*Idem*	See A/44/746/Add.11, para. 12
A/C.2/44/L.58	*Idem*	See A/44/746/Add.7, para. 34
A/C.2/44/L.60	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 7 and 55, draft resolution I
A/C.2/44/L.61	Draft decision	See A/44/746/Add.6, paras. 7, 8 and 17
A/C.2/44/L.62	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 10
A/C.2/44/L.63	*Idem*	See A/44/746/Add.7, para. 40
A/C.2/44/L.63/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 40 and 41
A/C.2/44/L.64	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 28
A/C.2/44/L.64/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 28, 29 and 55, draft resolution IV
A/C.2/44/L.72	Draft resolutions	See A/44/746/Add.8, paras. 6 and 9, draft resolutions A and B
A/C.2/44/L.73	Draft resolution	See A/44/746/Add.6, paras. 11 and 16, draft resolution II
A/C.2/44/L.78	*Idem*	See A/44/746/Add.11, paras. 15 and 22, draft resolution II
A/C.2/44/L.80	*Idem*	See A/44/746/Add.7, paras. 23 and 55, draft resolution III
A/C.2/44/L.81	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 16 and 55, draft resolution II
A/C.2/44/L.83	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.48: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/44/L.84	Draft resolution	See A/44/746/Add.11, paras. 7 and 22, draft resolution I
A/C.2/44/L.86	*Idem*	See A/44/746/Add.7, paras. 36 and 55, draft resolution V
A/C.2/44/L.88	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.86: note by the Secretary-General	
	Programme budget implications of draft resolution V submitted by the Second Committee in document A/44/746/Add.7	
A/C.5/44/53	Note by the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/903	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 123
	Programme budget implications of draft resolution II submitted by the Second Committee in document A/44/746/Add.9	
A/C.5/44/39	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/44/831	Report of the Fifth Committee	*Ibid.*
	Programme budget implications of draft decision contained in paragraph 55 of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (A/44/48 and Corr.1 and 2)	
A/C.5/44/54	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/44/933	Report of the Fifth Committee	*Ibid.*

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